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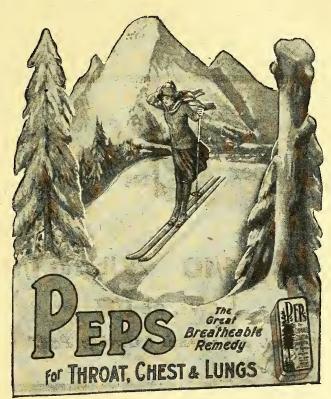
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# Women and Girls are Eagerly Buying the New Beauty Aid



Nature's Own Radio-Active Hot Spring Deposit from the Lesser Carpathians.

Display the Pots and Showcards in Window and on Counter among Powders and Creams, and watch your Sales grow.

Selling readily in Pots (with Booklet and Directions), at 6/6. TRADE PRICE, 54/- per doz. BONUS, 3 Pots Free with 3-dozen orders.



SOLE AGENTS & DISTRIBUTORS

#### PENNEY & CO.

LONDON: Cavendish House, 20 Old Cavendish St., W. Telephone: Mayfair 6946-6947.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Royal Buildings, Bigg Market. Telephone: Central 3475.

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19 Cardwell Pl., BLACKBURN
RICHARD DANIEL & SONS,
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Wholesale Perfumers, etc.,
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SANGERS, 258 Euston Road, N.W.
J. THOMPSON
(Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd.,
27-35 Duke St., LIVERPOOL

# THE BIG BONUS

FOR WINDOW-SHOWS

AVAILABLE FOR OCTOBER ONLY,

GIVES THE RETAILER A

# PROFIT OF 107½ %

When a Window-Show is made and not less than 2 gross 25's (or equivalent in 50's and 100's) is ordered, a Bonus of

4 dozen 25's is given, with free Window-Show Material.

On a £10 order at P.A.T.A. prices this shows the Retailer a

**PROFIT** 

of 107½°/°

on his purchase.

on a £10 order for

Howards'
Aspirin
Tablets

25's, 50's, 100's.

On the P.A.T.A. List.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO
SMALL
BUYERS.

When a Window-Show is made and I gross 25's ordered, a Bonus of

1 dozen 25's

is given, with free Window-Show Material.

HOWARDS & SONS, Ltd. (Est. 1797), ILFORD, LONDON



## They Stand Alone in a Class by Themselves

#### ALKIA SALTRATES and REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

are used and highly recommended by EUGENE CORRI, GEORGE ROBEY, JIMMY WILDE, TED (KID) LEWIS, and hundreds of other well-known people whose names, mentioned in our advertisements by special permission, are sufficient guarantee that our products possess merits above any others in their respective lines.

NO WONDER every sale always means a satisfied customer. He thenceforth becomes a regular purchaser of our lines whenever anything of the kind happens to be needed. Your customer requires no pursuasion after he has once given our preparations a trial. He then KNOWS they are just what he wants, and is interested in no others. In other words—after you make the first sale our goods go on selling themselves.

#### Alkia Saltrates

A widely advertised product, which represents the maximum of possible efficiency in a saline, and the best value obtainable for the money. Being highly concentrated, exceptionally small doses are sufficient, and there is no trace of any salty or other unpleasant taste.

#### Reudel Bath Saltrates

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial, and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath or for general toilet purposes.

Especially recommended in cases of foot trouble, or rheumatic pains, stiffness, etc. Always being extensively advertised.

# YOU CAN STOCK THESE RAPIDLY MOVING LINES ON GUARANTEED SALE TERMS

<u>Carriage Paid</u> in United Kingdom on orders for three dozen, which may be assorted.

<u>Showcards</u> of strong selling power sent free on request.

Write for our Special Terms for Counter Display.

SALTRATES LIMITED, Euston Buildings, London, N.W. 1.

BRIDGE

BRAND

# Pharmaceutical & Photographic Products

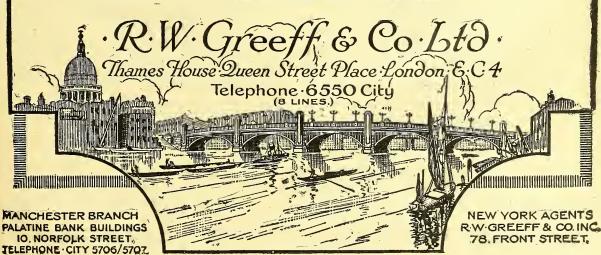
#### (WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY)

Acetanilid Acetone Acid Acetic Acid Acetyl-Salicyl. Acid Lactic Acid Oxalic Acid Salicylic Amidol Amidopyrine Antipyrine Salicylate Barbitone Benzoic Acid Benzamine Hydrochlor. Benzamine Lactate Benzo-Naphthol Beta-Naphthol Bromides Calcium Lactate Chloral Hydrate Cinchonidine and Salts Cinchonine and Salts Cocaine and Salts Creosote Carbonate Eucalyptus Oil Formaldehyde

Gallic Acid Glycerophosphates Guaiacol and Salts Hexamine Homatropine and Salts Hydroquinone Ichthyol Substitute Kelene Lecithin Lemon Oil Lithia Carbonate Mercurials Methylene Blue Medicinal Methyl Salicylate Methyl Sulphonal Pancreatin Paraldehyde Peppermint Oil Pepsine Peptone Phenacetin Phenazone Phenolphthalein Piperazine

Potassium Binoxalate

Potassium Chlorate Potassium'Sulpho-Guaiacolate Pyrogallic Acid Quinidine and Salts Quinine and Salts Quinine Ethyl Carbonate Quinoidine Resorcin Rhodol Saccharin Salol Soda Benzoate Sodium Hyposulphite Sodium Salicylate Sodium Sulphite Sugar of Milk Tannic Acid Leviss Tannin Albuminate Tartaric Acid Terpine Hydrate Terpineol Theobromine Thymol Crystals Vanillin Zinc Oxide



•

#### Cold" Season approaching

WE HAVE A NOVEL REMEDY IN

## PINE CATARRH CURE

For Inhalation from the Handkerchief or Pillow.

7/6 DOZEN. Packed in attractive Cartons at

> SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED. MAY WE SEND YOU A SAMPLE?

NO DOUBT NOTICED IN THE THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT

# " YOUR HANDS FIRST

Perhaps some of your customers have enquired from you about it?

If you do not already know "Peldo" we shall be pleased to send you a Trial Tube post free, so that you may learn all about it; you will then have a very interest-ing subject to talk about to your customers.

# RETAIL PRICE

(P.A.T.A.)

Attractive Window Display material and Showcards supplied. Sample Tubes supplied gratis in proportion to quantity ordered.

In order to introduce "Peldo" we are offering a special bonus for a guaranteed window display of not less than 14 days as follows:

On orders of 1 gross a bonus of 18 full-size tubes. On orders of 6 dozen a bonus of 8 full-size tubes. On orders of 3 dozen a bonus of 3 full-size tubes.

Further particulars on application to

#### C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN,

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf, Emmott Street, MILE F.ND, E.1.

# Maws

October 7th, 1922.



# Page

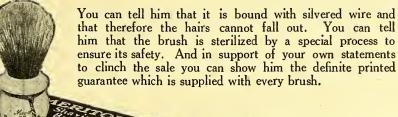
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# SELLING SHAVERS

Confidence on the goods you are selling is one of the greatest assets in making a sale.

You can have complete confidence when you are making a sale of "Meritor" Brushware.

Take the "Meritor" Shaving Brush for instance. You can meet every enquiry likely to be made by a prospective customer for a shaving brush with absolute assurance when you are handling a "Meritor" Shaver. You can tell him that the brush is made by experts, that materials and workmanship are the best obtainable and that the brush has the reputation of an old established firm of actual manufacturers behind it.



Remember every "Meritor" sale means good profits and protection for future business.



S. Maw, Son & Sons. Ltd.
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.

Telephone:
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Private
Branch
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Telegrams: Eleven Cent Londor



Cables: Eleven London

Code: A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions

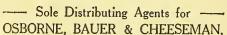
# (REG TRADE MARK) Nº 236270

Jelly

# for preventing chapped hands.

Can you name any similar preparation having so large and consistent a demand? Glymiel Jelly has never been approached in its popularity. We are now packing in smart display boxes of I dozen 6d. tubes and ½ dozen I/- tubes. The winter will soon be here and the well-known Yellow Tube with the Green Imprint will be in steady demand. SEND YOUR ORDERS NOW.

6d. tubes (P.A.T.A.) per doz. 4/6
1/- ,, ,, 9/0
8d. pots ,, 6/0
1/2 ,, ,, 10/0



#### SANGERS

258 Euston Rd., London, N.W.1



#### NOTICE!

The intrinsic value of "Liverpool Virus" as a rat and mouse exterminator lies in the fact that it contains a germ of great power which produces in rats, mice, and voles a fatal disease.

Repeated attempts produce any disease in other animals have failed, and in no single instance has the germ contained "Liverpool Virus been discovered in poisoned food.

The germs to which such poisonings have been attributed are quite distinct from that contained in "Liverpool Virus."

To associate "Liverpool Virus" with food poisoning cases is tantamount to laying the blame for typhoid on the germ of diphtheria.



Prices of BAITED and UNBAITED.

2/6 size 1/9 each; or not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz.  $\frac{18}{6}$  doz.  $\frac{6}{7}$   $\frac{4}{9}$  " "  $\frac{45}{7}$  "  $\frac{45}{7}$  "  $\frac{1}{7}$  each; or in not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz.  $\frac{10}{7}$  " " Net monthly account.

# Special Lines

# S. & S. STRIPED WRAPPING PAPER

Size  $20 \times 30$ .

STOCKED IN MAUVE, BLUE, AND BISCUIT.

1 Ream .... 5/6

6 Reams @ 5/- per Ream.

10 Reams " 4/9 "

# S. & S. YELLOW WOVE DEMY

Weight 17 lb.

Stock No. 2416.

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1 Ream .... 8/6

6 Reams @ 8/= per Ream.

10 Reams ,, 7/9

We pay carriage on 6-Ream lots.

#### S.& S. STOCK CARTONS

THEY MAKE YOUR WINDOW
PAY THE RENT.

Price from 8/6 per gross.

Write for particulars and samples.

#### SUTTLEY & SILVERLOCK, Ltd.

The House of Progress,

BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.1

Look out of your window and you will see a T. B. L. Van Poster advertising a National Product

Why isn't it Yours?

#### T. B. LAWRENCE, Ltd.,

Originators of Traders' Posters on Delivery Vans,

1 ARUNDEL STREET, W.C. 2,

CONTRACTORS TO THE LEADING NATIONAL ADVERTISERS.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS LTD.

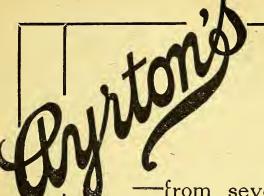
SHOWCASE
QUICKLY EARNS
ITS COST.

Try One!

93 OLD ST., LONDON, E.C. 1.

Phone-2191 Clerkenwell.

Wires-" Josiphiah London."



# Hot Sellers-

improved Ginger

ESSENCE

Ginger Wine

from several points of view

Firstly—they are winter lines which affect turnover considerably.

Secondly—the packing has just that warm tone which gives a comforting appearance to the winter window display.

Thirdly—Hot Sellers! The Leeds Exhibition proved the popularity of these "quick-move" lines. Whew!—the pace was hot.

**Improved** 

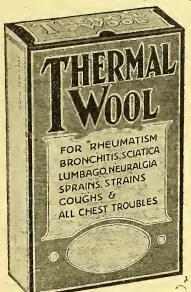
#### Ginger Wine Essence

Makes one gallon of delicious Non-alcoholic Ginger Wine.

Per doz. **6/9** 

Per gross: 78/-

Own name printed on 3 doz. quantities.





# Thermal Wool

An attractive carton in orange and black.



Own name on gross lots.

Special packings for Export. Prices on application.

# AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD. Manufacturing Chemists LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Telegrams: "SUNDRIES, LIVERPOOL."

Telephone: ROYAL 4861.

## KEEN BUYERS, READ THIS

From time to time we are in a position to offer certain lines at exceptionally cut prices to clear, and for a limited period we offer from stock and give immediate delivery.

We can now offer you the following:

1½ oz. and 2 oz. Flint Screw Pomades (the former being a very useful Pomade owing to its large appearance). Tablet Bottles, all sizes. Brilliantine Bottles, 1½ oz. and 2½ oz. Perfect Flats, 2 oz. and 4 oz. Feeding Bottles. Male Syringes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 1 oz., 2 oz.

CHEMICAL & LABORATORY GLASSWARE, TEST TUBES, VIALS, BURETTES, SAMPLE TUBES, &c. &c.

&c., &c.







TWO-ENDED FEEDER.

Wholesale Only. No Retail Firms Supplied.



#### JULES

CHARLTON WORKS.

CHARLTON PLACE, ISLINGTON, N.1

(Opposite Agricultural Hall).

Telephones: North 2770-2 (3 lines).
Telegrams: "Assorted, Phone, London."

Codes: A B C, 5th Edition. Scott's 10th Edition (1906).
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ENQUIRING.

THE WAR SONG

There are TWO sizes of 'VAPEX' now, to retail at 2/- & 3/-

NOW
is the time
to re-order more

TRADE PRICES (Stamped)

2/- size ~ 18/6 3/- size ~ 27/6 Both on P.A.T.A.

JP PE

The Pleasant
ONE - DRO
COLD CUP

The Public like and recommend "Vapex" because it is so economical and agreeable.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. ITP BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE, & Bardsley House, London, N.1 ESTABLISHED 1792

SON PICHT



ASSORTED ODOURS.



#### NON-SEPARABLE.

1	oz,		•••	4/9	
2	"			7/-	
3	99	***	•••	9/-	

#### SEPARABLE.

				5/3	
2	**	•••	•••	8/- 10/6	**
3	**			10/6	
44				12/0	



2963

NON-SEPARABLE. 3 oz. ... 9/- doz.

SEPARABLE.

3 oz. ... 10/6 doz.

#### SHOW CARDS

and

#### CUSTOMER'S NAME

free on 3 doz. of a style assorted sizes.



3394

IN OVAL GREEN ENAMELLED TINS.

7/6 doz. 84/- gross.

Write for full illustrated list and specimens of labels.

Telephone: HOP 4170

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LIAM TOOGOOD LTD LONDON, S.E.I.

Telegrams: "TOOGOOD, BOROH. LONDON."

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# More than a Dentifrice It Checks Pyorrhoea

So long as Pyorrhœa affects four out of five of the adult population, chemists will find their profits from the sale of Forhan's for the Gums constant and progressive. For this pleasant cooling dentifrice does more than keep teeth white and clean. Forhan's contains just that correct percentage of astringent to keep gums firm and healthy, to ward off Pyorrhæa, to act as a valuable remedial agent in cases where the disease is active. Forhan's thus meets a specific demand, a demand which is growing more widespread with the public's increasing knowledge of the dangers of Pyorrhæa. Remember that the man who has once realised these dangers is a certain source of repeat orders for Forhan's.

Thos. Christy & Co. 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4.



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Gray's Inn Road, 37 LONDON, W.C.1.

Toilet Specialties

I otlet Speci	alt	ies.	
•		Price	Selling
		per doz. to Retailer	Price
PILENTA SOAP	•••	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		401	- 1
PROLACTUM	•••	10/-	1/-
PARSIDIUM JELLY	•••	10/-	1/-
ALLACITE OF ORAN	OT.		
TO COO TO		22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.	•••	22/0	2/0
BORANIUM	•••	22/6	2/6
CLEMINITE	•••	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.	•••	22/0	2,0
COLLIANDUM	•••	22/6	2/6
PERGOL		22/6	2/6
A deodorant.	•••		•
TEKKO PASTE	•••	22/6	2/6
STALLAX	0 9-4	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo,			0/6
JETTALINE For clearing the skin.	•••	31/6	3/6
PHEMINOL		36/-	4/-
MENNALINE		36/-	4/-
For the eyelasbes.		30/-	/-
MERCOLIZED WAX	•••	31/6	3/6
STYMOL		36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and	black		-/
SILMERINE	•••	22/6	2/6
BARSYDE	•••	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.	•••		·
TAMMALITE	• • •	<b>22</b> /6	2/6
LIQUID PERGOL		31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspi			•
BICROLIUM		22/6	2/6
For whitening the bands.		22/6	2/6
Nut oil shampoo.			·
COCONOIDS	• • •	31/6	3/6
For figure development.	-		
The Product	s of		

Messrs, PARKER, BELMONT & CLYNOL BERRIES 58/6 6/6 For obesity.

SOFT PALERIUM ... 45/-LIQUID NAIL POLISH ... Brilliant and lasting.

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

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Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.

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SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.

India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., Calcutta.

New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.
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Salta 264, Buenos Aires.
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#### LINES THAT SHOW GOOD PROFITS

#### Taylor's CIMOLITE PREPARATIONS

50 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Used in all Royal Nurseries and by the Nobility.

CIMOLITE TOILET POWDER. Boxes, 1/1½ (per dož. 9/6) Tins, 3/-, 5/6, 11/- (per doz. 27/-, 49/3, 96/-) Bottles, 3/3, 6/6 (per doz.

271-, 49/3, 96/-) Bottles, 3/3, 6/6 (per doz. 30/-, 55/6) CIMOLITE TOILET CREAM. Collapsible tubes, 1/3 (per doz. 11/6)

CIMOLITE SOAP

CIMOLITE SOAP.

Per tablet, Ed.; per box 2/(per doz. 3 tab. boxes, 20/-)

CIMOLITE FACE POWDER.

Boxes, 1/1½ (per doz. 9/6)

Tins, 3/- (per doz. 27/-)

Bottles, 3/3 (per doz. 30/-)

CIMOLITE SOAP (Violet-Scented)

Per tablet, 8d.; per box, 2/(per doz. 3-tab. boxes, 20/-).

CIMOLITE SHAVIMS, SAAP.



ATTRACTIVE SHOW CARD obtainable from all wholesalers or direct.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN TAYLOR, Manufacturing Chemist 30 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQ., LONDON, W. 1

# "Jackel's Cream



CREAM

Trade Mark attached to each bottle.

(without Grease) for THE HAIR

> Sold everywhere Established 1883,

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"Jackel's Cream" fixes the hair in any desired position; is unexcelled as a dressing and does not soil the headwear. It removes Scurf and Dandruff, keeps the scalp healthy, and promotes the natural growth of the hair while maintaining its softness and brilliancy. 你你你你你你你

Prices for Wholesale and Export Houses on application.

Jackel et Cie (of Paris) Ltd., Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW.



# BRISTOWS Georgian Soap A Soap of Quality for Delicate Skins

In Bath and Toilet Sizes, also in 3 tablet boxes containing, 1 Bath and 2 Toilet Tablets, The most refined and exquisitely perfumed Toilet Soap of the Century :

#### T.F. BRISTOW & Com LTD

London.

Perfumiers & Makers of Superfine Soap from George III to George V.



# The Grey Hair Problem

Solved by A New Discovery

Colour Restored Gradually Permanently Safely

Nuctone, the discovery of an eminent Hair Specialist, has completely solved the Grey Hair Problem.



acts on an entirely different principle from any other preparation by restoring to the cells of the hair those pigments which Nature has ceased to supply, the colour coming gradually, through the action of light and air.

Nuctone is guaranteed not to contain sulphur, lead or any other injurious ingredient.

Nuctone for dark shades, Nuclone Eclaire for blonde and

Retail Price 6/6 per bottle

Manufactured by

Stewart, Goodall & Dunlop, Ltd., 4 Dering St., London, W.1.

Stocked by all the leading Wholesale Houses.

POWDER PUFFS

Our creations in this line are acknowledged to be UNIQUE, and wherever shown they appeal to the lady of refinement because of their ORIGHALITY of design.

Our Novellies are packed singly in round fancy boxes and bear our gold seal "ROSETTE" with device of basket of roses, which stands for Quality and High-class Workmanship. One dozen boxes are packed to the carton, which packing is most convenient for Shipping.

Manufactured throughout by BRITISH LABOUR in our own workshops under ideal conditions, our Powder Puffs are demanded practically the WORLD OVER.

Markets still open include The EAST, The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and SOUTH AMERICAN STATES. We kindly invite enquiries from Merchant Shippers catering for these countries confident that there need only be a few of our novelty puffs shown to create a large demand.

J. R. BOURLAT, GOES & CO.,

Manufacturing Specialists in Fancy Powder Puffs to the Wholesale and Shipping Trade ONLY.

'22 Princes Road, Holland Park, LONDON, W.11.

Telephone Nos.: PARK 240 & 2592.



#### THE EVAN WILLIAMS' COCOANUT

in liquid form (2 sizes)

in powder form (packets)

They are well up to the Evan Williams' standard of production, sell freely, and give a handsome profit. Write for "The Shampoo Salesman," which gives full details of all our Preparations.

THE EVAN WILLIAMS CO., LTD., 18 & 18a Ogle Street, LONDON. W.1.

The largest Shampoo Specialists in the world.

## DON'T HESITATE

Send a postcard to-day for free sample boxes of Margerison's special Christmas lines.

Rose Leaves Complexion Soap
Oriental Bouquet
Christmas Roses

Each variety packed in artistic and attractive box containing three tablets.

The name Margerison is a guarantee of best quality.

J. MARGERISON & CO. White Windsor Soap Works, Preston.

Early indications point to record sales.

# "Newberys"

#### Oil of Peppermint.

Pharmacists in their dispensing and manufacture should use Oil of Peppermint which is produced only from selected plants.

As the sole selling agents for Messrs. John Jakson & Co., Ltd., of Mitcham, the largest growers of Peppermint, we are able to supply Oil of Peppermint in sealed containers guaranteed to meet the B.P. standard.

#### FRANCIS NEWBERY

& Sons, Ltd.

LONDON & CARDIFF.

#### BRITISH MADE BATTERIES

4 | = per doz.

gross lots, carr. paid.

A'so

Small

Electric Pocket Lamps

complete 8/6 per doz.

# H. A. CANNON 44 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1

Cheapest House in the Trade for Gillette, Auto-strop & Ever-Ready Blades.

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# Xmas comes but once a year —make the most of it

Here is your opportunity! We have just issued a NEW SERIES of 10 different greatly concentrated Floral Perfumes which are being retailed at the remarkably low price of 4/6 per oz. bottle. The bottle is particularly attractive, and this new line is sure to appeal to the Christmas purchasers who wish to obtain a really high-class article at a very moderate price.

Wholesale, 36/- per doz. Retail, 4/6 per 1 oz.

bottle.

The exceedingly high margin of profit and the artistic showcard for window or counter make these new Floral Perfumes a proposition of which every progressive chemist should take advantage.

# L. T. PIVER, PARIS

London Depot: 102 Dean St., Oxford St., W.1

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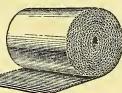
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1	,,	"Brilliantine, 2	ozs.	• •			10/0		15/0
3	**	., ., 4					8/0		12/0
8/12		Hair Cream					8/0	••	12/6
			••	• •		••		• •	
1/12		Lait Complexion	• •	• •	• •	• •	2/4	• •	3/6
1/12	4 ,,	Lavender Water, 4 oz	S.	• •	• •		5/0		7/6
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4	**	.,, ,, 8,,		• •	• •		6/0		9/0
1/6	,,	Shaving Cream					3/4		5/0
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í		C :		••	••	••		••	
1/3	**	Spirit ,, 2 02	.5.	••	••	• •	5/0	• •	9/0
1/3	**	m", n " 4"	• •	• •	• •	• •	6/8		10/0
- 1	**	Tooth Paste		• •			10/0		15/0
<del>}</del>		Vanishing Cream					3/6		5/3
7	"	<b>3</b>	• •	• •	••	••	5/0		-1-
	00 00	y order to the money valu	e of 65 f			22	0 0	co	1 4
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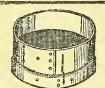
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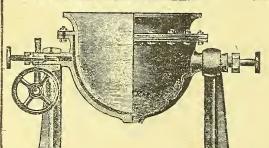
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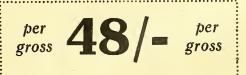
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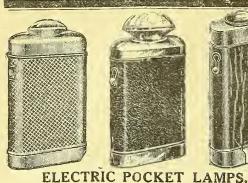
Each carton of Nupines contains 40 tablets in two units of 20, packed by the Sanitape method—the sanitary and perfect method of tablet packing.

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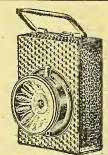
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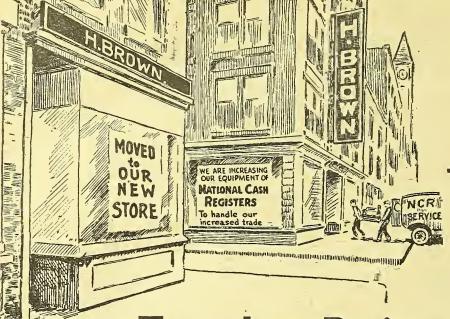
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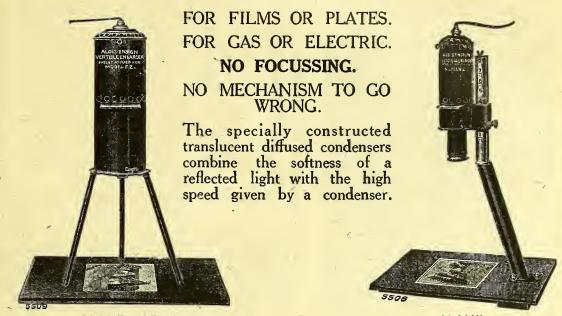
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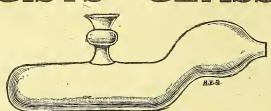
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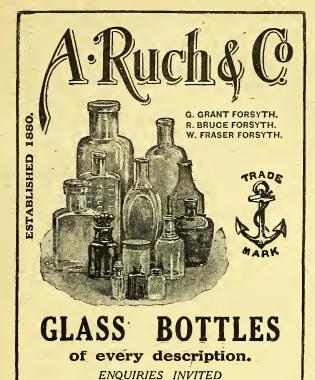
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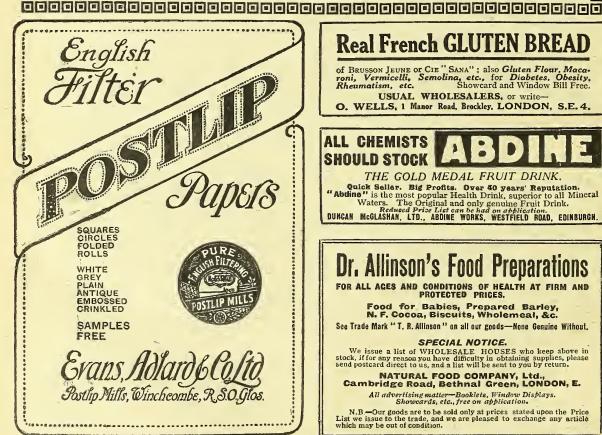
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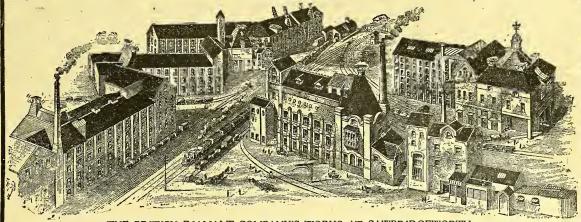
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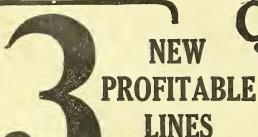
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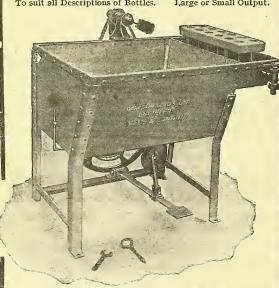
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WE in-

you, Mr. Pharmacist, to test this out for yourself. Steadily increasing sales prove that the Public mind appreciates the advantages and value of SANITAPE Packing without any extra cost at the counter.

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# CHEMICAL FOOD

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## A Triumph of Applied Pharmacy

Appearance:

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Flavour:

Unrivalled. Characterised by suavity, softness, and freedom from the metallic inky taste of ferrous preparations. The displeasing sensation and "cutting" acidity usually associated with free phosphoric acid syrups give place to an agreeable fruit-like acid flavour.

Keeping Properties:

Will remain permanently bright without developing the slightest sediment or filminess. Never ferments.

Supplies:

Prompt delivery in BULK. Also available packed "READY FOR RETAIL," in a variety of styles.

INQUIRIES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES ARE INVITED

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemis's' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions Overseas Dominions.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATE

TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single Copy, 9d., post free; *Diary*, 10s., post free, Postal orders and cheques should be crossed "Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd."

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Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

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#### Known, Admitted, and Approved Remedies

Following the practice which we started some years ago we propose to reserve space in the forthcoming issue of The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1923, for the registration of formulas for "known, admitted, and approved remedies." Under the Medicine Stamp Act, 1812, such medicines, when sold by chemists, are exempt from medicine-stamp duty so long as the formulas are con-tained in recognised works of reference and proprietary rights are not claimed. A clear indication must be given, on the label of the medicine, of the published formula as on the label of the medicine, of the published formula as evidence that the medicine is of the kind to which the exemption refers. The Chemist and Druggist Diary was the first book of reference recognised by the Board of Customs and Excise, after the British Pharmacopæia, and the Diary, being published periodically, affords an exceptional opportunity for chemists to add any fresh formulas for medicines coming within the definition of "known, admitted, and approved remedies." Chemists who desire to take advantage of this arrangement should who desire to take advantage of this arrangement should forward true copies of the formulas with the titles and directions for use so that we can include these in the Diary. We shall attach the correct reference numbers to which must be written on one side of the paper only, should be sent not later than October 14, addressed to the Editor, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

#### English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers would send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

#### End of Summer Time

It is officially announced that summer time will cease and normal time will be restored at 3 a.m. (summer time) on Sunday next, October 8, when the hour 2-3 a.m. summer time will be followed by the hour 2-3 a.m. Greenwich time Government and railway clocks will be altered accordingly, and employers are recommended to inform their staff in advance.

#### **Dental Board**

Applications for registration have been received from the following persons on the grounds that they are pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, and that immediately prior to July 28, 1921, they had a substantial practice in dentistry in the course of which they personally performed such operations and gave such treatment, advice and attendance as are usually performed and given by dentists. Any objection to registration must be lodged within one calendar month from October 2, and must be supported by evidence sufficient to show a prima facie case against registration:

Appleton, John Thompson, Applebridge, Handsworth,

Butler, Michael Joseph, Abbey Street, Wicklow.

McBride, William Hamilton, 197-199 Woodstock Road, Belfast.

Shennan, Robert James, 39 High Street, Dalbeattie.

#### Public Institution News

The Hornsey (London) medical officer of health has circularised the local medical practitioners, pointing out the advantages of administering mixed vaccine to prevent or alleviate pneumonia and bronchitis.

The members of the National Poor Law Officers' Association—of which Mr. Antcliffe (member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) is on the central executive—and the Poor Law Workers' Trade Union are balloting as to whether or not a single body shall be formed to represent all interests.

Dispensers at poor-law institutions, mental hospitals, prisons, and H.M. naval hospitals have received a smaller cheque for salary in September. Under the Civil Service bonus scheme a decrease of  $\frac{1}{2^{1/4}}$ ths in the amount of war bonus took effect from September 1. The new rate remains in force until March 1, 1923. Several boards of guardians are "standardising" the salaries of their officials and eliminating the war bonus. No uniform practice seems to have been adopted so far as dispensers practice seems to have been adopted, so far as dispensers are concerned, in arriving at the new salaries, and wide variations exist.

#### Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:

Clitheroe Guardians .- Mr. J. Harrison, chemist and druggist, drugs and dressings.

Croydon Guardians.—Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, drugs; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., dressings.

Dartford Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs and sundries; Vulcan Chemical Co., Ltd., disinfectant fluid.

Elham Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., drugs. Faversham Town Council .- Mr. J. T. T. Rolfe, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Meriden Guardians .- C. G. Crooke, chemist and druggist, Coleshill, drugs.

St. Pancras Guardians.—Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, drugs; Sangers, proprietaries; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., B. Pratt & Co., dressings: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., surgical sundries and optical; Pocock Bros., W. S. Rothband, india-rubber goods.

South Stoneham Guardians .- W. Batcs & Co., Ltd., and R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., medical requisites.

Todmorden Guardians.—Mr. H. Hartley, chemist and druggist, drugs and sundries.

Watford Guardians.—Chater & Co., dressings; Westmacott & Son, Manchester, drugs:

West Bromwich Guardians.—Southall Bros., and Barclay. Ltd., drugs.

Wirrall Guardians.—Sumner & Co., Ltd., drugs.

#### Theft Charges

At Old-street Police Court, London, on October 2, Charles Harrison, counterman; Wilfred Pomeranstz, described as a chemist; Solomon Bogdanor, traveller; Sidnëy Robert Mansfield, traveller; and Harry Bogdanor, chemist and druggist, were charged, on remand, with being concerned together in stealing and receiving spirits of wine, two 4-lb. bottles of chloroform, and other goods, value £100, the property of Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., and with conspiring together to steal. (C. & D., September 30, p. 454.). Myer Sinpilinsky, wine and spirit merchant, 132 Brick-lane, said he knew Pomeranstz. He had not agreed with Pomeranstz to purchase any spirits from him, and had not given him instructions to leave two bottles which, a subsequent witness stated, were left at his premises. Victor Turner, assistant foreman in prosecutors' tincture room, said that Harrison was employed under him, and his duties were to bottle tinctures and essential oils. Henry Mayall, foreman in prosecutors' chemical department, said that santonin, bismuth carbonate, potassium iodide, iodine and iodoform were all packed in his department. Harrison had no right in that department. He could purchase goods through the company, but witness was not aware of any order having been given him for those goods. A detective-sergeant deposed to finding two ledgers, in which were entries relating to transactions in spirits and drugs between Mansfield and Harry Bogdanor. On August 31, £10 6s. was paid to Mansfield; on September 1, £3 12s.; on September 6, £9 4s.; on September 8, £5 4s. 6d.; on September 13, £5 14s. Mr. William Crawford, director and works manager to prosecutors, said that Harrison had no right to take any goods from their premises unless purchased. Harrison, in reply to the magistrate, said he had nothing to say. The other defendants pleaded "Not guilty," and reserved their defence. After a formal remand they were committed for trial on October 3, bail being renewed.

#### Birmingham

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are on the increase in the district.

Sir Edward Malins, consulting obstetric physician to the General Hospital, left estate of the gross value of £81,852, with net personality £80,458.

The retailers' section of the Birmingham-Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution to the effect that even earlier closing-hours than at present obtain should be enforced.

#### Leicester

Two Leicester chemists, Messrs. Barker and Marfitt, were among the prize winners in the recent window-display competition of Andrews' Liver Salt.

It is hoped that Councillor Fry will not only retain his seat at the forthcoming election but will be accompanied by another pharmacist, who is seeking the honour for the first time.

"Crêpe paper is much in evidence in forming backgrounds for window-displays," writes a local pharmacist, "but in many instances sufficient knowledge is not applied as to colour effect in contrasting goods shown, the result being somewhat repulsive instead of pleasing."

#### Liverpoel

A goodly number of Merseyside pharmacists will visit the coming Chemists' Exhibition in Manchester.

Mr. Harry Oldham has returned to Burscough after a tour which included visits to Eastbourne and Worthing.

So brilliant is the illumination of a pharmacy in the outer suburbs that the local authority has removed a street lamp from opposite the pharmacy-door.

Mr. Henry Pert, while spending a short holiday at Buxton, recently called on Mr. Robert Wright, Devonshire Colonade, to inquire respecting Dr. Thresh. Mr. Wright was the first apprentice of Dr. Thresh.

Woolworth & Co., Ltd., have purchased the St. Peter's Church site, held to be the finest in Liverpool, from the Corporation. The Corporation anticipate a good return on their expenditure, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will devote the £235,000 they receive to the Cathedral fund.

The Liverpool and District Pharmacists' Golfing Society held its first competition recently on the Prenton Golf Course. The first prize, a silver cake-dish, was presented by the captain (Mr. S. F. Alder), and the second prize was given by the Society. A goodly number of members turned up. The best scores were: E. B. Brigham, 93—18; S. F. Alder, 86—8; J. M. Tallantyre, 88—9; W. A. Wynne, 94—14; A. F. Jewell, 91—10; J. C. Duncan, 97—13.

#### Manchester

Something of exceptional interest is sure to be evolved from the number of exhibits that the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association have undertaken to care for, at the forthcoming Chemists' Exhibition. The Association are to have a reception room, at which members of the Council will be in attendance to welcome friends from other towns and districts. An essay competition has been arranged, at which prizes will be given. A smoking concert is also being arranged, at which a collection would be made on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund. On the business side, window-display competitions are being

petitions are being arranged, and as the public are to be admitted to the exhibition, it is the intention to publish as small pamphlet pointing out the qualification of a pharmacist, the course of study he has to undergo, and the responsibilities to the public, and the legal restrictions he has to observe.

A party of very happily disposed and contented pharmacists left London Road Station, on September 27, by special saloon, to enjoy a day's golf and pleasure at Buxton, High Peak Golf Links, as the guests of Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes.



- Photo

Cleworth

From left to right: Mr. A. H. Turner, Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes, Mr. T. Miller. norning, some more energetic spirits

All the visitors had had a game in the morning, some more energetic spirits than the rest doing 18 holes before lunch. After lunch, the competition for Mr. Hughes's prize commenced in earnest, and, as the following returns show, some good cards were handed in:

Т. М	Iiller				15 ha	ndic	ар	2 u	p (1st	()
A. E	I. Turne	er		′	15	,,		1 u	p (2n	d)
T. O.	Owens		•••		1	,,			squa	
J. A.	Collins				Plus	1		1 d	lown	
G. R	. Potts				10 ha	ndic	ap	1	,,	
J. A	ves .			•••	11	,,	-	1	,,	
J. D.	Guest				14	,,		1	,,	
H. V	Voodhea	d	•••		20	,,		8	"	
J. H	. Nidd				24	"			,,	
	ickson				24	"		6	,,	
- L	1010011			• • • •	<b>₩</b> .	"		0	"	

After tea, Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes presented the prizes, the first prize to Mr. T. Miller (a glass dish), and the second prize to Mr. A. Turner (a case of six silver tea-

spoons and sugar-tongs). As this was the first meeting since the tie in the Woolley trophy, Mr. Hughes presented the two prizes given in that competition.— Mr. J. A. Collins (1), and Mr. T. O. Owens (2), given by Mr. John Cleworth. A hearty vote of thanks was carried, with acclamation, to Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes, for his kindness and generosity.

Mr. John Cleworth, pharmacist and photographer, has been appointed official photographer to the forthcoming Chemists' Exhibition, at the City Hall, on November 20-25.

A recent paragraph in the "Manchester Guardian" has caused considerable interest. The following is an excerpt:—"The home-made notion is spreading. It has caught the fancy of chemists. A few years ago one could set out to buy a familiar brand of bay rum or tooth-paste and acquire it without difficulty. Perhaps in other parts of the country this can still be done, but round about Manchester it cannot. It is rare nowadays to find a chemist who does not stud his counter with achievements of his own. . . In the shop there is a suggestion of ungraciousness in a refusal to patronise the enterprise of the owner. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the eager apothecary has apparently always weighed the rival productions (presumably in the room behind the shop), and, having found them wanting, himself set out to achieve perfection for his clients."

#### Sheffield

Mr. J. T. Appleton is motoring in the Lake district. The latest half-yearly report of the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society, Ltd., shows the drug departments' sales as £3,053, a decrease of £100 on the corresponding period last year.

The amount payable to local panel chemists for July accounts, with a small amount for adjustment, is £1,100 18s. 11d. Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., Ph.C., has been paid £47 5s. for the analysis of test prescriptions.

#### Miscellaneous

Poison-Licence application.—Mr. S. Browne, High Street, Eltham, London, S.E., has applied for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Fire.—There was an outbreak of fire at the works of H. J. Wade & Co., manufacturing chemists, Railway Road, Blackburn, on October 2. A motor lorry and a store room and its contents were damaged. Evan Price, the driver of the lorry, was severely burned, and died at the Royal Infirmary on October 4.

IN THE COURTS.—At Blackburn Police Court, on September 29, Mr. Edward Woolley, J.P., manufacturing chemist, was fined 10s. for obstruction caused by a motorcar.—At Holbeach, recently, Frank Coaten, labourer, was fined £2 for painting a fluid described as creosote on a cat. The animal had to be destroyed.

Cocaine-traffic cases.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, recently, an American subject named Payson was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for being in possession of cocaine without authority.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, on October 2, Conrad Regensburg, furrier, was sentenced to six months' hard labour on a similar charge.

Shopping Carnival Award.—Mr. D. W. Giddings, chemist and druggist, Morecambe, secured one of the chief prizes for illuminated business premises in the recent autumn carnival. The main feature was a mortar and pestle picked out in coloured lights. The two shopwindows were outlined in rose-hued lights, while light green picked out the windows above.

Poisonings.—At Chesham, an infant named Averil Dixon was accidentally poisoned, with a fatal result, by the administration of eucalyptus oil, given by an older child in the course of a game.—Other cases recorded since our last report include poisoning by lysol (suicidal), Easton's syrup tablets (accidental), spirit of salt (suicidal), and "coal-tar inhalant" (accidental).

RAMSAY MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP.—During his recent visit to London, the Crown Prince of Italy received the organising secretary of the Ramsay Memorial Fund, and accepted the silver medal struck in commemoration of the late

Professor Sir William Ramsay. His Royal Highness has subscribed to the fund, and the Italian Government has provided a Ramsay Memorial Fellowship of £300 a year for ten years, to enable an Italian chemist to undertake research work in chemistry in the United Kingdom.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.—The September open meeting, held at Muswell Hill recently, was an 18-hole medal round for "The British and Colonial Pharmazist" cup, and resulted as follows:

H. Marshall	95 - 18 = 77	H. Kemp 100 _ 18 = 82
(winner).		R. McRae 101 _ 13 = 03
G. Deeth	87 - 9 = 78	R. McRae 101 – 13 = 03 C. Macdonald . 88 – 4 = 84
J. Beattie	90 - 11 = 79	H. Bartlett 86 _ 2=84
E. Geddes	96 - 16 = 80	W. Gray 93_ 9=84
W Main	96 1 99	

The special prize presented by Eucryl, Ltd., for the best aggregate during the season has been won by Mr. G. Deeth, with a score of 306 (net) for 72 holes. Messrs. A. W. Daniel and F. N. Epps are the finalists for the Thomson cup

#### Irish News

#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on October 2, the President, Dr. A. J. Barnes, declared the following seven candidates elected members of the Council:—Messrs. McCartney, D. M. Watson, John Smith, Richard Blair, and Dr. Barnes (outgoing members who sought re-election), and Messrs. M. Ryan and J. A. Bingham. Two of the outgoing members did not seek re-election, and as there were only seven candidates to fill seven varancies there was no contest.

#### **Brevities**

The Postmaster-General is informed by the Postmaster-General of the Irish Provisional Government that registered letters and parcels can again be accepted for delivery in Southern Ireland.

At a meeting, held on October 1, of the Wholesale Drug Section of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, the proposal of the employers in Dublin to reduce the wages for male workers by 25 per cent. from the standard rate of 54s, per week, and a proportionate reduction for females, to come into operation on October 14, was unanimously rejected.

Dr. R. M. Bronte, who has been appointed pathologist to the British Home Office, in succession to Dr. Spilsbury, was for several years an assistant with the late Dr. O. Ternan, The Medical Hall, Enniskillen, which is now owned by Mr. W. S. Taylor, Ph.C., who also assisted Dr. Ternan in Dr. Bronte's time. From Enniskillen Dr. Bronte went to Dublin, where he attained high honours in his profession.

#### Belfast

The Sir James Haslett Memorial Exhibition in Belfast Municipal College of Technology has been awarded to Mr. James Nicholson, a student of the College, who recently matriculated for the Department of Commerce.

Workers employed at Richardson's Chemical Co., Ltd., Short Strand, are on strike, consequent on a proposed reduction of wages, which in some grades amounts to 13s. 9d. a week. The works were closed down on September 29. Close on one hundred and forty hands are idle.

#### Londonderry

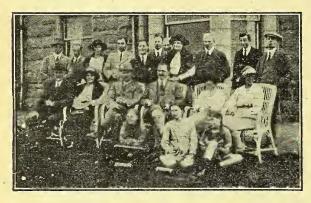
Mr. Samuel S. Badger, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Magherafelt, co. Londonderry, was a judge at the recent annual reliability tests of the South Londonderry Motor Cycle Club.

The "Londonderry Weekly News" has published an appreciative article on the new photographic developing and printing plant installed by Mr. H. E. Young, Ph.C., The Strand Pharmacy, Londonderry.

#### Scottish News

#### Aberdeen

The autumn meeting of the Aberdeen Pharmacists' Golf Club took place, on September 25, over the course of the Great North Railway, Cruden Bay. About twenty-five members, including county men, turned out. Although the day was an ideal one for golf, most of the scores were considerably over bogey. After lunch in the company's hotel, Captain Mitchell presiding, a sweep-



stake competition was held. The prizewinners were: (1) J. Forsyth, (2) C. A. Michie, (3) W. G. Mitchell. Mr. W. Bremner, jun., was successful among the county men. Sweepstake prizemen were: W. Bremner, jun., M. C. Ross, and J. Forsyth. After tea the company returned to Aberdeen, delighted with their outing and the arrangements made by the secretary, Mr. Farquhar.

#### Edinburgh

At Edinburgh Sheriff Court, on September 26, Theodore Scarrott was fined £5 for treating five seamen for venereal disease, he not being a qualified medical practitioner. Police witnesses stated that accused was twice stopped when leaving Leith Docks with a suit-case containing boxes containing bunion and corn cures. On one occasion he stated he had been on board a vessel selling a cure for venereal disease.

In recognition of his services to science, Dr. John Spence has been awarded a medallion and an annuity of £130 by the Carnegie Hero Fund trustees. Dr. Spence, as a result of X-ray experiments, sustained serious injuries to both hands, which necessitated amputation of the right forearm. He is still carrying on his work as radiologist to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Leith Hospital, and Craigleith War Pensions Hospital.

#### Glasgow

Tickets for the performances to be given by the dramatic section of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club from October 17 to 21 (see C. & D., September 16, p. 391) are now obtainable at the Athenæum Theatre.

An inquiry was held at Dunblane on September 27 into the circumstances attending the death of a man named Tosh. Evidence showed that John Wattie, chemists' traveller, Roxburgh Street, Glasgow, was proceeding from Glasgow to Elgin on a motor-cycle when he ran into the deceased, but could give no explanation why he did not see the man.

Mr. W. Sholto Sheppard, resident representative in Edinburgh for Parke, Davis & Co, has been invited by the Royal Aeronautical Society to lecture at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, on October 11. The subject is, "Solving the problem of aerial transport by means of a new type of heavier-than-air craft of the lecturer's own design and invention." Pharmacists interested are invited to attend.

#### Legal Reports

Merchandise Marks Act Case.—At Preston Police Court, on October 4, Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., and David McGowan were summoned for unlawfully applying a false trade description. Mr. Safford appeared on behalf of the Board of Trade, and Mr. J. A. Greene, K.C., defended. Mr. Safford said that on March 15 last a representative of a Preston firm of solicitors purchased three bottles of a preparation from the local branch of the company for 6s. These were sent to the solicitors of the Wine Association in London. Each of the bottles was labelled "port," which was qualified by a second label which stated that it was free from alcohol. Port, he added, was wine produced from grapes in the province of Douro, in Portugal. Dr. B. Dyer, public analyst, Great Tower Street, London, S.E., said he had analysed the contents of a bottle which contained invert sugar, tartaric acid and absolute alcohol. Mr. Herbert C. Roberts, Leeds, a director of the company; said there was no intention to describe the contents as port. A fine of £10 was imposed.

Toiler Soap Transaction.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on September 28, before His Honour Judge Jackson, Mrs. B. A. Minelli, soap merchant, 50 Carter Lane, E.C., sued Mr. Arthur Johnson, trading as Wenamakers, 5 Monument Street, for £75 15s. 3d. as Wenamakers, 5 Monument Street, for £10 los. on upon a dishonoured cheque in respect of marguerite Vienna toilet soap sold. Mr. Louis Green, for the plaintiff, stated that in July last defendant purchased sixteen cases of marguerite Vienna toilet soap, there being fifty gross. Plaintiff had bought the goods at 272 page gross and plaintiff's representative. Duyal 27s. per gross, and plaintiff's representative, Duval, called on the defendant, showing him a sample tablet of the soap, offering to the defendant the fifty gross at 30s. per case. Defendant was informed that the soap was packed in boxes of three tablets. A sample was left with the defendant, who said he would let the plaintiff them. was left with the defendant, who said he would let the plaintiff know. Two days later he 'phoned and offered 29s. per gross for the fifty gross and requested that a sample box consisting of three tablets should be sent. That was taken round. It was guaranteed that there were 75 per cent. of fatty acids in the soap. The contract was for boxes, and could not be varied. there were 75 per cent. of fatty acids in the soap. The contract was for boxes, and could not be varied. Plaintiff sent in an invoice for fifty gross of soaps, and when delivered they were described as marguerite job soap. A cheque was drawn and dishonoured. The goods were delivered by plaintiff's seller to a Mr. Reuben, who refused to take delivery of them. Reuben had bought from the defendant, and he said his contract was for fifty gross of boxes. Duval, plaintiff's traveller, said he bought the soap for 27s. per gross tablets. There were three tablets in a box. He denied that he took round as samples merely boxes of soap. Mr. Preedy said there was an ambiguity in the letters, and the contract was not for tablets. Judge Jackson said he could not see any ambiguity in the contract. Mr. Joseph Ehrlich, managing director of Abdul Ishmal Hamira & Co., Ltd., dealers in drugs, chemicals, etc., 24 White's Row, Commercial Street, said he sold fifty-one gross seven and three-quarter dozen of the soap in question to the plaintiff at 27s. per gross tablets, and not boxes. He had been fifty-one gross boxes he would have wanted 81s. per gross, cr three times the amount. In the wholesale per gross, or three times the amount. In the wholesale soap trade soap was always sold by the tablet. He delivered the soap to Reuben, of Brushfield Street, at the plaintiff's request, but it was refused. Afterwards it was redelivered. Reuben said he had ordered boxes. He bought the scap of L. Diamond, 8 White's Row. He bought five truckloads in all of different kinds, and he paid 16s. per gross tablets for the lot, but the soap in dispute was the best. Very often boxes in which soap was placed cost more than the soap. Mrs. Minelli having given evidence, the further hearing was adjourned, Mr. Preedy, for defendant, having stated that the defence was that the defendant had bought boxes, and not tablets.

#### New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

Pelican Mills Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of chemicals, dyes, soaps, starches, etc. R.O.: 321 Stretford Road, Manchester.

SENTINEL TRADING Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business among others of chemists and druggists. R.O.: 400 Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.2.

BIOZONE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £50,000. Objects: To acquire the undertaking of the Biozone Syndicate, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of chemical and other products, etc. R.O.: 28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Bedford Chemical Co. (1922), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £5,000. Objects: To take over the business of the Bedford Chemical Co., Ltd., carried on at 6 St. Mary's Chambers, Bedford. R.O.: St. Mary's Chambers, St. Mary's Street, Bedford.

Woods & Webb, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The provisional directors are:—G. E. Hooke and Mrs. P. F. Hooke, 9 Percy Road, Broadstairs, manufacturing chemist. R.O.: 80 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.2.

Associated Supply Houses, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £22,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, druggists, perfumers, drysalters, oil and colourmen, dealers in electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. R.O.: 3 London Wall, London, E.C.

"QUEEN BEE" POLISH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £200 Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in polish, wax, oils and other polish ingredients, etc. The first directors are: L. Pierard, A. E. Harries, and H. Williams (secretary). R.O.: The Old Vicarage, George Street, Llandilo.

RATINOL Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £5,000. Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers and distributors of preparations for the extermination of rats, mice and other vermin carried on by W. H. Pinnock, G. Snelling and V. Ruben, at 30 Mark Lane, E.C., as the "Ratinol Company." R.O.: 30 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

GENERAL CHEMISTS' SUPPLIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, sundriesmen, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The permanent directors are: S. Matz, 3 Heaton Terrace, Bury Old Road, Manchester; A. Hershberg, 77 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. R.O.: 13 Chapel Street, Salford.

ITON PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £7,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, alimentary food products and beverages, extracts, essences and medicines, grocers' and chemists' sundriesmen, dealers in proprietary medicines, foods and beverages, etc. Solicitors: W. H. Clark & Co., 12 South Parade, Leeds.

Orotol, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £200. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. J. Webb for the purchase of a certain process or processes for the manufacture of tooth and other powders, and the registered trade marks Nos. 346,403 and 349,953 in class 48 held in connection therewith, etc. R.O.: 31 Hydethorpe Road, Balham, London, S.W.12.

J. H. Dennis, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £400. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmacy and drug store proprietors, chemists and druggists, dealers in electrical, chemical, dental, optical and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. The first directors are:—J. H. Dennis, Ada L. Dennis, and J. Walton. R.O.: 33 Church Street, Howdon-on-Tyne.

KEENE'S ONE-NIGHT CURES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of owners, licensees, compounders and manufacturers of and dealers in patent, proprietary or other medicines, cures and general healing, alleviative, restorative, and other preparations, drugs, etc. Solicitor: C. S. Thomas, 48 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

Kenya Extract Syndicate, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £35,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of extracts from wood, shrubs, plants, herbs, fruits, and other vegetation, chemists, chemical manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in tanning extracts, dyes, stains, varnishes, colours, etc. R.O.: 24 George Square, Glasgow.

Barrett, Tagant & Gotts, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £25,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. S. Gotts and to carry on the business of manufacturers and refiners of and dealers in oils, fats, greases, waxes, soap, sugar and sugar products, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, etc. R.O.: Corrisson Works, Wandsworth Bridge, Fulham, London, S.W.

Low & Hare, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £8,000. Objects: To acquire the business of chemist and druggist, carried on by D. Low and J. A. Hare at Fore Street, Hexham, as "Low & Hare." The directors are:—D. Low, Idsalf House, I Leazes Terrace, Hexham; J. A. Hare, Vale View, Elvaston Road, Hexham; D. D. Low, Hexham. R. O.: 54 and 56 Fore Street, Hexham.

Proprietary and Sundries Supply Co., Ltd. (P. C.).—Capital, £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale chemists and druggists, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, medicines and medical compounds, etc. The permauent directors are: Mrs. A. M. M. Green, Leigh Hall, Oakleigh Park Drive, Leigh-on-Sea; F. L. Benater, 81 Ashbourne Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey. R.O.: 5 St. George's Road, Southwark, London, S.E.1.

GAZE & GARSIDE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists and druggists, dentists and opticians, booksellers, stationers, printers and publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. E. Gaze. The first directors are: Dr. J. E. Gaze, 92 Turner's Hill, Cheshunt; W. E. Gaze, 10 The Avenue, Highams Park, N., chemist and druggist; A. W. Garside, 15 Fairley Way, Cheshunt, chemist and druggist. R.O.: 92 Turner's Hill, Cheshunt.

SEMPROLIN Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital, £21,000. Objects: To acquire the trade marks and manufacturing rights in the chemical preparations known as 'Semprolin,' "Carmex," 'Deterzene," and the 'O.T.P. Dental Preparations,' and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers and dealers, oil merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in mineral waters, wines, cordials, liqueurs, soups, broths and other restoratives or food suitable for invalids and convalescents, etc. R.O.: 18 Leather Lane, London, E.C.1.

Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co.—Registered as a company limited by guarantee. Objects: To insure members against loss or damage by or incidental to premises, chattels, goods or other property, including loss of business profits, and against liability to compensate employees or their dependents for injuries caused to such employees by accidents arising out of, or in the course of, their employment or otherwise, or to pay wages or salaries to employees during absence from work caused by accident, and as ancillary thereto, to insure its members mutually against liability to compensate persons other than employees or their dependents for injuries or losses caused to such persons or their property by acts, mistakes, defaults or neglect by such members, employees or otherwise, but excluding such injuries or losses as are for the time being insured by the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd. The first directors are: E. A. Atkins; A. Barnes, L.A.H. (Dub.); F. J. W. Bates; R. F. Clarke, J.P.; W. Forster; J. E. French; H. Gilleghan; J. Hague; T. Hardy, J.P.; F. Hindle;

Jackson; L. Joseph, J.P.; J. Keall; A. R. Keith; H. H. Marshall; H. J. Martin; H. E. Matthews; A. R. Melhuish; J. Milner; S. N. Pickard, J.P.; C. W. Ridyard; P. F. Rowsell, J.P., F.C.S.; H. M. Tranmer; A. E. Young. Solicitor: C. H. Kirby, 29 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.

TAYLOR'S DRUG Co., LID.—The preference dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year was paid on September 30.

Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd.—A meeting of the directors was held at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C., on September 27, Mr. T. Hardy. J.P., in the chair. Dealing with various claims for damages, mention was made of two cases of alleged poisoning of dogs by the administration of small doses of strychnine, and a caution was given to chemists to avoid the use of strychnine in dog medicine even in minute doses. Satisfaction was expressed at the results of the recent South London borax cases, which had vindicated in that district the chemists' right to sell good quality commercial borax when borax or refined borax is asked for, and no indication given that it is wanted for internal use. Reference was also made to a shareholder's inquiry regarding a chemist's right to place turpentine, oil, etc., in beer or soda-water bottles. The solicitor's advice is that so long as the bottles are not used for beers or mineral waters of rival makers, and in the absence of a special personal contract, there is no illegality in using those bottles for such substances. The Association has always, however, strongly deprecated putting things like oil and acid into such receptacles. Fifty-seven new shares were allotted and nine transferred to new shareholders. An increase of benefits was foreshadowed which, it is hoped, will bring in new shareholders.

INECTO, LTD., 15A North Audley Street, London, W.—At the offices of the Board of Trade, Carey Street, W.C., on September 28, the statutory meetings of creditors and shareholders were held of the above-named company, against which a winding-up order was made on July 4 on a creditor's petition. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, Official Receiver, reported that the company was registered on August 22, 1918, with a nominal capital of £20,000 to acquire and take over as a going concern the business then being carried on under the style or firm of Inecto, Ltd., at 15A North Audley Street, W., and to carry on the manufacture and sale of a certain compound known as "Inecto"; generally to carry on business as manufacturers, buyers, sellers and dealers in all kinds of hair dyes, washes and toilet preparations; and to enter into an agreement for the acquisition of the assets of Inecto, Ltd., then in voluntary liquidation. Mr. Philip Walley Ducker was appointed governing director. The old company, Inecto, Ltd., was registered in March, 1911, and under the sale agreement the new company was to take over the assets of the old company as from March 31, 1918, including the goodwill and exclusive right to use the old company's name; all interest and rights in secret processes or recipe for the manufacture of Inecto, and the old company's name; all interest and rights in secret processes or recipe for the manufacture of Inecto, and the old company were to receive a proportion for the sale the old company were to receive a proportion of profits as earned between April, 1918, and the date of incorporation of the new company, and the new company was to discharge the liabilities of the old company. On September 15, 1921, the company's interests in Inecto Incorporated, New York, a business which had apparently been established by P. W. Ducker in the latter part of 1919, was sold to Noel Blake Ducker for £400, and the trade-mark and goodwill of the company's business were also sold to him for the sum of £200. N. B. Ducker had stated that the bus

#### Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated.	Dec. 30	August 31	Sept.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £10	s. d. 20 3 12 6 25 0	s. d. 20 3 22 6 40 0	s. d. 20 0 17 6 42 6
,", 5% Pref. £10 Ash (Claudius), Sons & Co., Ord Ayrton Saunders & Co. 7½ % Pref	20_6	14 0 14 3	11 3 14 6
	2 9 30 0	38 0	2 6 38 0 £5
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co.,5% Pref. £10 Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord. 7% "B" Prefd. Ord.	£53 17 3 17 0	£53 22 6 22 6	22 6 22 6
Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), 6% "A" Pref. Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), 6%	15 6	19 9	20 0 -
"A" Pref Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6%	14 6	19 9	20 0
"A" Pref Boots Cash Chemists (Western), 6%	15 3	19 9	20 0
"A" Pref	17 0 30 0 17 3	19 9 33 6 22 3	20 0 34 0
Bovril, 6% Pref	17 3 18 0 14 6	22 3 22 6 18 9	21 9 22 3 18 3 5 0
British Cellulose & Chemical. Ord 7½% Pref.	3 7½ 6 3	4 9	8 3
British Cyanides, Ord. British Dyestuffs Corpn., 7% Pref. Prefd. Ord.	14 6 6 10½	16 3	15 0 7 9
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord.	4 6   15 0   15 7½	4 0 6 3 13 9	5 0 5 0 12 6
Rritish Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. British Oxygen, Ord.	22 0 30 0	25 3 35 6	24 3 36 0
Brunner Mond, Ord	25 ± 0 21 3	30 0 27 6	33 6 26 6
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref	52 6 19 7½	67 6	65 0 23 0
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.  "5½% Pref  Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref	16 3 13 9	23 3 21 3 16 3 19 9	21 3
De Trey & Co., Ord Eastman Kodak, Com. (No Nominal	15 0 13 9	19 9 13 6	19 6 14 0
Value)	\$730 \$123	\$95 \$120	\$94 \$130
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord	12 6 10 0	7 0 9 0	6 0 7 9
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord	7 6	18 0	18 6 20 0
Idris & Co., "A" Ord. Ilford, Ltd., Ord  6% Pref. Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½ % Pref. Knight (John), 25 % Prefd. Ord. Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref.  " 8% Pref.  " 20% Pref. Ord. 5s. Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 Magadi Soda, Ord.	8 6 16 3 15 0	8 9 21 6 17 9	6 3 22 6 18 3 15 0
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, $5\frac{1}{2}$ % Pref Knight (John), 25% Prefd, Ord.	14 4½ 45 0		15 0 55 0
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref 8% Pref	16 6 16 6	19 7½ 19 4½	19 6
", 20% Pref. Ord. 5s. Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ £12\frac{1}{4} \\ 11 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	10 3 £13 7 0	10 6 £13½
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref	11 0		7 '9 11 3 27 6
Mond Nickel Co., Ord. 7% Cum. Pref. Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref.	1 19 3	11 3 26 3 24 3 21 3	24 3
" " " Preid. Ord.	19 0	20 0	20 0
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6% Pref	17 0 15 0	18 9 18 6	19 0 18 3
Drof	114 6	20 0 16 0 22 0	19 0
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref. Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	20 0	22 0 23 9 17 6	18 3 22 6 22 6 17 3 8 3 26 0
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.  " Defd.  Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref.	7 6 22 6	8 6 26 0	8 3 26 0
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord	=	42 0 18 9	41 9 18 3
Spratt's Patent, Ord	25 0 12 6	35 0 18 9	35 0 20 0
United Glass Bottle Man., 7% Mt.Deb. Stk. £100	£96½ 17 6	£85 17 3 16 3	£83 17 6
Venesta, Ltd., Ord 7% Pref Virol, Ltd., 7% Pref	15 0 16 3	17 3 16 3 21 3	16 9
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s	3 9 10 0	3 9 15 0	5 0 15 0
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	3 9	5 6 17 6	4 3 17 6

#### Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

#### Local Reports ENGLAND

Devon.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Exeter on September 27, Mr. M. T. Foster presiding. The reports of the Central Checking Bureau for February and March were approved. A letter was read indicating the attitude of the Ministry of Health towards the duplicate prescription books, and it was noted that the Committee's previous refusal to approve the abolition of duplicates now worked to the advantage of chemists in the area. The secretary was instructed to remind chemists that the new standards for dressings would be introduced on March 1, 1923.

Liverpcol.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on September 22, a report upon the adequacy of the pharmaceutical service in Liverpool, drawn up by representatives of the Insurance Committee and the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Committee, was passed. The report states that a certain amount of dissatisfaction was felt by chemists on account of the complete disregard for their hours of closing shown by insured persons when requiring medicines. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee passed a resolution that, "with a view to obviating the difficulty of patients having prescriptions dispensed after surgery hours, practitioners be requested to arrange for uniform hours of attendance in the evening from 5.30 to 7.30." The conference further resolved: "That practitioners be requested to mark those prescriptions 'Urgent' which require to be dispensed after the usual closing hours, and to consent to a notice being exhibited in their surgeries instructing patients not to present prescriptions not so marked until the next day." To some extent the effect of the Committee's efforts has already been felt. The Pharmaceutical Committee has given independent attention to the position, with a view to improving the service where shown to be inadequate. Next, the conference recommended that lists be prepared and issued to each medical practitioner showing the arrangements made for dispensing of medicines by chemists whose premises are situated within a fixed radius from his surgery, in order that any insured person requiring an "urgent" prescription dispensed may be informed of the nearest address for this purpose. These recommendations, it is considered, will go a very long way towards ensuring a satisfactory pharmaceutical service.

London.—The annual report of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County of London has just been published. It gives the names of the Committee and Sub-Committee, with their officers, and the chemists' representatives who are on various sub-committees. Since the inception of the first Insurance Act up to the end of 1921 there were only 44 complaints against chemists, out of upwards of 44,000,000 dispensed—i.e., one complaint for every million prescriptions. At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on September 28, the Finance Sub-Committee recommended payment of £18,409 4s. 6d. to be made to chemists for the medical year 1922. This was agreed to. The Pharmaceutical reported that they had Sub-Committee before them a complaint by an insured person who alleged that a chemist had refused to dispense a prescription. The prescription, which was not signed, was presented on early-closing day, and the chemist refused to dispense it, as it was not marked "Urgent." In the opinion of the Committee, there was no obligation on the part of the chemist to fill the prescription. The report of the Committee was adopted. The General Pur-Sub-Committee reported that arrangements made with two Boards of Guardians, whereby the Committee will undertake the pricing of the prescriptions for medicine supplied to the outdoor poor, had been approved. The price to be paid by the Guardians is 30s, per thousand prescriptions. This was approved. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that the names of ten persons had been included in the list of persons supplying drugs and appliances, and the names of five removed from it.

Middlesex.—At the September meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee attention was directed to the new invoice and prescription forms and to the new standards for dressings, etc., which will come into force next March. It was arranged that representatives should meet representatives of the Insurance and Panel Committees, to discuss the position with regard to prescription forms. Information was given respecting changes in the list of chemists, and the following statistics were submitted:—

					Average	Average
1922.	Total	Average	Total	Average	Ingred.	Disp.
Month.	Scripts.	Cost.	Prescript.	Cost.	Cost.	Fee.
Jan	134,682	11.35d.	160,126	9.54d.	3.87d.	5.67d.
Feb	99,747	11.66d.	119,816	9.70d.	4.08d.	5.62d.
Mar	85,163	11.97d.	104,672	9.74d.	4.17d.	.5.57d.
Apr	74,476	12.14d.	92,479	9.78d.	4.24d.	5.54d.
May	73,196	10.67d.	91,679	8,52d.	4.01d.	4.52d.
June	61,882	10.64d.	77,704	8.48d.	3.98d.	4.50d.
July	_	_	79,877	8.46d.	3.96d.	4.50d.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on October 2, Alderman W. W. Kelland (chairman) presiding. The Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee recommended the payment of bills amounting to £47,294 12s. 6d. Amongst these were the following:—To chemists, for June, £2,586 2s. 5d.; July, £2,816 1s. 11d.; and to practitioners for dispensing, £208 1s. The accounts were passed. A letter from the Ministry of Health had been received enclosing a revised form of prescription for adoption by Insurance Committees so soon as the present stock of prescription books was exhausted. The Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees desire a duplicate form of prescription to be used in the Middlesex area. The sub-committee further reported that they had considered the letter from St. Helen's, expressing the opinion that definite action should be taken with regard to the testing of the drugs supplied by chemists for insured persons. They recommended that the co-operation of the Middlesex County Council be asked with a view to the testing of samples of drugs supplied by chemists to insured persons. The report was adopted. There have been two resignations from the panel of chemists since July 18 and three admissions. The total number of chemists on the panel is 286.

Sheffield.—The clerk to the Insurance Committee reported at a recent meeting the steps taken for the testing of prescriptions, of which 26 were presented, and on the report of the city analyst it was decided to take a further eleven samples. The result of these were forwarded to the Panel Committee, who expressed an opinion that action should be taken in a number of cases. The Pharmaceutical Committee considered that in certain cases an explanation should be requested. The committee, after several meetings, decided that further investigation should be made in the cases which appear unsatisfactory, and recommend that they should be sent to the Joint Services Sub-Committee. In a case of malt extract and cod-liver oil labelled B.P.C., and alleged to contain 10.3 per cent. of oil, in place of 15 per cent. as required, it was decided to ask the manufacturers for an explanation. A marked improvement had taken place in the compilation of prescriptions by the practitioners.

Southport.—The monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on September 19 Mr. D. Richards presiding. Accounts amounting to £2,943 6s. 3d. were passed for payment to doctors and chemists. A letter was received from Mr. W. H. Smith, secretary to the Southport Pharmaceutical Society, in reference to the closing hours of chemists, w. h, he said, would be gone into at their next meeting.

Surrey.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on September 27 the report of the various sub-committees were considered. The Medical Benefit Sub-committee reported five additions to the panel list of chemists and three resignations. In the statement of accounts the following advances and balances to chemists are included: July 27, £835 13s. 2d.; August 23, £446 14s. 10d.; September 19, £1,148 4s. 6d.

#### Festivities

#### Alchemy Lodge Installation

The Alchemy Lodge, No. 3950, held its fourth installation meeting at the Masonic Hall, Severn Street, Birmingham, on September 27, when Wor. Bro. F. C. H. Foster, S.W., was installed as W.M. by his predecessor, Wor. Bro. Maurice Smith, J.P. About ninety masons were present, including the Deputy P.G. Master of Warwickshire (Very Wor. Bro. Canon C. W. Barnard) and many pharmaceutical masons from other districts. Apologies for absence were received from the Prov. G. Master (Colonel W. F. Wyley), Bro. Sir William Veno (Manchester), Wor. Bro. Sir Leonard Rowland (Wrexham), Bro. W. H. Saunders (Liverpool), and many others. At the subsequent banquet the W.M. proposed the loyal toasts, Wor. Bro. F.-J. Gibson, J.P., that of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and Bro. J. Robinson (Coventry), Wor. Bro. C. E. Ison, Wor. Bro. J. W. Shields, Wor. Bro. A. W. Gerrard, Wor. Bro. T. Barclay, and Bro. S. Harris the remaining toasts.

#### Bournemouth Chemists Visit Parke Davis

The Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, on September 27, with their wives and friends, by invitation of Parke Davis & Co., visited the laboratorics of the firm at Hounslow. The L. & S.W.B. Co. attached a saloon carriage to the breakfast train, which added greatly to the comfort, and from Waterloo metor charabanes took the party, numbering just over 60, to Hounslow. Prior to funcheon a photograph of the party was taken, Mr. Cathcart, the works manager, afterwards giving a short explanation of the work that was carried out at this particular laboratory. The party was then divided into sections and conducted over the laboratories. Tca followed, during which Mr. C. A. Coles (President) moved a vote of thanks to the firm, mentioning that Mr. Pinto Nash, who had accompanied the visitors, had that day celebrated his 21st anniversary-with the firm, and offeredhim congratulations. Mr. Cathcart briefly responded. Dr. Stanley White then gave a lantern lecture on "Standardisation." In the course of his remarks he pointed out that since the commencement of the firm's history in 1866 standardisation had been an cutstanding feeture.

#### St. Vincent Association Dinner

The annual dinner of the St. Vincent Association, a relatively small body doing useful work in an unostentatious way, was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C., on October 4, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. E. Curtis (President), who, with Mrs. Curtis, received the guests prior to the function. Supporting Mr. and Mrs. Curtis at the top table were Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Mr. L. Ferris Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Want, Captain Summers, and other members and guests: the spur tables were presided over by Messrs. H. Lewis, W. Daniel, J. R. Bailey, Lionel Cooper, A. H. Millner, and C. F. Pitt; and among the gathering we noticed Major Heslop, Mr. A. Procter Atkinson (J. C. Eno, Ltd.), Mr. R. R. Coates (Menley & James, Ltd.), Mr. G. H. Mumford, and representatives of John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., Angier & Co., G. H. Zeal, and other well-known houses. An excellent dinner was followed by speeches of commendable brevity, interspersed with vocal items and recitations. After the loyal toast a collection was made for the Association's benevolent fund, and amounted to £9 2s. Badges were presented by the President to the following past-Presidents: Mr. Lionel Cooper, Mr. Henry Lewis, Mr. Wilfred Daniel, and Mr. S. J. Massey. To the toast of "The St. Vincent Association, proposed by Mr. L. Ferris Scott, the President responded in a few well-chosen sentences, emphasising the Association's care for those who might be in need. The Association's care for those who might be in need. The Association was growing stronger, and was to be congatulated on its secretary. (Applause.) Mr. Lionel Cooper gave "The Visitors," and Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter replied in a subtle vein of humour, premising that after-dinner speaking had been given up—in China—2,000 years ago. "The Ladies" and "The Chairman" were also duly toasted 'n an atmosphere which friendly groupings and re-groupings of old and new acquaintances rendered pleasantly informal.

#### Associations' Winter Session

Cambridge.—The Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association invited members of the Pharmaceutical Society in the area to a meeting on September 28 with the object of forming a branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. S. F. Barker presided. Mr. E. S. Peck outlined the progress of pharmaceutical organisation, and explained the prin-ciples of the establishment of branches and the approximate geographical grouping, stating that great elasticity would be permitted to ensure the scheme to work smoothly. Mr. Evans moved that a branch be formed in Cambridge, and this was seconded by Mr. Shearman, and supported by Mr. Morgen and Mr. Cannon. Alderman Campkin stated he was a strong believer in federation, and thought much good would be the outcome of the scheme. He urged the necessity of the allocation of districts without overlapping of areas, referring to the danger of multiplying meetings and the enormous expense of organisation without due consideration for distance. Mr. A. Deck spoke in opposition, on the ground that the Pharmaccutical Society would dominate the local Association, which had done good, whereas the Pharmaceutical Society had done very little for the rank and file of chemists, and warned them that they might be selling their freedom of the local Association for 2s. 6d. per head, which he considered inadequate. He criticised the extravagance of the Society, and suggested one economy could be attained by scrapping the "Pharmaceutical Journal." He deprecated lectures as dry and uninteresting to chemists generally, who preferred the social side. His interest was in the local Association, not in the branch. Interest was in the local Association, not in the branch. In the general discussion that followed, the "Journal" was defended by Alderman Campkin, Mr. Morgan and others. On the resolution being put it was declared to be carried unanimously, even the opposition voting in its favour. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Chairman, Mr. S. F. Baker (Chesterton); vice-chairman, Mr. J. S. Shearman (Haverhill); secretary, Mr. B. Sidney Campkin (11, Rose Crescent, Cambridge); ireasurer, Mr. A. Deck (King's Parade, Cambridge); committee Miss. A. Deck (King's Parade, Cambridge); committee, Miss Traler (Cambridge), Messrs. Cannon (Baldock), Flanders (Cambridge), W. H. Stones (Bury St. Edmunds), Millbank (Bishep's Stortford), Evans (Cambridge), Coulthard (Sawston), Morgan (Royston), and Simmons (Cambridge). It was agreed that Mr. H. Glyn-Jones be asked to address the branch at an early date.

Manchester.—A meeting was held by the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association on September 28 to assist the Pharmaceutical Society in its scheme of branch organisation. Mr. E. H. Simmons, the president of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, was elected chairman of the meeting; on the platform were also Mr. T. Miller, Mr. A. J. Pidd, Mr. Bellninger (president of the Assistants' Association), Mr. Roberts (president of the Assistants' Association), and about 100 members of the Pharmaceutical Society were present from Manchester, Salford, and outlying districts. The chairman outlined the scheme. There ought not to be, he said, very much expense incurred in carrying on the work of this branch, and the 2s. 6d. per member to be paid by the Pharmaceutical Society should be enough to make the branch self-supporting. The district covered by the branch is Manchester, Salford, Stretford, Northenden, Eccles, Monton, Droylesden, Flixton, Prestwich, Patricroft, Newton, Blackley, Weaste, Walkden, Urmston, Swinton, Pendlebury, Glossop and Failsworth. It would be left to the "men on the spot" to map out the district to the advantage of those who were included in it. A resolution was then proposed by Mr. John Cleworth and seconded by Mr. Howarth, that a branch of the Pharmaceutical Society be formed for Manchester, Salford and district. This was carried with acclamation. The election of Provisional Committee resulted as follows:—For Salford, Messrs. Bellringer, Danson, Dyson, and Simnons. For the District area, Messrs. Bates, Berry, Kirkby, Rideal, Roberts, and Scholes. For Manchester, Messrs. Blackburn, Cleworth, Grier, Miller, Nidd, Pidd, Roberts, and Miss Sargant.

#### The Value of a University Training for the Pharmacist

An address delivered by Mr. H. J. Waring, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, at the opening of the Eighty-first Session of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on October 4.

When asked by your President to give the inaugural address at the commencement of the session, it did not appear to me that I was in any wise suitable to occupy such an exalted position, since as a surgeon I am not brought very much into contact with pharmaceutical chemists and pharmacists. To a great extent this is due to the fact that in the practice of surgery pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy, as at present practised, only plays a minor part. It was suggested to me, how

ever, that recently there has been conthat recently siderable discussion amongst you as regards the value and advantages of a University training in connection with a technical vocation, such as pharmacy. Under these circumstances I thought, that, perhaps, I might be able to accept the invitation and attempt to give you some of my own personal experiences and observations. I intend, however, to intend, however, discuss not merely the value, but also some of the disadvantages which accrue under certain conditions of a University training in technical vocations, particularly in that of pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy. A University or technical college in training its undergraduates, among its objects, seeks to inculcate the principles of accurate observa-tion, correct expression. co-ordinated thought, exact execution, and a desire for research.

Technical vocations from a University point of view may conveniently be divided

into three main groups: (1) Those associated with industrial chemistry; (2) those comprised under the general term of engineering; (3) those connected directly and indirectly with medicine. This latter, of course, includes pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy.

#### THE USUAL TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

Before discussing the value of a University training I think it will be wise for me to state what is the usual training for students at the present time in most of our Universities and also in our technical colleges, the latter of which correspond in many ways to Universities in other countries. A University or college training for those who propose to take up some form of technical vocation usually consists of a three-year graded course. In the first year systematic instruction by University professors and teachers is given in the principles of (a) Chemistry; (b) physics; (c) applied mathematics, including mechanics and drawing; (d) biology; and, in addition, in many seats of learning, instruction

in a modern language. Biology, as a pure science, in the main is an adaptation of the principles of chemistry and physics, including mechanics, to the problems of the living organism. Hence, in many branches of industrial chemistry and eugineering a detailed study of biology is not necessary, while, on the other hand, it is essential to the student of medicine, and in my opinion to the student of pharmacy, and also to students in those branches of engineering which are concerned with

to was suggested to me, now- those branches of engineering w

H. J. WARING, M.B., B.S., B.Sc.

sanitary science, water supply, and the erec-tion of buildings destined to provide accommodation for man or any form of living organism. Applied mathematics, including mechanics and drawing, is necessary for practically all branches of engineering and medicine. The study of a modern language, if taught in the proper way, is extremely desirable in the training of a student for a technical vocation, for the purpose of training the auditory organs, and as a preparation for the practice of his technical vocation in a country where a language other than his own is used. Thus the study of Spanish for engineering students is often most essential, since so many English engineers are called upon to carry out work in Spanish-speaking countries. The same remark applies to industrial chemists who are going abroad; also to those who propose to take up agriculture in a practical form in a foreign land, such as the Argentine. For those whose future

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vocation is to be practised in India, Hindustani is most useful.

#### SPECIAL VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS

During the second and third years of the student's career the special subjects appertaining to the technical vocation which is selected are taught by the University professors and teachers, and at the same time there is a continuation of the studies of the general principles of the fundamentals, which were commenced in the first year. In all up-to-date Universities and in technical colleges which lay themselves out to train students for technical vocations the subjects are taught by lectures, demonstrations, and practical work. Most Universities and technical colleges advise or attempt to arrange that each student destined for a technical vocation shall have additional practical work in a factory or works where special technical processes are carried out on a commercial scale, the object being that education of the eye, ear, and hand shall proceed pari passu along with the

education of the mind and intellect. Unfortunately, many of our manufacturers are very leath to give any material assistance in this way to those educational bodies which are charged with the education of students destined for a technical vocation. It is noteworthy, however, that our more enlightened manufacturers generally are now beginning to realise its importance and are ready to give more facilities in this direction than was formerly the case. I will now devote a short time to the consideration of the different technical vocations.

#### (1) INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Owing to the fact that most chemical processes can be carried out in the laboratory, either by the student himself or with the assistance of his teachers, a student in one of those subjects can generally learn in the University or college course all the theory and most of the practice of industrial chemical processes. In many cases, however, a chemical process carried out in a chemical works differs in certain practical details from a similar process carried out in a laboratory. quently, if a technical student is to benefit to the utmost from a University training in this subject, it is essential that he should spend a portion of his time in a commercial chemical works, in order to become familiar with chemical processes carried out on a large and commercial During such attendance at the works he can also learn the methods of utilisation of whatever waste products may be produced in the industrial works to which he goes, and how these waste products may be dealt with both from a manufacturing and a commercial aspect. It often happens that in an industrial chemical works, in order to produce one particular substance at a profit, it is necessary also to produce by-products which have to be dealt with on a commercial basis in order to make the manufacture of the primary product a sound economic, and profitable proposition. Thus in the production of coke from coal a large number of by-products are formed which can be utilised, and so the manufacture of coke made commercially profitable. In industrial chemistry it is essential, if a student wishes to become a commer-cial and economic success, that he must be practically familiar with all the problems just indicated. Consequently it may be asserted that a University training in industrial chemistry in itself is not sufficient, and that works experience must also be gained.

#### (2) Engineering

The technical vocations which come within the general group of engineering can in the main be looked upon three chief varieties: (1) Mechanical engineering; (2) civil engineering; (3) electrical engineering. In our Universities and technical colleges the usual course prowided for an engineering student is, like that in industrial chemistry, one of three years. Drawing is included in all engineering courses, and, in my opinion, it could be employed with advantage in the teaching of all technical vocations. During the first year basal subjects selected from the four which we have originally discussed are studied, occasionally with some specialisation, according to the different branches of engineering that the technical student proposes to take up. During the second and third years special subjects are taught by the University professors and teachers, in the main on the lines of those described in connection with industrial chemistry.

The value, however, of the University part of the training to the student varies considerably in the different branches of engineering. Thus in civil and electrical engineering perhaps more work can be done with advantage in a University course than in the case of mechanical engineering. If the student in engineering is to gain the maximum advantage from a University training, it is essential that a University course should be supplemented by and combined with practical experience in works where commercial processes connected with the special branch in which he is interested are carried on. Education of the hand or muscular and tactile senses should be carried on at the same time as that of the intellect, so as to make a good workman as well as an educated mind.

- (1) In mechanical engineering a student can very well learn in the University course the theory and a limited amount of practice, but when it comes to the technical details of the different kinds of machines used to execute some particular work in a factory, this cannot satisfactorily be taught in a University course, for all forms of machines are constantly being improved and specially adapted for special kinds of work. Many of these are extremely expensive, consequently Universities and colleges are unable to provide in their laboratories examples of the newest developments in connection with the different branches of mechanical engineering.
- (2) In civil engineering comparatively a greater amount may be learned in a University course. The application of the theoretical knowledge gained in the University course should be combined with the practical study of the erection of large buildings, bridges, dams, and other forms of engineering work.
- (3) In electrical engineering a student perhaps may gain greater advantages from a University or college education than in either of the preceding branches. The reason is that electrical engineering depends much more on theory than it does on practice. A simple illustration of this is the fact that almost every great electrical invention comes from a scientist—from Bell the telephone, from Lord Kelvin the submarine cable, from Marconi wireless telegraphy. And, again, a thorough knowledge of the theory of an alternating or direct current dynamo or motor, together with a certain practical mechanical knowledge, will enable anyone to design one of these machines. Now electric theory is very well taught at our Universities and technical colleges. Also it is illustrated in the laboratory by electrical machines and instruments of all the various principal types. Thus the future electrical engineer who has had a University or technical college education ought to be at a distinct advantage. Naturally, he will have to understand thoroughly all the operations carried out in the works in which he will be employed—that is, if he is going to design any machine which will be economical to produce. Or, if he is going to superintend the laying out of electrical plant he must acquire a thorough knowledge of electrical fitting, to be able to direct his men in any of the various processes of erection. But the point upon which I wish to lay most stress is that, once the electrical theory of any machine or instrument is grasped, the working of it is at once apparent, for all electrical machines are simple mechanically. Quite 80 per cent. of the many thousands of electrical machines and instruments in use to-day have only one moving part. And, as we have said before, the theory of electrical machines is well taught at our Universities, being illustrated also by practical work in the laboratory. Thus if a student at a University or technical college has brains and really makes use of his time he ought, on leaving, to understand thorou

#### (3) MEDICINE.

At the present time in this country I think it is generally recognised that it is essential for a student to undergofirst a University training in the fundamental sciences which are necessary for whatever branch of the healing art he proposes to take up. In ordinary medicine, the student is trained at the University technical college in chemistry, physics, including mechanics, and biology. When these subjects have been dealt with he undergoes training in anatomy and physiology and pharmacology, and afterwards he works in the various practical departments of the hospital or medical school, until he has completed his five years' training. It is now universally recognised that a University training is essential in the education of a medical student. The same also holds to a less extent as regards veterinary science. In pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy, however, the usual practice, I understand, in your Society is for a student to first work as an apprentice at the practical part of his vocation, and afterwards to receive specialised training in the

basal sciences. Personally, I think in regard to pharmaceutical chemists, if they are to take their proper position in the future in connection with medicine and other branches of the healing art, that it would be a great advantage for all students to undergo a scientific training somewhat similar to (perhaps not so extensive as) what has been already advised for industrial chemistry, engineering, and medicine. It is also essential for pharmaceutical chemists, in order to understand thoroughly the practical part of the science, that they should have some training in the principles of biology.

practical part of the science, that they should have some training in the principles of biology.

In conclusion, I think one may assert with a fair amount of confidence that, for the majority of students who have had a satisfactory preliminary education, a University training, especially when combined with practical experience in a works or factory, presents an enormous advantage in the training of men and women for a technical vocation. In addition to practical application of different technical vocations a University training also enables the student or practitioner to carry out with intelligence original investigations in his own particular subject, and so promote the advancement of whatever technical vocation

he happens to have taken up.

#### THE PERSONAL EQUATION

From the study of the different courses which a technical student usually attends in a University course preparatory to a technical vocation, it will be seen that in the main a University training is a great advantage for every technical student, provided that he is able to combine with a University training a practical course. This statement to a certain extent assumes that all technical students are mentally and physically capable of benefiting by the courses of instruction which have been indi-Unfortunately, this assumption cannot maintained in all cases. In a technical vocation, as in every other vocation in life, the characteristics of the student must be taken into consideration. We cannot assume, like the politician and trade unionist, that all men and women are equal mentally and physically capable of being taught the different parts of a technical vocation up to the same level. The politician who assumes that all men and women are equal does not, as a rule, personally attempt to carry out the principles which he enunciates. Politically he may try, by passing various Acts of Parliament, to bring an internects of the adult population to the same mental, moral, physical, and social level. If, however, he happens to be a breeder of pedigree cattle or an owner of racehorses, what does he do? He does not attempt to make all his cattle or racehorses on the same level. He passing various Acts of Parliament, to bring all members carefully inspects them, and when he finds one which does not come up to his preconceived standard, he either sends it to the butcher to be utilised for fcod, or he sells it to someone who does not require an animal of such a high type of development. The trade unionist in the same way states that all men and women are equal and ought to do the same amount of work. That amount he does not judge to be the amount of which well-developed people are capable, but he attempts to bring down all to the level of the lowest. Similarly, like the politician, he does not apply his principles to his dogs or chickens. In order to maintain a first-class stock he very carefully weeds out all the weak specimens which are in his kennels or outhouses, and breeds from selected individuals. As I have already stated, technical students cannot all be dealt with in the same way. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest plays a part. Those who are mentally and physically capable of carrying out and benefiting by the combined University education and commercial establishment, will rise to the highest positions in whatever technical vocation they happen to follow. As regards technical vocations, many students can readily learn all the mechanical part of their profession, but are not able mentally and intellectually to grasp the theoretical portion. In such cases it is far better that they should not attempt a University or college education, but should devote their energies to the acquisition of what is possible in whatever works they go into.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING AND WORKS EXPERIENCE

Many of you will ask how is the combination of the University training and the works experience to be effected. The working sessions of most of our Universities and technical colleges consist of about eight months in the year. This being so, during a portion of the other four months access for students to industrial chemical works, engineering works, and so forth ought to be arranged. If our manufacturers would realise the importance of assisting the training of technical students in this way by giving adequate facilities, much might be accomplished. A technical student, who enters manufacturing works in this manner, ought to take an active part in the various processes and not merely be a looker on. In the case of an engineer he ought to work personally as a workman, and perform all the various processes in the drawing office, the pattern shop, the foundry, and in the different departments where the several products of the factory are com-

pleted.

Many of you, especially those who are somewhat idle and like long holidays, will strongly object to my suggestion, and say. When do we get our holidays? My reply is that a period of four months is far too long. The nature of the work which will be done in the factory establishment will in the main be manual and muscular, whereas in a University course it is mental. In the interests of education of the student and his success in the technical vocation he desires to enter, it is very desirable that every student should make every effort to follow this combined method of education. He should always have in his mind that he is a potential, successful, chemical manufactures of the student and the facturer or engineer and is only awaiting his opportunity. A combination of this kind of University training and works training is, I believe, now generally advised by those who are the directors of studies in the Universities and colleges. Unfortunately, however, the teaching establishment is unable to make the requisite arrangements for all its students, and it is often left to the individual student, his friends or relatives, to provide what is necessary. It is to be deplored that many men destined for a technical vocation spend three years in a University training, and at the end for the first time go to a works to gain practical experience. Such men often find it very difficult to settle down to what they term the mechanical part of their vocations, and also find that much of the theory they have learned has either been forgotten or is difficult of application. At the present time it is beginning to be generally recognised that men trained in the principles and practice of the various branches of industrial chemistry or engineering are essential factors in the success of a large number of commercial enterprises. Mere theoretical men are not wanted. It is the man who combines theory with practical experience who is of the greatest value in the nation's economy.

#### THE VOCATION OF PHARMACY

I have long held the view that the vocation of pharmacy has not occupied such a position in the technical vocations as it is worthy of. This, in part, appears to be due to the fact that in the past the amount of general education, which has been exacted from a pharmaceutical student at his preliminary examination, is not sufficient. gives me great pleasure, however, to learn when discussing the matter with the President and the Secretary of your Society, that you propose to raise the level of your entrance examination. It seems to me, in view of the increased facilities which are almost everywhere available for obtaining the necessary preliminary education, and the standard of general education which ought to be exacted from a pharmaceutical chemist should be the same as that which is exacted from candidates entering other technical vocations such as industrial chemistry, engineering, medicine, and dentistry. In effect this suggestion means that your standard of general education ought to be practically that of matriculation at one or other of our Universities. In this direction I might mention, as probably most of you know, that the standard of general education which is to be exacted in the future from dental students is the same as that for students of medicine. I believe also that veterinary students in the future will also be expected to come up to a similar standard. It is impossible for a

technical student, such as one of pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy, to gain all the advantages of his scientific training if he has not had a good preliminary general education such as is necessary to pass the General School Examination or Matriculation. Furthermore, this seems to be especially essential, since many of your students take a science degree.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The acquisition of a science degree is made compara-The acquisition of a science degree is made comparatively easy for pharmaceutical students owing to the fact that according to your regulations the period of scientific training which is essential for a pharmaceutical chemist is equal to that necessary for the Intermediate Examination for a degree in science in the University. Recently the University of London has established a new degree that of Ph.D. This is given for research work, and is open to all students who have a University degree in theology, arts, science, medicine, or commerce. In conversation with your secretary I was gratified to hear that already in your research laboratories you have a student already in your research laboratories you have a student who is an aspirant for that degree who has nearly comwho is an aspirant for that degree who has nearly completed his research work, and is writing the necessary thesis, the subject of which has already been accepted by the University authorities. Your present position as regards the University is that of an institution at which certain teachers are recognised. It has been suggested that a closer connection with the University of London by the Pharmaceutical Society would have a very beneficial effect on pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacy. This contention appears to me in general principles to be correct. The question arises: "What is the best method by means of which your Society can establish a closer connection with the University?" This may be done in two ways.

First, facilities might be arranged by means of which a degree of science could be taken in which pharmaceutical chemistry is one of the principal subjects, or, secondly, a Board of Studies in Pharmacy might be constituted, and at its request the Senate of the University might establish a new degree of Bachelor in Pharmacy. At the present time it is a little difficult for me, owing to my imperfect knowledge of all the conditions which govern the subject, to advise dogmatically which is the better course for you to pursue. I can assure you, however, if the Pharmaceutical Society brings forward a concrete scheme in which they ask that either pharmaceutical chemistry should be made the chief subject for a science degree or that a new degree such as Bachelor of Pharmacy should be instituted, the University will explore the entire question and try to meet you in every way, provided that whatever is done is for the progress of science, the good of the nation, and the improvement of the vocation of pharmaceutical chemists and pharmacists. THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY

In connection with the vocation of a pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist, I think that in the future, perhaps, many conditions may be changed. It is exceedingly probable, in the practice of medicine and its allied sciences, that pharmacological therapeutics will play a much smaller part in the future than they have in the past. The British Pharmacopæia could be written down to one-quarter or one-tenth its present size without any loss to the general community and with enormous gain to the pharmacist and the practising physician.

It would seem to me also that there are certain directions in which the pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist might with great advantage assist and co-operate with the practitioner in medicine. I refer to certain chemical investigations which are constantly necessary in the diagnosis of disease. Such investigations can in many instances be carried out far better by the trained chemist than by the medical practitioner. A closer connection between the work of a practising physician and a practical pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist on the lines to which I have alluded would entail that, in a pharmaceutical chemist's technical training, biology must of necessity play a part. It has always seemed a curious fact to me that in the training of a pharmaceutical chemist and pharmacist in the past, although he is taught certain branches of botany, the main principles of biology are not studied.

#### Retail Pharmacists' Union

Meeting of Executive

A meeting of the Executive was held at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C., on September 26. There were present Mr. T. Hardy, J.P. (in the chair), and Messrs. E. A. Atkins, J. G. Atkinson, A. J. Barnes, F. W. Bates, R. F. Clarke, W. Forster, J. E. French, H. Gilleghan, J. Hague, F. Hindle, J. G. Jackson, L. Joseph, J. Keall, A. R. Keith, H. H. Marshall, H. J. Martin, H. E. Matthews, A. R. Melhuish, J. Milner, S. N. Pickard, C. W. Ridyard, P. F. Rowsell and H. M. Trammer. Among the matters dealt with were the following: It Among the matters dealt with were the following: It was decided that the services of a well-known pharmacist and expert window-dresser be retained in connection with the advertising service which is in preparation for the benefit of members. Reference was made to correspon-dence with wholesale traders on this subject, and it was reported that the replies received indicated agreement with the Union's policy in this matter. The Executive decided that no further action be taken in the matter. A branch drew attention to the manner in which a proprietary trade is being created in packed drugs, and the consequent lessening of the retailer's profit. It was felt that, whilst no official action could be taken, chemists should discourage the adoption of the proprietary brand packets for simple drugs. It was decided that a propa-ganda meeting should be held at the forthcoming Manchester Chemists' Exhibition.

Devon.—The annual meeting of the Retail Pharmacists' Union (Devon branch) was held at Exeter on September 27. The Chairman (Mr. D. A. Evans) reviewed the work of the year, and indicated the directions in which reform was needed. He emphasised the good results obtained through the R.P.U. organisation in inducing firms to become members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The annual report of the Executive and the Association. The annual report of the Executive and the treasurer's financial statement, showing a balance of £9 4s. 4d., were adopted. Mr. Evans was unanimously re-elected chairman, and Mr. W. E. Hollows was elected vice-chairman, Mr. S. S. Brown treasurer, Mr. F. Southerden secretary, Mr. D. Reid auditor, and Messrs. F. E. Battershill, J. E. Calkin, G. F. L. Fisher, M. T. E. Merch and P. F. Bergell sequentiate. Foster, H. Lake, F. March, and P. F. Rowsell committee.

#### Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

#### Monday, October 9

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Imperial Hotel, at 9.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Branch meeting of the Retail Pharmacists' Union at 8.30 p.m.

#### Tuesday, October 10

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, Ealing, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Meeting.
 Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

#### Wednesday, October 11

Birmingham School of Pharmacy, Technical School, Suffolk Street, at 3 p.m. Inaugural meeting. Medals and prizes will be distributed by Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc. Smoking concert at the White Horse Hotel at 7 p.m. Tickets from the secretary, Mr. B. W. Shaw, High Street, Harborne.

East Sussex County Association of Pharmacists, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, High Street, Lewes, at 3.15 p.m. Meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from members of the Council.

South-Eastern Counties Pharmacists' Association, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, High Street, Lewes, at 3.45 p.m. Executive meeting.

#### Friday, October 13

Society of Chemical Industry, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., at 7 for 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (10e. 6d. each) from the secretary, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—On October 16 Mr. John Keall will be present at a special meeting to discuss the formation of a branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

#### Personalities

Mr. H. L. Palmer, Eastern Counties' representative of Sangers, has removed to The Homestead, Thorpe Green, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex.

A CERTIFICATE OF NATURALISATION has been granted to Mr. F. C. Van Duzer (United States), wholesale export druggist, 114 Southampton Row, London.

Professor Sir Charles Sherrington, President of the Royal Society, has been awarded the Anders Reizins medal by the Swedish Physicians' Society, in recognition of his researches in physiology and the nervous system, with special reference to reflex action.

THE North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association has inaugurated a fund for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. R. Lord Gifford, J.P., for many years a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. A special gathering is being held on November 9, when Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, President of the Society, is to make the presentation. Subscriptions towards the fund are being received by the Association secretary, Mr. F. Law, Royal Chambers, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.

At the office of the Harrogate Tablet Co., Ltd., the directors and staff recently presented Mr. F. P. Keighley, works manager, with a silver tea-service and a packet of stainless cutlery, on the occasion of his marriage. The present from the directors was presented by Mr. A. Mortimer, M.P.S., and from the staff by Miss Fanshawe. The secretary of the company added a few remarks indicative of the appreciation and esteem in which Mr. Keighley is held by the company, and expressed the best wishes of all for his future happiness. Mr. Keighley made a suitable reply.

Mr. H. J. Waring, M.B., M.S., B.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, who delivered the inaugural address (printed on p. 495 of this issue) at the opening of the current session of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy, is an authority of unusual distinction in medicine and surgery. After winning many scholastic prizes early in his career, Dr. Waring became successively a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, treasurer of the General Medical Council, Vice-President of the medical college of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in London University. He is the author of a "Manual of Operative Surgery," which reached its fifth edition in 1914, and of numerous scientific monographs.

MR. George Senter, D.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., Principal of Birkbeck College, London, E.C.4, is a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the University of London. Dr. Senter, who was born in Aberdeenshire, passed the Qualifying examination and the Major examination (within three months of each other) in 1896, winning a Bell scholarship and the Pereira medal, in addition to numerous medals and certificates, in the course of his studies at Bloomsbury Square. After teaching pharmacy in Edinburgh for three years and studying in London under the late Sir William Ramsay, he took the B.Sc. degree in 1900 (with first-class honours in chemistry), and subsequently the degrees of D.Sc. and Ph.D. Dr. Senter's association with London University dates back some years. He has been a member of the standing committee of Convocation since 1910, was for six years secretary of the Faculty of Science, and is chairman of the board of studies in chemistry and of the board of examiners (final) in chemistry and of the board of Eirkbeck College, and as a University teacher for the past eighteen years, Dr. Senter has actively supported measures for improving the position of teachers and of graduates in science engaged in industry. He is chairman of the London section of the National Union of Scientific Workers.

LECITHIN EMULSION (10 per cent.) has been employed with good results in a case of benzene poisoning in intravenous injections of 5 c.c. ("Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," 1922, 353 R.), and has also proved useful in a case of acute oxalic-acid poisoning.

#### Marriages

Allsby—Scargill.—At St. Mary's and St. Peter's Church, Ludford, on September 27, John William Ailsby, pharmacist, Whittlesey, only son of Mr. William Glover Ailsby, Louth, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Scargill, Highfields View, Ludford.

HEWITT—HESELTON.—At Knighton Parish Church, Leicester, on September 28, Hubert John Hewitt, Leicester, to Marjorie Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. C. J. Heselton (general manager, John Richardson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd.), Wyndham House, Wigston Magna.

McMillan—Hyslop.—At Renaldshaw Park, Ayr, on September 27, by the Rev. Alexander Taylor, M.A., George Arthur McMillan, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. James M. McMillan, M.P.S., Ayr, to Jean, daughter of Mr. A. J. Hyslop, Ronaldshaw Park

SHANNON—SHIPPEN.—At the Parish Church, Boughtonunder-Blean, on September 21, Thomas John Shannon, chemist and druggist, the Pharmacy, Boughton, to May Shippen, Chichester.

#### Deaths

BUDDEN.—At his residence at Heswall, on September 25, suddenly, Mr. William Budden, chemist and druggist, chairman of Budden & Co., Ltd., manufacturing and retail chemists, Liverpool, aged seventy-five. Interred at Heswall Parish Church on September 27.

Moon.—At 39 Galveston Road, East Putney, on October 2, suddenly, from double pneumonia, Mr. George William Moon, chemist and druggist, late of The Strand, Torquay. Mr. Moon qualified in 1879.

Nelson.—At 1B Eildon Street, Edinburgh, on September 20, Mary Arkless, widow of the late Mr. Joseph J. Nelson, chemist and druggist.

Thomson.—At Craigrennie, Doune, on September 29, Mr. Walter Thomson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Thomson was in business before August 1, 1868.

Turnbull.—At 123 Lochend Road, Leith, on September 28, Mr. James Turnbull, Ph.C., late demonstrator at the Royal Dispensary, West Richmond Street, Edinburgh, aged twenty-six. Mr. Turnbull made many friends during his brief career, and his death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

VARLEY.—At 182 Lee Lane, Horwich, Lancs., on September 9, Mr. William Mason Varley, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six. Mr. Varley passed the Modified examination in 1869.

#### Wills

Mr. Thomas Gresty, chemist and druggist, 10 Beach Road, Sale, who died on January 26, left estate of the gross value of £891 6s. 2d., with net personalty £864 11s. 1d.

MR. EDWARD CHARLES PERRY, chemist and druggist, 175 Richmond Park Road, Bournemouth, who died on July 2, left estate of the gross value of £12,612 3s. 4d., with net personalty £9,376 13s.

Mr. Thomas Devas Conway, Beech Hurst, Byfleet, director of Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, who died on August 5, left estate of the gross value of £6,470 12s. 6d., with net personalty £3,977 17s. 7d.

JAVA CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—Iodine is worked in Java in the Semarang and Surabaya residencies, and sold in the form of iodide of copper, of which, in 1916, 33,000 kilos. and, in 1917, 15,400 kilos. were exported. This industry is at present on the decline. On the other hand, the working of sulphur is gradually improving, though with variable results. So far the largest output on record was that of the year 1913—13,000 tons.

#### Trade Notes

VIROL, LTD., draw the attention of the trade to the fact that their bonus offer expires on October 15.

HOWARDS' ASPIRIN TABLETS.—A window bonus scheme is announced for October in connection with Howards' aspirin tablets.

DRY BATTERIES.-Mr. H. A. Cannon, 44 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, advertises special lines in batteries and electric pocket lamps.

CARDBOARD BOXES .- Stonehouse Bros., Old Basford, Nottingham, invite inquiries for cardboard boxes, catalogues, showcards, etc.

TAPON is a special advertising tape for use in tying up parcels, of which samples and prices will be supplied by S. D. Simond & Co., Ltd., 10, Monument Street, London, E.C.3.

Tube-filling Machines.—Mr. E. Cowles, Hounslow, London, W., is the patentee of new collapsible tube-filling machines. He is also the inventor of a new automatic wrapping machine.

"GRIPS" COMPETITION.—In connection with Grips First-aid Pastilles, a special window display competition is to be held during November, when prizes amounting to £200 will be distributed. Particulars are given in our advertisement pages.

RAZORITE is a specially prepared white, oily powder for sprinkling on\_razor-strops for giving a keen edge to razors. It sells in tins at 1s. 6d., and is obtained by chemists from W. Edwards & Sons, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

TERMS .- Mr. T. Harley, manufacturing chemist, Perth, announces that in future he will give his best terms for Rodine rat poison to any chemist who purchases the minimum quantity (£1 4s. worth) and displays showcards, etc. Particulars are given in Mr. Harley's advertisement in this number.

"Hot sellers" is how Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, refer to their ginger-wine essence and thermal wool. The style of package of these articles is shown in the company's advertisement, and samples we have examined confirm the impression of smart, well-packed counter products. The prices are given elsewhere in this issue.

NEW PRICE LIST.-Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C.3, have sent us copies of their illustrated list and key price list of pharmaceutical preparations, toilet requisites, etc., referred to recently in their advertisement. There may be chemists who have not received the lists, and they are recommended to write for copies.

THE BUFF BOOK for October, a classification of the London Telephone Directory, reaches us this week. The information has been brought up to date, a new feature being names (6,000) of all the principal hotels in the British Isles, the Continent, Egypt, etc. The work is published by the Business Telephone Directories, Ltd., 25, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

CLARK'S SYPHON STOVES .- The approach of winter brings up the question of adequate shop warming, so necessary from the point of view of comfort, and so that the chemist can preserve many products from the effect of frost. Those who have not yet fixed upon a shop stove should write to Clark's Syphon Stove Co., Ltd., 164 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, for a booklet giving particulars of their flueless stoves for gas or oil.

AFROFUME is a new germicide made by Walden, Walden & Co., 89-91 Great Portland Street, London, W., intended for protecting against infection. Aerofume is a liquid of pleasant aroma, and in the larger sizes is supplied with a spray. The pocket edition, selling at 3s. complete, contains a bottle of Aerofume and a special diffuser of ingenious construction. The literature sent out with Aerofume refers to bactericidal tests which have proved its efficiency.

#### Business Changes

MR. R. E. BALDRY, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of the late Mr. A. W. Phillips, chemist and druggist, 330 Portobello Road, London, W. 10.

Mr. H. J. A. Wadsley, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. T. H. Dean, chemist and druggist, 63 High Street, Hemel Hempstead.

Mr. E. Davies Lewis, chemist and druggist, formerly with Squire & Sons, Ltd., has opened a pharmacy at 7 and 8 New Road, Darran. Glamorganshire.

MR. W. H. MILLER, chemist and druggist, late manager for Donington & Co., chemists, Sheep Market, Spalding, has commenced business for himself at The Crescent in that town.

Mr. A. W. Thomas, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. D. J. M. Jones, chemist and druggist, 4, Quay Street, Ammanford. Mr. Jones is now residing in Gwynfe.

WILFORD & Co. (C. E. Harris, chemist and druggist, proprietor), 47 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London, 1, have removed their drug and photographic store to 96 East Barnet Road, New Barnet.

## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopæia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, marked "Corner for Students" on the top left-hand corner) will be received up to Tuesday, October 10, on which day the samples will be posted.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, October 21. Each report should contain a concise account of the work down and should include a list of the corn

of the work done, and should include a list of the con-stituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharma-ceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as hors concours. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a Qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

#### Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

S/210. Chamieris Calf Lymph B/269. Cumol Catgut (Kro-nig's process) R/289. Hygiama Food A/289. Murithin Pills O/200. Paccarin shaving stick

O/219. Resorcin shaving stick

B/299. Rouge - Soyeux (L.V. Paris)
L/229. "Rycol" Inhalant
H/259. "Yatta" for H/259.

#### INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Archibald's oatmeal cream.

O/289

Bubblene. B/229

Celluloid caps for bottles. Corpuleen. M/269
Coty's perfumes. A/410
Fairy Dyee. H/229
Glycecols. L/279
India rubber animal toys.
D/219

Palmer's Success Ointment. A/309
Powell's Balsam, L/269
Sulfarsenol, H/279
Vaughan's Bronchial Vivaudou's preparations. L/310 "Zeus" advertising machine.

#### Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

Your Notes

on the progress of pharmacy can always be read with interest, and are usually of direct practical importance to an up-to-date pharmacist. It is noteworthy at how many points our business touches on matters of which we have little personal knowledge, but with which it is desirable that we should have at least a speaking acquaintance. Some of your topics belong to this category, and it is good to know where and how we may improve our acquaintance with them, should occasion demand it. I am afraid a good many of us do not keep ourselves posted up even in the subjects we are supposed to have mastered sufficiently for our qualification; your notes should stimulate us to do this more thoroughly and to extend our knowledge beyond what is absolutely necessary; and arranged as they are it is easy for everybody to pick out what is most obviously in his line. Nobody can fail to find in them something which should be helpful as well as interesting.

#### Floral Clocks

must always be rather curiosities and playthings than things of practical usefulness, for all flowers vary more or less in their times of opening and closing. It is, indeed, possible anywhere in the country to arrive approximately at the time of day by the observation of flowers, as many of our old plant names testicy, and the idea of floral clocks is an old one. Everybody knows Marvell's verses:—

"How well the skilful gard'near drew Of flowers and herbs this dial new!... How could such sweet and wholesome hours Be reckon'd, but with herbs and flowers!"

Charlotte Smith's "Flora's Horologe" is less familiar, but is interesting because it gives the names of most of the flowers that form the clock. The Nymphæa (white water lily) tells both the hour of dawn and that of the sunset; the daisy, the Star of Bethlehem, "the humble Arenaria"—a "bastard name," says Gerard, for bucks' horn—"the Hieraciums' various tribe," Succory, Silene (nocti-flora), and, of course, the Goats'-beard, or Go-to-bed-at-noon, all play their parts. A more charming clock than hers, however, is that of Siebeukäs, in Jean Paul's romance, "Flower, Fruit and Thorn Pieces," all particulars of which I forget. Richter seems to have the same idea in mind when describing the Lilar garden in his later romance, "Titan." Friend has a long list of flowers that might be used as items in such a time-piece—the Marvel of Peru, or Four o'clock (Mirabilis), Ornithogalum, or Seven o'clock Lady, the Venice Mallow, or Good-night-at-noon, of which, however, Gerard says that it should be called "Good-nigh-at-nine," and others. I see that several of the flowers I have mentioned figure in the American clock you describe.

#### "Medical and Legitimate Purposes"

phrase, hardly susceptible of precise definition. As applied to "dangerous" drugs it is in this country somewhat pleonastic, for virtually no use but medical use of them is legitimate, and by medical use we must understand use prescribed by legally-qualified medical men. Thus narrowed, the phrase, if embodied in a legislative Act in a country in which, as we have recently been told is the case in India, small doses of opium are habitually taken by vast numbers of people, much as with us is a glass of beer or spirits, would play havoc with what we used to consider legitimate individual liberty; and indeed it is difficult to see how either justice or necessity can be pleaded for enactments forbidding sane, grown-up people the use of a few drops of laudanum to relieve pain. Two things may safely be predicted, that where such enactments are in force there will always be some amount of illegal traffic in the prohibited articles and a tendency to a greater use of such stimulants and narcotics as are allowed to be openly sold. The document from which I quote the phrase has no legal force anywhere, and my

quotation is merely a text for a discourse upon the folly of legislating against a universal instinct of human nature. It is not perhaps too late to hope for such an amendment of the Dangerous Drugs Act as might relieve it of the stigma of doing this, and in any case a continued protest against unnecessary prohibitions on similar lines is never out of place.

#### An "Original Ucalite"

complains to me privately of having been "badly let down" by the new departure, and assures me that he speaks for many besides himself; nor is this the only complaint made to me since my first note on the subject appeared. The dissatisfaction expressed seems to be due mainly to the loss of the "limited district agency" promised to members, and the letting in of outsiders to the benefits of the Association without expense to them. I am not sufficiently "in the know" as to the actual position of the Association to speak positively in defence of the directors' new policy, but it is fair to suppose that it would not have been adopted except under the pressure of what at least seemed like necessity. The old scheme has not been conspicuously successful, whatever the reason may be; no dividend has been paid for years, and we must credit the directors with having taken what seemed to them the best course open to them for remedying this state of things. They may be wrong, and it might be urged that advertisement should have been tried before, and might have proved equally efficacious under the old régime. In any case it is a bold experiment to launch upon an expensive scheme of the kind now outlined with a disaffected crew on board. But be that as it may, the course having been decided upon after consultation with members, not loyalty alone, but good sense itself seem to counsel sticking to the ship so long as there is any hope of keeping her afloat. A "strong pull and a long pull and a pull all together" may still save the voyage.

#### The Green Flash

referred to in a paragraph in your last week's issue has, I suspect, been observed by comparatively few of your readers. I must confess that I have never noticed it myself, or do not remember to have done so, though I have often verified Coleridge's "peculiar tint of yellow-green" in the western sky of evening which excited Byron's ridicule. Is it due to the same cause? I am often ashamed to find how little I have really seen of quite common natural phenomena, and I am afraid that the faculty of close and accurate observation has been denied me. But is not this true of most people? Byron's case seems to suggest it, and Byron was a poet, in whom observation should have been unusually acute. The green flash, however, is a rare occurrence.

#### The Answer to the Question

should a chemist choose for his sons and daughters who have no taste for pharmacy," depends entirely upon the particular aptitudes and opportunities of the young people concerned. The first duty of a parent towards his children in this respect is to ascertain what their tastes are, and to give them the opportunity for a full development of any talent they may have. This is where the advantage of a good all-round education comes into play. I have in mind the case of a chemist with one son only, whom he had fondly looked to as a helper and eventual successor in an exacting business, but who showed up to 14 or 15 years of age neither taste nor capacity for it. He did, however, take to classics as a duck takes to water, and being given the opportunity of indulging this taste won scholarship after scholarship both at school and university, and has now achieved what may fairly be called a world-wide reputation in a special department of historical research. This is perhaps an exceptional case, but others that I have known point the same moral. Education is the drawing out of latent powers, and only education can show what powers a child possesses: watch for the evidence of these, and if opportunity can be found for their effective use in business. Fizice it. Every child's natural bent should, as far as profible, be taken into account in choosing his or her profession.

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# **Editorial Articles**

C. & D. Free Indemnity Scheme

A YEAR ago THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST founded the £500 Free Indemnity Scheme for Chemists, and we have now to report that it has been a complete success. It has conferred the benefits intended upon a good proportion of our subscribers, and the claims settled have been of considerable value. The number who have taken up the plan approximates very closely to the estimate we formed a year ago. At first there was a tendency to

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regard the scheme as too good to be true, and not a few looked for the "catch" which they were sure must be present somewhere. It was soon, however, realised that a C. & D. proposition must be founded on a mutually beneficial basis, and the steady stream of subscribers who take up the scheme has continued ever since. There have been a large number of insurance schemes in the daily Press, and many think that these have been overdone, but the C. & D. Free Indemnity Scheme differs from these in being a highly specialised insurance for a trade of exceptional risks. That it has met a distinct want is obvious, those who have taken it up including some of the best names in pharmacy. Our reward is the fact that our efforts to benefit chemists have been appreciated, and that our subscription list stands at high-water mark. The practical working of the scheme disclosed some points that had been overlooked in drawing up the terms of the insurance policy. These we have now provided for. For instance, the peculiar position of company pharmacy in Ireland had not been fully covered. We have arranged in future to extend the benefits of the plan to companies carrying on the business of pharmacy in Ireland so long as these conform with the Irish pharmacy laws. interesting development has been that many chemists who cannot take up the scheme for their main business because they are already covered, subscribe to The Chemist and DRUGGIST for their branch shops, so that these establishments can benefit from the £500 Free Indemnity Scheme. The fact that in this way the managers of the branch shops receive the C. & D. each week promotes business efficiency, and supplies them with a trustworthy guide in all trade difficulties. This is perhaps an appropriate occasion to refer to criticisms, not unfair, only mistaken, that our scheme would injure existing defence plans. This has proved to be entirely unfounded. It would, we must confess, have been much less trouble and but a trifling additional cost to us, to have covered exactly the same risks and undertake defence, but, as explained at the inception of the scheme, we deliberately drew up the plan on non-competitive lines. The intention was to attract subscribers who were not already covered, and could only be insured at prohibitive rates. The scheme has answered these expectations fully. It may be mentioned that our system of insurance in bulk with an oldestablished and well-capitalised company enables risks to be covered at premiums much below those which individual chemists would have to pay. It was rather insinuated by our critics that we intended to make advertisement capital out of chemists' misfortunes-a suggestion which, in the light of the facts, needs no reply. The £500 Free Indemnity Scheme will be continued on the same lines, and we shall consider the development of the benefits in directions which we think will meet the wishes of our subscribers and the drug-trade generally.

#### German Patents in America

THE recent demand from President Harding that the Chemical Foundation must give back to Germany the dye and chemical patents which were seized during the late war has very naturally started a warm controversy in the newspaper and technical press. Soon after the Great War opened in 1914 the fact became apparent that the United States must either develop its own dye and important chemical industry or be deprived of these very necessary items. Germany had taken out patents for all her de-

velopments, covering, in many instances, not only the processes to prevent manufacture in the United States, but, also, the products, to prevent their taking advantage of any possible development in the dye industry of other countries. A. Mitchell Palmer, the former United States Alien Property Custodian, sold 4,500 of these patents to a corporation called the Chemical Foundation, which was organised to encourage the chemical industry of America. Authority was given to issue licences to any competent American firm, corporation, or individual on such of these patents that might be utilised in the promotion of American industry and the use of the medical profession. If all patents were to be returned to the Germans there would be wiped out in a single executive order one of the fruits of victory the United States now has. Immense sums have been invested in developing and producing many important medicinal chemicals, which heretofore had never been made in the United States, in the confidence that this industry would receive the encouragement and protection of the United States Government. All surplus funds, above 6 per cent. of the capital actually invested, accruing to the Foundation through licence fees paid by manufacturers, were to be expended by the Foundation, for the development of research and the encouragement of the chemical industry of the country. The stock has been underwritten by 150 American producers, who are interested in the future of the American dye and chemical industry, and who, as already stated, were assured that this infant industry would receive the encouragement and protection of the United States Government through the Chemical Foundation, which it fostered. Representatives of the German chemical trust, who recently came to America to rehabilitate, if possible, the fortunes of the famous "I.G.," acknowledge the legality of the sale of German patents to the Foundation. Almost immediately following the arrival of these representatives and certain conferences in Washington, an executive order was issued by President Harding ordering, on the advice of the Attorney-General, the immediate return of all German patents by the Chemical Foundation to the Alien Property Custodian. Not satisfied with this executive order, the Attorney-General issued a criminal suit against Mr. F. P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, with subpœna, for his appearance before the grand jury, with all books and records of the Foundation. Mr. Garvan, who was once Alien Property Custodian under ex-President Wilson, asserts that he will not obey President Harding's ukase, stating that

This is the first time in the history of the United States Government that the Chief Executive has been advised by his Attorney-General to attempt to abrogate the solemn executive order of his predecessor. It is the first time in the history of the United States that the Chief Executive has been advised by his Attorney-General to violate a sacred contract entered into by the Government with its citizens.

Scientific circles, drug, chemical and dye industries, and many allied interests, believe Mr. Garvan is right, and will back him in his determination to carry the fight to the Supreme Court of the United States, and even to the American people themselves, if necessary. Meanwhile the "American Druggist," to whom we are indebted for the above facts, wants to know what the trade are going to do about it? It is interesting to note, according to an official statement from Washington, that the United States claims against Germany for the cost of the American army of occupation, amounting to over fifty

millions sterling, will be settled under an agreement, whereby the United States Government will receive its share from Germany of dyestuffs under the Reparations agreement, but without cash payments as heretofore. The value of these dyes will be credited against the American bill.

#### The Shortage of Arsenic

As frequently remarked in our market columns for several months past, there is a shortage of arsenic, in consequence of which the price of white Cornish powder has risen steadily in the course of this year from about £32 to about £47 per ton delivered London, this representing an appreciation of close on 50 per cent. The £32 price was the extreme lowest recorded in the downward movement which followed the extraordinarily high range of values reached during the war period. The top figure recorded in that period was £150 early in 1918. In the pre-war year 1913 the price fluctuated from about £18 10s. down to about £12 per ton. Although the home trade demand has not been very active in recent months, consumers having usually confined their purchases to near requirements, under the impression that the price has been somewhat unduly inflated, a careful survey of the position would lead one to the conclusion that there is not much prospect of relief from the present state of scarcity over the remainder of this year. This, if anything, threatens to become more acute, being largely the inevitable outcome of the generally falling-off in production. Metallurgical interests, especially in the United States, made the most of their opportunities over the war period in producing arsenic, when the price was so fabulously high and their operations in connection with the treatment of their copper, lead, zinc and silver ores were conducted on a big scale. Last year, however, a very severe slump took place in mining and smelting enterprise practically all over the world, this being due to the general trade depression, and, as arsenic is chiefly secured as a by-product, it is obvious that its output has suffered more or less in sympathy, whereas trade requirements did apparently not fall in the same proportion. The main circumstances which have brought about the renewed upward movement are simply these: The world's production, for the current year at any rate, has fallen considerably short of trade needs, and the market is thus kept very bare, while very keen inquiries have been circulated of late by large dealers and manufacturing Such inquiries have also emanated from American sources for 50 and even 100-ton lots for prompt or forward shipment, but the placing of orders is found very difficult, if not impossible. Grecian producers contracted for some few hundred tons several months ago for deliveries over the late months of this year and for shipment to this side on the basis of about £32 per ton c.i.f. home ports, when the quotation for white Cornish powder for limited quantities had been raised to about £36 delivered London, but we understand that they have since virtually remained out of the market, and that they are now, owing to labour scarcity, experiencing some difficulty in meeting deliveries against current contracts, while some sales were made as far ahead as In the light of the American February next year. inquiries which have been forced upon our market recently, in spite of the heavy American import duty, it is hinted by selling agents for Grecian arsenic that if they were in a position to negotiate good orders, well

over current rates at around £46 10s. could be realised. The following facts relating to production in this country and in the United States are of interest. In 1913 the British production amounted to 1,723 tons, and fluctuated up to 2,669 tons in 1917, from which there has been a more or less continuous falling off to well below 2,000 tons in 1920. So far as can be gathered there was another considerable slump in the Cornish output last year and also this year, and it is not improbable that the home output has now fallen to a level representing roughly 1,000 tons per annum, or very considerably less than in the year 1913. Between the years 1913 and 1921 there was a substantial increment from year to year in the production of white arsenic in the United States from 2,280 tons to close on 12,000 short tons. Due to a phenomenal increase in domestic consumption, especially of calcium arsenate for the destruction of the boll-weevil, the much-increased output of arsenic apparently proved not much more than sufficient to cope with domestic requirements. The American position since, however, has undergone a considerable change, the output having undoubtedly diminished greatly in the course of this year, thus resulting in a palpable shortage and the consequent need for large importations, as happened several years ago, when the American production was comparatively small. American consumers are now up against a serious difficulty in filling the gaps, especially in view of the onerous import duty, and it is obvious that the British market has become materially influenced by this important new factor, which is bound to prolong the period of stringency and not unlikely to lead to the establishment of a still higher range of prices. So far as this market is concerned, there does not seem to be much to be expected in the way of additional importations from abroad, although limited quantities have been coming forward recently from the Far East. Production in Japan was in recent years developed to a fair extent, but, according to a Japanese trade authority, the state of the industry became temporarily badly handicapped, being chiefly dependent on the American market, producers being, it is stated, unable to manufacture and sell at a profit unless the export price is at least 15 yen per box. Lately, however, Japan secured good American orders at profitable prices. With the tin-mining industry in Cornwall in a worse state than ever, and the assumption that old accumulations of arsenic such as existed years ago have long since been worked off, and that there is no prospect at present in that industry to undertake new development work, it is difficult to imagine how the Cornish output of arsenic can improve much.

#### New Books

Thompson, C. J. S.—A Compendium of the Pharmacopæias and Formularies, with practical aids to prescribing and dispensing. Sixth edition.  $6\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Pp. 398. + 24 (addendum). 10s. (leather-bound). John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., 83-91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1. [Begins with sixteen pages of new remedies; then follows short synopses of the formulas of the British, United States, French, Italian, Russian, Swiss, Danish, Spanish, Belgian, Netherlands, Norwegian, Japanese, Austrian and German Pharmacopæias. Then are given unofficial formulas, index of diseases and remedies, analytical information (milk, wine, etc.), list of poisons and antidotes, synonyms, prescription abbreviations, etc. The addendum deals with the Dangerous Drugs Act and contains formulas for newer preparations such as "Bipp," eusol stock mixtures, etc.]

#### Pharmaceutical Society Of Great Britain

#### Council-meeting

A PRIVATE meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on October 3. A report relating to the Benevolent Fund was subsequently handed to our representative, and appears under the heading of the Benevolent Fund Committee below.

A meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on October 4, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President) in the chair. The absent members were Miss Buchanan

and Mr. Young.

#### QUESTIONS

Mr. Melhuish asked the following questions:

(1) Whether any information is available as to the proposed early introduction of a Bill to amend the Dangerous Drugs Act?

(2) If before the introduction of such a Bill the Society will be afforded an opportunity to offer any comments on its provisions in so far as they may affect pharma-

(3) Whether at this juncture it is desirable that the Society should urge upon the Government Department concerned the necessity for some form of international control of the output of cocaine if the foreign trafficking and smuggling of the drug is to be more effectively

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said with regard to the first question the Society had no information beyond the suggestions which had appeared in the public Press. As to the second, there was no reason to believe that the Government would not consult the Society before the introduction of such a Bill. The answer to the last question was that in the absence of any decision of the Council on this matter he was unable to express an opinion. It was open to any member of the Council who thought such a course desirable to give notice of motion to that effect.

Mr. Antcliffe asked whether, as the Insurance Committees are being asked to make the 1911 edition of the B.P.C. one of their standards, an approximate date could be given of the publication of the new edition

of the Codex.

The PRESIDENT answered that it was hoped that the new edition, upon which the Codex Committee were now engaged, would be published early in the new year.

#### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

One hundred and six persons were elected members and fifty-five were elected student associates of the Society; four persons were restored to the Register and a number to the Society. The registrar reported that there had been two hundred and seventy-one registrations of apprentices as students since the last meeting. Several members referred to the number of new students, pointing out that it was quite exceptional.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, enclosing a report of the examinations for the Petrie Trust Scholarship, and suggesting that the award be made to Mr. P. J. H. Brebner. The sugges-

tion was adopted.

The registrar of the University College, Exeter, wrote with reference to the appointment of representatives of the Society on the governing body. Mr. Rowsell menthe College committee, but that would cease at the expiration of his mayoralty. He would be quite pleased to represent the Council on the Court of the University College. But he was now a representative at the Court of Bristol University, and he did not think it was quite fair for one member of the Council to hold both these offices. The position on the Court of the Exeter College did not entail a great deal of work, for the meetings were only once a year, but the Council of the University met very often. He suggested that the President should be the Council's representative on the Bristol University Court. Representation on these bodies did not entail any cost to the Society. Mr. Rowsell was appointed to represent the Council on the Exeter University College Court, and the other matter raised by him was referred to the Education Committee.

A letter was read from the General Committee for the Standardisation of Scientific Glassware appealing for funds to carry on the work. It was pointed out that £400 would provide for the whole of the secretarial and other work for twelve months, and that one member of Committee had already promised a donation of £100.

Council granted a subscription of £10.

The Chemical Society wrote, enclosing copies of an appeal on behalf of Russian Men of Science, thanking the editor of the "Journal," and the Council, for the prominence which the subject had been given in the paper, and asking that the appeal should be displayed on the Society's notice-board.

A MEMBER asked whether the money raised for this object ever reached those for whom it was intended, or

was it seized by the Soviet Government.

The President: They state in the appeal that the help

actually does reach those who are suffering.

Mr. Rowsell said he had had considerable experience of raising money for Russian children, and he was assured by people who had been to Russia that the Soviet Government, bad as it might be, was very fair in this direction. The Council decided to grant the permission asked for.

#### A NAME REMOVED

In accordance with notice of motion, the Vice-Presi-DENT moved that pursuant to By-Law 2 of Section 14 the name of Solomon Levine, Glasgow, be removed from the roll of members of the Society, he having failed to satisfy the Council in regard to the charge of conduct subversive to the interests of the Society which had been brought against him in due form and considered.

Mr. White seconded, and the resolution was carried.

#### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee stated that a letter had been received from the Staffordshire Pharmacists' Association suggesting that the Society should consider the possibility of allowing students who sit for examination in June and do not receive their certificates until several months later to tender their fees as Apprentices or Students in August, together with a statement signed by the principal of the school that they have passed in the required subjects. The Committee recommended that in such cases a statement signed by the principal be accepted, subject to the production of the certificate immediately it is available.

A report with regard to pharmaceutical training in Newcastle-on-Tyne was submitted. Mr. Maltby Clague and Mr. Hepworth attended the Committee as a deputation from the Newcastle Pharmacists' Association, and submitted that there was great urgency in securing the establishment of recognised courses in Newcastle for both Parts of the Qualifying examination. As regards Part II., it was pointed out to the deputation that, so long as the Sunderland Education Authorities were providing facilities for Part II., the Council could not recognise the establishment of a second Part II. school at Newcastle.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement is summarised as follows:—Receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £71 ls. 3d., amounted to £8,386 5s. 5d.; comprising the following items: Subscriptions, £135 19. 6d.; examination-fees, £2,672 3s.; registration-fees, £594 6s.; restoration-fee and certificates of qualification, £4 6s.; penalties, £77 10s. 4d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" publishing department. £1.700; "Pharmaceutical Journal" subscriptions, £5 5s.; pharmaceutical press publications, £3 17s. 4d.; pharmaceutical pocket-book, £16 18s. 2d.; School of Pharmacy, £2,660 5s.; Register of Chemists and Druggists, £6 6s.; B.P. Codex Supplement, £7 18s. 4d; interest on investments, £30 9s. 6d.; refund of amount paid for National Savings Certificates, £400. Payments The financial statement is summarised as follows:paid for National Savings Certificates, £400. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £5,961 5s. 1d., Payments and £2,000 had been transferred to deposit account, so that there was a balance of £425 0s. 4d. The other

balances were: Benevolent Fund £139 16s. 8d.; Benevolent Fund £15 13s. 10d.; War Auxiliary (current account), (donation account), Benevolent Fund, £207 6s. 8d.; Orphan Fund, £85 1s. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £6.276 13s. 10d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £1,081 10s. 10d. be approved.

The treasurer drew attention to the fact that the subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund were £500 less than

last year.

The report was adopted.

#### BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee showed that six applications had been considered, and that grants ranging from £5 to £30 had been made. Special contributions and

donations were announced as follows:-

R. J. & A. Atkinson, Southend-on-Sea, 16s. 6d.; W. K. Somerton, Battersea Park (weighing-machine), £2 12s. 6d.; Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, £3 3s.; Williams Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, £3 3s.; Williams & Elvey, Belgrave Square (weighing-machine), 16s. 5d.; F. March, Torquay (weighing-machine), £2 1s. 3d.; Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, £1 1s.; "Anonymous," Worthing, £3 3s.; T. Turner, East Sheen (weighing-machine), 10s.; Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, £5 5s.; H. W. Beale, South Norwood (boxes), 15s. 10d.; J. G. B. Noble, London, E.C. (box), £6 15s. 6d.; G. Jackson, Sheffield (box), £1 3s.; National Association of Women Pharmacists, £1 1s.; H. R. Lewther, Mumbles (weighing-machine), £2. Legacies.—Frances Lloyd, Clay Cross, £25; Robert Lloyd, Clay Cross, £10c.

Cross, £100.

Mr. Parry also presented the following report at the meeting on the previous evening :- The Committee reviewed the financial position of the Fund and the applications during the year which had been thought suitable for permanent assistance. The secretary submitted a statement showing that the number of annuitants on the list last October was 36, and that 17 had been added in December, making a total of 53. Of these, seven had since died or had ceased to receive the allowance, leaving on the list at the present time 46 annuitants, who were receiving £1,718 per year. Having regard to the financial position of the Fund, the Committee recommends the nine applicants whose cases were investigated should be placed upon the permanent list, and that they be elected annuitants to receive such amounts per annum as will not endanger the old-age pension in those cases in which such State grant is received.

The Committee recommended that the Council elect nine additional annuitants on the Benevolent Fund, that there be no contest, and that the election take place on December 6 at 3 o'clock.

Mr. PARRY, commenting on the report, said the drop in subscriptions was really not as serious as it looked. But it was essential that they should watch developments at a time of financial difficulty such as the present, and see the subscriptions did not drop at the same rate during the coming year. He did not wish to make a special appeal to the country, but simply urged friends to continue paying then normal subscriptions,

The recommendations were approved and the report

was adopted.

The Vice-President said he would like to make a suggestion to the Benevolent Fund Committee. If the regulations of the Society permitted it he suggested that they should either buy, or build, a few houses, in which poor people who came under the notice of the Committee could live for the rest of their days, and he thought it would be a very good thing if they could do something of the kind. He had had some experience of houses of this description, and he had in mind a case where an elderly lady, widow of a pharmacist, seemed to be particularly unwanted anywhere. In his own opinion it would be an excellent thing if such a lady could have a house at her disposal, and he would be glad if the Benevolent Committee would take the matter into consideration.

Mr. PARRY, while accepting the suggestion, said he would like at the same time some evidence to be gathered from different parts of the country as to how alms-houses and similar institutions were worked in connection with

other charitie. He remembered very well from childhood that old people he had known shunned this kind of house, which they looked on as a kind of workhouse. If any member of the Council could give the Committee any particulars as to where similar institutions were working the Committee would be glad to have them. He assured the Council that the suggestion would be taken into consideration, adding that the question required a good deal of investigation.

#### ORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee was not referred to during the Wednesday sitting. There was no other public business.

Opening of the School of Pharmacy

THE opening of the eighty-first session of the Pharmacentrical Society's School took place on Wednesday after-noon in the Society's examination hall. Academic dress was, in most cases, worn by those learned enough to possess it; and those present who remembered the opening of the school four years ago were reminded of the brilliant ceremony which marked that occasion. The striking robes of Professor Perrot and Professor Greenish, both of whom were arrayed as dectors of science of the University of Beris and Professor Greenish, University of Paris, outshone the more sombre habits of the ordinary bachelors of science present, and created quite a sensation as the procession ascended the platform. On the right of the President of the Society (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat) sat Professor Perrot, and on his left Professor Greenish, Mr. T. E. Wallis and Mr. C. E. Corfield. The members of the Council present in the crowded gathering, so far as could be ascertained, were Messrs. Antcliffe, Bilson, Guthrie, Hines, Keall, Keith, H. O. Lloyd, Marus, Jones, Mr. A. H. Jenkins, Mr. Langford Moore, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. C. A. Noble, Mr. W. H. Quarrell, Mr. P. A. W. Self, Dr. George Senter, Mr. W. E. D. Shirtliff and Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, M.P. The Vice-Chancellor of London University was detained by another engagement until four o'clock, when a brief interval was amounced, the occupants of the platform retiring and returning soon afterwards with Dr. Waring, who was preceded by his mace-bearer. Before this stage was reached, the Hanbury medal had been presented to Profession Fixed Parent when the profession for the prof fessor Emile Perrot, whose rising was greeted with pro-longed applause. His eloquent address in acknowledgment of the distinction was delivered with a mastery of elocution that rendered it easy to follow. The remarks of Dr. Waring were cordially received, and the passages referring to possible developments in the relations of the Society to the University were listened to with close attention.

The President, at the outset, extended a very hearty welcome to the assembly which had gathered to open the 81st session of the school. He was glad to find such a large attendance because it showed that there was a conlarge attendance because it showed that there was a considerable body of people who took great interest in the Society's educational organisation, and also a certain amount of acceptance of the policy adopted by the Council, especially as applied and exemplified in the School of Pharmacy. This was all to the good at the present time, when the subject of pharmaceutical education was in a state of flux. The Council was giving a great deal of attention, and very careful consideration to the matter, and hoped for and expected the co-operation of pharmacists in all parts of the country to help in keeping their educational methods up to the standard of ading their educational methods up to the standard of advancement of general education. Pharmaceutical education must be such as was required by pharmacists to enable them to carry on their profession in after-life (Applause.) That day the Society and the School were to be honoured by the presence of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, but he was a very busy man and the day seemed to be a particularly busy one with him, for his engagements would not allow him to be there until four o'clock.

The President added that he had received a telegram from Mr. Walter Hills, a past-President of the Society, regretting his inability to attend and wishing the function every success.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL

The Dean presented a report on the work of the school and the prize competitions. The number of students in the school was 101, of whom 76 entered for the elementary classes, 24 for the complete advanced course, and one for the materia medica only. Of the elementary students 70 presented themselves for the qualifying examination, 37 were successful in both the parts of which the examination now consisted, and a further eleven partially successful; that is, they had still one or more subjects that they would require to sit for again. While these numbers were rather below those of last year they were considerably above the average success of all the candidates who presented themselves for examination. Of the 24 students in the advanced class entered for the Major examination, 21 of them succeeded in satisfying the examiners. At the termination of the session the usual prize examinations were held, and the Council of the Society, acting on the recommendation of the Dean, awarded medals and certificates. (The names of the successful students appeared in C. & D., I., 1922, p. 576; July 8, pp. 45, 47; August 5, p. 209). Of the staff he could only say that no Dean could wish a more competent or loyal staff than he had the privilege of leading. To the students be looked for steady and consistent work and co-operation to maintain the high traditions of the School of Pharmacy. (Applause.)

of Pharmacy. (Applause.)
The President mentioned that Mr. Lester, one of the prize-winners, represented the third generation of pharmacists in the family who were present that day. His father and grandfather were both in the hall. Mr. Nethercoat congratulated Mr. Lester on carrying on the

traditions of the name. (Applause.)

#### PRESENTATION OF HANBURY MEDAL

The President next presented the Hanbury Medal to Professor Emile Perrot. The medal, he said, as most of the company were aware, was awarded every two years for high excellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs. This year it had been awarded to Professor Emile Perrot, of the University of Paris. (Applause.) He need hardly say that they were pleased to see the Professor present, and the applause with which his name had been greeted indicated the delight which they felt in having him with them. Professor Perrot was in charge of the materia medica, and the museum which he had reorganised was one of the finest in the world. He had paid visits to various parts of Africa on behalf of the French Government, and the researches made by himself and his collaborators and the staffs under him formed every year a large volume. His most important work probably was that upon kola seeds, and the work which he had done led to the process of the stabilisation of the drugs by destroying the enzymes which caused their deterioration. The fact that the award had been made to Professor Perrot had been received by his colleagues in France with the greatest enthusiasm, and to this could be added the congratulations of the pharmaceutical community in this country. (Applause.)

this country. (Applause.)

Speaking in French, Professor Perrot delivered an address, of which the following is a translation:—

#### Professor Perrot's Address

Mr. President, Gentlemen,—You have rendered me the very great honour, an honour already extended to scientists whose names are famous in pharmacognosy, of conferring upon me the international prize founded in memory of Daniel Hanbury, a gold medal, which you are now granting for the fourth time to a Frenchman. You wish me to believe, gentlemen, that my name is worthy of being included in the list of your "Laureates," but you must permit me not to become vain of this great distinction, and to justify still more your choice by the investigations which I may direct, inspire or carry out myself in the future. To-day I can only express to you my most profound gratitude.

#### TRIBUTE TO DANIEL HANBURY.

The career of Daniel Hanbury, as far as can be judged, is comparable only with that of our scientist Guibourt, whose descriptive work was so perfect as to still preclude any criticism; however, in addition to morphological descriptions and organoleptic characteristics of drugs, Daniel Hanbury, includes data bearing on their chemical composition, and it is on account of this important addition that his book, "Pharmacographia," differs essentially from the words of Guibourt. Both have been guided in their investigations by the desire for scientific truth, following points up to their origin and never quoting without checking its accuracy. In his preface to the French translation of D. Hanbury's work, the great French botanist, H. Baillon, makes the following statement: "D. Hanbury allowed nothing to stand in his way, neither innumerable difficulties nor the most onerous investigations. Never was a fortune put to a more generous use. His library was replete with works dealing with the history of the past, with books of travel, and publications dealing with geographical explorations, commercial and industrial questions. All this was stored in his memory, which had become a real treasure house of condition."

This praise is fully justified, and endorsed by all engaged in the study of vegetable raw materials destined for use in the art of healing. It is to the instigation of our learned confrère that we are indebted for the journey undertaken by Weer, and his report on the treatment of balsam of tolu trees in Central America; it was his tenacious will that made it possible to obtain genuine samples of the species yielding the true gamboge (Garcinia Hanburii); it was his scientific curiosity that induced him to proceed to Calabria in order to be personally present while manna was being collected. On studying the contents of Daniel Hanbury's magistral work, we are struck, gentlemen, by the strict method followed in the pharmacographic description of each drug, and we readily understand why the path traced by this master of materia medica has been followed in all countries. That this was the case is all the more u matter for satisfaction, in view of the fact that therapeutics were about to be enriched by the addition of numerous new drugs, thanks to the expansion in colonisation by the great nations. It is during the past thirty years that explorers and scientific missions have acquainted us with the natural resources offered by immense regions in different continents, particularly of Central Asia, India, Indo-China, the Malay States, and more especially of those inhospitable portions of Africa, so well protected against incursions from outside by their geographical configuration. We now have little to learn regarding the vegetable products of the various countries of the globe, even of the most wild or least accessible; great and intrepid explorers, their number so great that every nation may lay claim with pride to several, have travelled throughout these parts in every direction, in order to present their country with fields awaiting utilisation. Thus it came about that our museums acquired large numbers of botanical and geological specimens, as well as of native remedies and vegetable poisons, giving rise to remarka

#### Systematic Investigation.

Our knowledge of the external characteristics and of the chemical composition of drugs has since been supplemented by the results afforded by microscopical investigation, and in view of the work already accomplished we are in a position to assume that soon the data at our disposal will prove sufficiently numerous and exact to enable us to write, with almost complete accuracy, the history of our drugs. It was legitimate to assume that these explorations would have yielded a greater number of discoveries of benefit to therapeutic treatment; however, we must confess that, on the whole, but few important additions have been made. This is comprehensible when we bear in mind the fact that a number of famous drugs were used as a medium of exchange by navigators, and had been known for centuries past; or attracted by the esteem in which they were held, they had been brought

by these navigators home to their own countries. This was the case with cinchona, ipecacuanha, cocoa, and such poisons as curare, calabar bean, nux vomica, etc. Nevertheless, the systematic investigations undertaken on all sides have borne fruit. The truth has been scparated from the more or less mysterious properties attributed to certain drugs; their chemical composition was studied, as well as their physiological and therapeutic value. In this way the coca obtained from Peru or from Chile, and boldo, to quote but these instances, have been included in official pharmacopæias, as well as a large number of medicinal plants found in the United States of America and in India. With regard to Africa, of which I have had several occasions of appreciating the wild character and savage grandeur, thanks to the investigations carried out by a host of explorers desirous of emulating the deeds of René Caillie, Livingstone, Stanley, and Brazza, the impressive mystery in which this "terra incognita" was veiled has been rapidly and effectively solved. Scientific missions have been sent out from all countries, and thanks to these efforts, some interesting new drugs have been added to our materia medica.

Among these may be mentioned the various varieties of kola, regarding which the monograph I have published completes our knowledge of the plants supplying caffeine; the different varieties of strophanthus, of which the seeds, used as the basis for some terrible arrow poisons, have provided us with new toni-cardiac remedies. The admirable researches conducted by Hanriot on various Tephrosia varieties have thrown light on the chemical nature of these substances which are poisonous to fishes, substances which may, perhaps, some day be used in human medicine. Other drugs of African origin, although of lesser physiological activity, are deserving of mention, these include: Kinkeliba, found in the Sudan (Combretum micranthum), South African buchu (Barosma betulina and other close varieties), iboga (Tabernanthe Iboga), yohimbo of the Cameroons and Gabon, kath of Abyssinia (Catha edulis), and others which still await the determination of their real medicinal value. Are we new justified in asserting that no more important additions will be made to our materia medica? Such a thought is far from me, since we are still ignorant of all the active plants which enter into the composition of native remedies of primitive peoples, and I may add that even in our own civilised countries when our old popular remedies are submitted to exhaustive scientific investigations we may await from time to time some interesting disclosures. The systematic study of drugs which is now being undertaken throughout the world will prove the work of the future, since it will entail a revision of the pharmaceutical preparations now occupying a place of honour in the various official pharmacopæias, and which often convey the impression of being out of date. Henceforth, attention must be paid to the adoption of rational methods of preparation, yielding stable products retaining the maximum degree of therapeutic activity.

#### CHANGES IN USAGE

The progress made by chemistry during the past century, following the great discovery of the first alkaloids, has resulted in an exaggerated tendency to replace the use of the drugs themselves by what has been too pom-pously designated as the "active principle." Synthetic chemistry, again, by elaborating a whole range of bodies of definite composition, some of which are highly valuable remedies, has succeeded in flooding our materia medica with many substances of only passing value. The result has been that a return is being made to a more rational use of "simple drugs of vegetable origin," by endeavouring to retain in the finished preparations into which they enter the therapeutic properties of the fresh plant, ensuring, at the same time, the stability of these preparations and their keeping properties for an indefinite period, in other words the guarantee that they possess a constant activity. To this end it has been sufficient to understand the rôle played by the diastases during the process of drying, after the loss of balance following the cessation of the living processes in the cell, in order to stabilise the fresh plant by appropriate means. The complex combinations into which glucosides, alkaloids and tauning enter are fixed, and it is possible to dry the drug, ensuring its full value for pharmaceutical purposes. All that is necessary is to keep the stabilised dried plant protected from moisture, and it is ready for chemical and pharmacological investigation, as well as for use as a remedy in a form free from all objections. It follows, gentlemen, that the role of the ro that the rôle of the pharmacograph, as envisaged by Hanbury, has considerably extended, and this in consequence of the progress made by the application of science to the study of drugs. A single investigator, in studying a drug, is no longer able to achieve his object by his own unaided efforts. To the descriptive botanist, biologist and geographer must be added the chemist, the pharmacologist and the physiologist since in establishing the value. cologist and the physiologist, since in establishing the value of a drug the study of its pharmacodynamic properties is called upon to play an ever-growing part, and is destined to provide us some day with the bases for a rational system of classification.

#### SURPRISES IN STORE

The chemical study of drugs is still far from complete from the pharmacologist's point of view. Indeed, what do we know concerning the intimate nature of the tannin compounds so frequently met with, and exhibiting so many differences in constitution in various vegetable and also regarding their association with alkaloids and glucosides? What surprises are in store for us, as regarding their therapeutic application, when we are better acquainted with the compounds belonging to the group of saponins, and their properties?

I might, gentlemen, greatly extend this dissertation, but I fear to abuse your kind attention. In extelling in your midst a master whose influence has extended far beyond the limits of his own country, I am bringing a personal tribute to his memory, and I am happy to be able to do so before so specially competent an audience. The study of medicinal plants and of their derivatives or extractives is producing throughout the whole world work of real value; it is prompted by a stimulus of which we may be proud, since its aim is to assure the well-being of the individual, and consequently of humanity at large.

#### The Inaugural Address

A brief interval ensued, at the termination of which Dr. J. H. Waring delivered the address printed in full on pp. 495-498.

THE PRESIDENT said that the Pharmaceutical Society welcomed very heartily indeed some of the concluding paragraphs of Dr. Waring's address, in which reference was made to closer co-operation with the University. He called on Dr. G. Claridge Druce to move a vote of thanks.

#### VOTE OF THANKS

DR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE remarked that the gathering, in its harmony, seemed more like a Masonic one. The University of London had done an eminent work. They appreciated the kindness of the Vice-Chancellor in giving them some of his experiences. He (the speaker) trusted that it was a sign of things to come; it would be a great thing for pharmacy if we could get into touch with academic teaching. The botany and chemistry learned by pharmacists in preparing for their examinations were a great asset; such work brought them happy memories, and in that way pharmacy was a proud profession. He trusted that in the future pharmacy would be happier and more prosperous—although worldly success was not everything. The hewers of wood and drawers of water had a place in our national life; their technical knowledge of their crafts might be g.eat. He had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Waring, whose address would lead to a great deal of thought, and, it might be hoped, a practical result. (Applause.)
MR. F. W. Gamble seconded the vote of thanks.

was good for students, he felt, to hear an address from so robust an educationist as Dr. Waring. We were sometimes told that pharmacists were over-educated, but Dr. Waring's view was the proper one. The present standard of preliminary education for pharmacists was quite insufficient. Biology as such had to be studied by pharmacists who realised its necessity. The cost of university education was in many cases a difficulty; manufacturers must not only give facilities to workers in science, but must also pay them.

Hardy,

The President put the vote, which was carried with

DR. WARING, in reply, said that to many manufacturers the technical part was more valuable than the cient. To the young man or woman who really wanted cient. To the young man or woman who really wanted to get on, there were ways and means. During a visit to America, he (the speaker) asked the waiter at his luncheon-table to which faculty he belonged, and the reply was, "Pharmacy"! (Laughter.) In the case of a hair-dresser it turned out to be engineering. These students were simultaneously earning money. Each of them in this world had to play his own part. (Applause.)

With the President's announcement that tea would be served the precedings ended

served, the proceedings ended.

#### Qualifying Examination Results

The following are the results of the Pharmaceutical Society's Qualifying examination, held in London this

		נ	PART I.		PART II.		
	No.	Absent	Referred	Passed	Absent	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole Examination Entered for Part 11. and referred sub-	158	10	29	45	5	10	12
ject in Part 1 Entered for Part I.	74	3	20	51	4	11	17
only	47	_	9	21	_	_	
Part 1. only	15	_	3	12	_	_	
Entered for Part11.	132	_	_	<b>—</b> .	3	30	59
Referred subject in Part II	115	_	_	- 1	. 2	39	74
- "	541	13	61	129	14	90	162

Referred in one subject: Botany, 24; Chemistry, 33; Physics, 4; Materia Medica, 12; Pharmacy, 78. 151.

PART II

The following, having satisfied the examiners in Part II., have been registered as chemists and druggists:

Adcock, A. I., Manchester Allen, W. D., Oadby Andrassy, C. V., Wakefield Bailey, R. H., Clitheroe Barber, A. J., Swansea Barker, R., Pontefract Barton, L. H., Cleveleys Benson, A. F., Exeter Billings, W. A., Eastbourne Blank, W. F., Northampton Boydell, E., Liverpool Bradley, E. R., Birmingham Burrows, Nancye E., Kennington Buttanshaw, Winifred M., Carter, Kathleen M., Croydon Cockbain M. F., Keswick Cohen, Percy, Reading Coombes, J. C., Gt. Missen-Cowley, E. W., Peel Culverwell, R. S., Ilminster Dale, Mabel, Stoke-on-Trent

Davies, M. C. V., Roches-

Elizabeth, Birken-

ter

Dobie,

head

Dring, F. H., W. Hartlepool Duigenan, E. V., Denton Eccleshall, R., Birmingham Edden, J. F., Lee Ellis, Josephine M., Barnes Ellis, Josephine M., Darnes Evans, Lilian M., Ilford Evans, P. W., Whitchurch Evans, R. A., Llandudno Farrow, P. W.; Harwich Firth, Clarice E., Leeds Fleming, Dorothy, Middles-brough Forbes, Mary C. H., Edmonton
Francis, H. S., Wrexham
Franklin, Edith M., Gloucester French, J. J., Barton-on-Humber Galpin, H. M., Boscombe Genn, Mary E., Hull Gilbert, E. S., Gains-borough Gill, H. E. H., Birmingham Glover, P. S., Sheffield Green, J. C., Brackley Green, W. L., Stourport Griffiths, H. P., Cardiff Griffiths, T. W., Cardiff Gunter, W. C. Ll., Birmingham

Harris, T. H., Liskeard Harrison, J. H., Chelsea Harrison, Margaret V Leeds Hatten, J. T., Penarth Head, Doris V., Hampstead Hender, W. R., Plymouth Heptinshall, R., Barnsley Hindson, F., Erith Howarth, Sydney, Bury Hudson, P. E., Wisbech Hughes, Jane G., Aberystwyth Jackson, H. S., Walkden Jacobsohn, H. S., Boksburg James, Thomas, Liverpool Jessop, Frances E. C., Olton Jewson, W. S., Nottingham Karnofsky, Rose, Merthyr Kent, Doris L., Worcester King, E., Colwyn Bay King, F. L., Walton Kingston, Louiza M., London Kirkman, Kathleen M., New Milton Levens, Lionel, Kendal Lloyd, Henry, Battersea Mansell, E. G., Derby Marks, Michael, Peckham Mindham, R. R., Doncaster Morgan, C. P., Narberth Morgan, Gladys V., Poynton Mountin. C. A., Norwich Naylor, L., Bamber Bridge Oates, R., Knaresborough Oversby, Marion, Prestwich Parfitt, G. J., Bargoed Perry, H. R., Kiddermin-Pile, W. H., Exmouth Piper, Winifred N., Liverpool

Hampson, J. R. R., Leigh Hardy, Madeleine W.,

Price, J. D., Senghenydd Pritchard, O., Criccieth Ralph, Thomas, Burnley Rifkin, R. M., Cape Town

Roberts, J. L. W., Fulham Roberts, T. E., Rusholme Robertson, J., Heckmond wike Robinson, A. L., Netheravon Robinson, D. T., Norwich Robinson, Sim, Blaenavon Rowland, R. S., Whitchurch Sanders, H. B., Repton Sanders, H. B., Repton Sanders, S., Birmingham Sarson, J., Paignton Scott, Winifred J., Liver-pool Sewell, M. J., Goole Sherwin, K. W., Burtonon-Trent Shorter, R. A., Burton-on-Trent Standen, C. W., Enfield Stewart, A., Kelty Stephens, C. G., Grayshott Stephens, C. A., Openshaw Sunderland, H. E., Todmorden Swain, G. S., Scunthorpe Taylor, H. B., Cheriton Taylor, Thomas, Bridling. Taylor, W. E., Malvern Thomas, J. J., Coventry Thomason, W. H., Waterloo Thompson, C., Gatlev Thompson, G. F., Ilkeston, Thompson, S. H. F. C., Cinderford Thonger, Marjorie, Selly Park Thorpe, A. E., Manchester Tidcombe, G., Bristol Watson, F. L., Brighton Whistler, Harold, Grantham Williams, J. W., Mold Wilson, W. T., St. Albans Wool'ard, H. W. A., Wanstead Wootton, N. J., Hanley Worth, G. P., Torquay Wright, George, Leeds Wrightson, G. E. W. W., Liverpool Yoxall, T., Brierfield

#### PARTS I. AND II.

The following, having satisfied the examiners in Parts I. and II., have been registered as chemists and druggists:

Anderson, Jessie, Southport Banks, L. L., Hove Byron, J. P., London Carswell, H., Manchester D'Arcy, O. J., Liverpool Davie, G. W., Nottingham Dukes, Harry, St. Neots Glossop, W. E., Sheffield Gooding, R. J., Clevedon Hughes, Gladys, Walsall Jeremy, Gwyneth M., Bedford

Johns, H. T., Narberth Johnson, E. A., King's Lynn Kent, B. E., Mountain Ash Kirk, H. J., Coventry Lester, L. H., Nuneaton Meinel, Erna A. M., Marylebone

Murphy, M. F., London Oxenberry, L., Truro Proctor, Harold, Boston Richardson, C. A., Well-ingborough Sandbach, G. A., Cheetham Hill Sanders, Joyce B., Bickley Sergeant, K. R., Nottingham Snasdell, Winifred, Leicester Stewart, Helena, Golders Green Toneland, E. R., Northampton Williams, S., Stow-on-the-Wold Woodman, C. J., Gosport

#### Medical Exhibition

At the 12th London Medical Exhibition, which is held this week from October 2 to 6, it is comparatively easy to trace the present trend of medical opinion. Organotherapeutic products, colloids, vitamins, serums and vaccines are exhibited in abundant assortment. It is noteworthy also that the increasing tendency of the pharmacist, chemist, electrician, engineer and others is to contribute their skill to the scientific side of medicine and sargery, leaving the physician free to apply himself to the art of healing. Some of the recent introductions are commented on below:

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., have quite a colony of stands to give prominence to the well-known A. & H. products and surgical instruments of all kinds. Recent additions include the "Allenburys" diabetic flour, a mixture of casein and lactalbumen, from which palatable nutritious bread or cakes may be made, and products for use in protein therapy. PH. indicator tablets for the determination of the hydrogen in concentration are also shown.

The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd.—The introduction of Diabetylin enables diabetes mellitus to be treated without depriving the patient of carbohydrates. Diabetylin, which is composed of vegetable trypsin and yeast specially prepared, is regarded as an auxiliary food to be taken with each meal. Trepol and Neo-trepol are preparations of bismuth indicated in syphilis.

J. W. Atha & Co., sole distributors for Carl Zeiss Jena, have an interesting range of medical and opthalmological instruments, polarimeters, saccharimeters, etc. Zeiss Punktal Glasses, described as point focal glasses, are said to have several advantages over the ordinary type. A recent improvement in microscope building is here shown in the Meyer tooth-wheel, which replaces the customary vertical micrometer screw and gives a slow motion, each interval being only 0.002 mm. A lens drilling machine for opticians, which drives vertically through the lens, is a fine piece of mechanism, which present some obvious improvements on the usual type of machine. It is of interest to note also that each Zeiss lens bears the maker's Lame, which is only discernable through the microscope.

John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., have a comprehensive

JOHN BELL & CROYDEN, LTD., have a comprehensive exhibit of the surgical appliances of Arnold and Sons, which firm is incorporated in the company. The most recent operation table, illuminated by large "daylight" electric lamps, can be easily moved in practically any desired position. The variety of surgical implements is almost an exhibition in itself.

The British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., emphasise the importance of acriflavine as a specific in gonorrhea as well as for the treatment of wounds, ulcers and skin diseases generally. This preparation is obtainable also in tablets. A mixture of brilliant green and crystal violet recently employed as a means of sterilising the skin prior to operative surgery is made by the company. Among the various microscopic stains is a new one, compounded of light green S.F. and safranine, of use in general histological work and in the examination of tumours. The British Organo-Therapeutic Co., Ltd., have a

The British Organo-Therapeutic Co., Ltd., have a comprehensive range of gland products in capsules and ampoules. These include the polyglandular products, lymphoid compound, lymph serum, ovammoid compound evatmine (for asthma), etc/, which are extensively prescribed. Preparations are made to meet the requirements of individual cases.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. show a large range of the firm's products, including those for use in serum and vaccine therapy. A recent memorandum issued from the Ministry of Health made recommendations for the employment of diphtheria antitoxin in the prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria, and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. here show appropriate doses of antitoxin specially prepared to comply with the requirements of this memorandum. Rustless needles alongside others, which do rust, present obvious advantages.

do rust, present obvious advantages.

G. W. Carnrick Co., whose agents are the American Drug Supply Co., are specialising in gland products, which are issued either as single preparations or in pluriglandular form as hormotone, trypsogen, secretogen, kinazyne, etc.,

The Crookes Laboratories (British Colloids, Ltd.), who may fairly claim to be makers of the original medicinal colloids, have recently added the products—"Collosol" calcium, of value in tuberculosis, and "collosol" bromide formed by the bromination of protein, for which is claimed the action of bromides without the subsequent rash. A third addition which introduces colloidal preparations among toilet articles is "Collosol" Zinc Cream—a 10 per cent. colloidal zinc hydroxide in a sodium stearate base, and a vanishing cream made on scientific principles.

J. C. Eno, Ltd.—The novel feature at the stand, where

J. C. Eno, Ltd.—The novel feature at the stand, where rows of Eno's Fruit Salt in its familiar packing call attention to this well-established article, is a dainty, leather-bound "doctor's pocket remembrancer," specially compiled for this exhibition. This recalls the more important sign-posts of every day diagnosis, and should be serviceable in more ways than one

HEDLEY & Co. (LEYTONSTONE), LTD., are important makers of ethyl chloride. Special attention is given to medicated spraying compositions, of which there are over 50 varieties. These are solutions, in ethyl chloride, of medicaments used in dermatological and antiparasitic cases, and offer certain advantages over ointments, and aqueous or alcoholic solutions.

C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd.—Hormonigen indicated in endocrine insufficiency is a newcomer among the better-known Misturæ Hewlitt. This product contains the hormones of the various ductless glands, and is obtainable in a few combinations.

-W. Martindale.—A brief selection of complex organic chemicals is prominent to demonstrate what a British manufacturer can turn out—acetannin, albumin tannate, benzonaphthol bromphenols, etc. Strawberry vitamins, which are of value in cases of sprue, are extracted and packed by the firm. Magisal, the new soluble magnesium salt of acetylsalicylic acid, is a speciality of Dr. Martindale. A thyroid gland product on view is standardised, not on the fresh gland basis, but on the percentage of iodine organically combined.

Menley & James, Ltd.—Iodex in its various forms is prominent. These include collapsible bougies, suppositories, pessaries, soap, liquid iodex (for atomisation), etc. Iodex, of course, provides a method of introducing iodine through the skin without stain or irritation.

OGLVY & Co. are exhibiting a new combined monobinocular microscope for research work, for use with objectives from the lowest to highest powers, including oil immersion objectives. The illuminating lamps for microscopic work (London made) are also of recent introduction. They are fitted with opalite electric bulbs, which help to eliminate the strain on the eyes.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.—Among the pharmaceutical preparations to be noted are "neo-protosil," a colloidal silver iodide freely soluble in water, and the normal liquids of ergot, squill, digitalis, and cannabis indica, all of which are physiologically standardised. Vaccines for the various catarrhal ailments of the winter months are also prominent.—Adrenalin gauze tape is here reintroduced to the profession.

The Sandoz Chemical Co., Ltd.—The pure active principal of ox-gall and hexamethylenetetramine are combined in "felamine," which embodies the most recent treatment for gall-stones and cholecystitis. Other new products of scientific interest are "fermergin," the tartaric salt of ergotamine (the pure active principle of ergot), and "ipecopan," a combination of emetine hydrobromide, with the hydrochlorides of the alkaloids of opium.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.—" Ethanesal," which is employed as an anaesthetic, is described as a mixture of the higher ketones, carbon dioxide and ethylene dissolved in ether. The other products of the company, the infant food, petonised cocoa, etc., are also prominent.

Chas. Zimmerman & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., exhibit a neutral solution of colloidal iron, "Idozan," which is freely assimilible and pleasantly flavoured. "Losinate," or soluble oxyquinolin sulphate, is a non-poisonous antiseptic and deodorant, for general use in medical and surgical use. "Kathiolan" is a sulphur ointment of Danish origin, for which rapid and satisfactory results are claimed in the treatment of scabies.

#### Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for hulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to he added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented hefore wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garhling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. bulk quantities.

#### 42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, October 5

THE improvement in the Near Eastern position is not without its sentiment on the Mincing Lane produce markets, but at the same time the volume of trading is much below normal. A feature of interest is the further sharp depreciation in the value of German marks, which touched 9,375 to the pound on Wednesday, and with the printing press working overtime the mark is rapidly becoming worthless paper. Business in pharmaceutical becoming worthless paper. Business in pharmaceutical and heavy chemicals shows an improvement, and on the whole prices are steadier, with few changes. Crude drugs are quiet pending the auctions next week. New-crop cascara sagrada for forward delivery is dearer, the spot values being unaltered. Mandrake root is rather lower at the source, likewise Mexican sarsaparilla; senega has an easy undertone, while Russian cantharides and ergot are cheaper to buy. Dutch caraway seed is lower, and sound coriander is higher. Honey is held for higher prices, some importers having temporarily withdrawn Chamomiles are irregular. Menthol, mint oil and camphor are quiet. Crude antimony is dearer, and farina is much lower.

Higher	Firmer	Easier*	Lower
Acetone Antimony (crude) Cascara sagrada (forward) Corian-ler oil Coriander seed (sound) Linseed oil	Bergamot oil Bromstyrol Cedarwood oil Lavender oil (c.i.f.) Orange peel Sodium benzoate	Anise (star) oil Apiol Cantharides (Russ.) Caraway oil (Dutch) Castor oil (Fr.) Citric acid Coconut (desic.) Cream of tartar Ergot Lemon oil Naphtha Orange oil Pepper (white Muntok) Phenazone Sassafras oil Soda caustic Venillin	Lime oil Maize starch

The Drug Auctions will be held next Thursday, October 12.

#### Cablegram

NEW YORK, October 4.—Business is fair. Bromide salts are dearer. Ammonium is 33c., potassium 27c., sodium 25c., and strontium 34c. Bismuth salts have further advanced: subcarbonate is now \$3.00, subgallate \$2.51, and subnitrate \$2.65. Mercury is dearer at \$71.00. Peppermint oil in tins has been reduced to \$2.90, Mexican sarsaparilla to 30c., mandrake root to 16c., short buchu leaves to 90c., and stramonium leaves to 8c. per lb.

#### Crude Drugs, etc.

Antimony.—The limited supply of English refined is moving off quietly and the undertone is firm under moderate interest for foreign refined. Stiffer terms are now wanted for the latter ex warehouse at £25 5s., while parcels in transit could doubtless be had at £25. Chinese erude is also dearer, being hardly obtainable at below £16 10s. to £17 per ton, and £15 10s. c.i.f. for September-October shipment.

BALSAM TOLU.—The spot value remains at 3s. 3d. per lb. for fair hard bright.

Belladonna root is selling at about 47s. 6d. per cwt., and belladonna leaves offer at 61d. per lb.

Buchu is steady, good bright green round offering at 3s. 9d., yellowish at 3s. 6d., and ovals at 3s. 3d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE). The spot value is 3s. 4d. per lb., and for October-December shipment sellers quote 3s. 1d. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese slabs are quiet, with spot parcels offering at 3s. 7d. to 3s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and for October-December shipment 3s. 5d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian are easier than our previous quotation, offering at about 9s. 9d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For forward delivery of new crop the higher prices of from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. c.i.f. are asked for prompt shipment from the Pacific Coast. Owing to drought it is said the flow of sap into the bark has been retarded, and less has been collected. Spot values are from 60s. to 65s. for two- to four-year old.

CASSIA FISTULA is in fair supply, good West Indian

offering at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES are irregular, with new Belgian offering at from 347s. 6d. to 350s. per cwt., and 375s. is asked in one quarter. Old crop are about 290s. to 295s. Hand-tomouth buying is quite the rule in view of the high prices, and with the Belgians offering sparingly and holding back, the market is an unsatisfactory one to operate in from the dealers' point of view.

CINCHONA.—At the Amsterdam auction on September 27, 1,412 bales and 173 cases Java pharmaceutical bark offered, weighing 97,832 kilos., of which 78 bales and 69 cases, weighing 5,826 kilos., Succirubra. containing the equivalent of 151 kilos. quinine sulphate, sold at from 64½c. to 80½c. per half kilo.

Cod-Liver oil.—Our Bergen correspondent writes October 2 that, although this period of the year is usually one of the most active, the demand is quite small, and the price for finest non-freezing steam refined Lofoten is nominal at from 95s. to 97s. per barrel c.i.f. London, and even a trifle less might be accepted.

DIGITALIS LEAVES meet a slow demand at about 45s.

ERGOT is now in good supply offering at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. as to quality. Offers of Mid-European are from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

HEN YOLK is about steady, prime quality Chinese (1½ per cent boric acid) offering at 90s. to 95s. per cwt. on the spot, and at 92s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-November shipment. Dried yolk is 7½d., sprayed whole egg 8½d. to 9d., and native dried whole is 7¼d. per lb. Prime Chinese hen albumen is 3s. to 3s. 1d. spot, and September-November shipment is 2s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f.

Henbane leaves.—Foreign offer at about 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb. Honey is still tending firmer, and it is reported that some large parcels have been taken off the market owing to reports from the West Indies that stocks are short in some directions and quite bare in others. The public auction next week will afford a guide to market values. Good to fine Jamaica is quoted at 50s. to 60s., brown to pale amber 35s. to 45s., and dark manufacturing 30s. to 32s, 6d. Chilian is offered at 45s. to 47s, 6d. for banana to pale set. Australian is 30s. to 35s. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS is offered at about 17s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, which is also the price to arrive.

MENTHOL has been quiet throughout, the nominal value of Kobayashi-Suzuki being 32s. per lb. on the spot and 25s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-Dccember shipment. A dealer

reports sales of tins at 31s: net.

MERCURY.—There is practically no change, the home demand being rather more restricted although there is still some little export business doing for the Far East and also Australia. Thanks to the recent fairly important arrivals, market conditions are more comfortable, but there does not seem much room for any setback in prices, the quantities available in dealers' hands being well held. The nearest quotation seems £13 5s. per bottle for spot lots, but it is possible that business has been done at below this lately. The arrivals in London this week comprise 10,600 lb. from Germany, 17,600 lb. from Italy, 7,500 lb. from Spain, and 6,720 lb. from Smyrna. Advices from the United States mention that preparations are being made for the resumption of operations. parations are being made for the resumption of operations at some of the mines which have been idle for some considerable time past.

PLATINUM.—The market has remained dominated by the marked scarcity of supplies and there has been a steady demand, but the tendency is somewhat irregular, with refined ranging from £26 to £25 per oz. Raw metal is dearer, standing at about £23 per oz. Arrivals are expected to be short for some time, while the recovery of the industry in Russia from its present deplorable state will be slow. Foreign markets are very firm, the New York price having advanced to as high as \$118.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT.—Our New York cable reports a lower market, but spot is unchanged at 102s. 6d. in one direction.

SENEGA is quiet, with an easy undertone, at about 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

SHELLAC.—While the position has continued unsettled, the market, after being again decidedly depressed last week, eventually rallied considerably in forward positions, helped by covering operations against October contracts. Calcutta has remained uncertain, comparatively low c.i.f. terms having been entertained there of late. The spot price of usual standard TN orange is unchanged at 285s. to 290s.; superfine is 410s. to 470s., RL 1 390s., cakey AC 315s., and GAL 290s. The sales for delivery include October at 260s. to 270s. to 255s., and December at 250s. to 267s. 6d. to 250s.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—No. 1 Japanese farina is much lower at 15s. per cwt. on the spot, and for October-December shipment 14s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. The value of Dutch is 14s. per cwt. c.i.f. for new crop for December shipment, and the spot value is about 21s per cwt. English rice starch crystals are £40, and Continental is cheaper at £30 per ton on the spot. American maize starch is also cheaper at 14s. per cwt.

#### Seeds, Spices, etc.

Arrowacor remains firm, with fair to good manufacturing St. Vincent offering at from  $5_4^4$ d. to  $5_8^7$ d. and grocery at 6d. to 7d. per lb.

CARAWAY SEED is lower, with Morocco offering at from 75s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt., and Dutch at 90s.

CELERY SEED is steady at 97s, 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are firmer, with spot sales of fair at 1s.  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. Sellers of new crop to arrive for October-December shipment quote  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. c.i.f., and December-February shipment at  $7\frac{1}{8}d$ . c.i.f. The week's statistics show a London stock of 906 bales, against 2,521 in 1921 and 13,045 in 1920.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) is quiet and a trifle easier, with sales of fine and medium Ceylon at 34s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. To arrive sellers quote afloat at 33s. 6d. and October-November shipment at 34s. c.i.f.

CORIANDER SEED.—Sound is still very scarce with 47s. 6d. per cwt. asked, and wormy is 24s.

Fennel seed is about steady at from 52s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt.

GINGER is steady, with values unchanged. Washed rough Cochin is quoted at 55s., and wormy at 42s. 6d. Japanese is 44s., and Sierra Leone 35s. in Liverpool. Jamaica Rhatoon is 160s., and small to bold 170s. to 200s. per cwt.

Pepper is easier. Black Singapore on the spot has sellers at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., and for October-December and November-January shipments sellers quote  $3\frac{5}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. Fair Tellicherry is  $4\frac{3}{3}$ d. on the spot, Aleppy  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Lampong  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the spot. Tellicherry to arrive is 41s. c.i.f., and Aleppy to arrive 40s. White Muntok is easier, with sellers at 6d. per lb. on the spot. To arrive, November-January shipment has been sold at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f., and December-February is valued at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f. White Singapore is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the spot and  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. c.i.f., d.w., for November-January shipment.

PIMENTO is firmer at 24d. per lb., and to arrive 18s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. A good quantity has changed hands of late, and prices are still regarded as reasonable. The London stock is 9,480 bags, against 30,924 bags in 1921 and 40,912 bags in 1920.

#### Essential Oils

The demand for essential oils is quieter and price changes are not important. Coriander oil has advanced. Bergamot oil is a trifle firmer. Cedarwood has also improved, and French lavender new crop is expected to become firmer. Star anise oil is easier. Lemon and Sicilian orange is cheaper and sassafras has declined slightly. American peppermint is lower, and West Indian lime oil has also weakened. Aromatic and synthetic chemicals have been in better demand. Bromstyrol is firmer; vanillin is easier.

ALMOND.—Genuine essential s.a.p. is quoted on the spot at 16s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—" Red Ship" is unchanged at 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., on the spot. For shipment 2s. to 2s 0½d. c.i.f. is quoted, which is on the easy side.

BERGAMOT is firmer in some quarters for 37 to 39 l.a. at 14s. to 14s. 6d. per lb., on the spot.

Bois de Rose (Femelle) has been in demand, holders quoting 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb., which is unchanged.

CAJUPUT.—Spot holders quote from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—White essential is unchanged at 80s. per cwt. in drums. Spot supplies of brown appear to be cleared.

Caraway.—Dutch double rectified is offered, subject to confirmation, at 16s. per lb.

Cassia is quiet and steady on the spot at 6s. per lb., for 80 to 85 c.a., and 5s. 6d. c.i.f.

Cedarwood.—American in drums is firmer at 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is unchanged at  $4\frac{1}{4}d$ . per oz. on the spot and  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . c.i.f. Mysore oil is quoted at 8s. 6d. per lb., on the spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is nominal on the spot at 2s. 3d. per lb. Java is unchanged at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 10½d. per lb. on the spot, and 2s. 9d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled has been sold on the spot at 9s. 6d. per lb., net. Distillers have been booking large orders for delivery on the cheap c.i.f. basis of the spice up to April next. Mysore oil afloat is 9s. c.i.f.

CORIANDER has advanced on the spot, holders now quoting up to 45s. per lb. The price to come forward from the Continent is much higher. Spot supplies have been bought recently at relatively cheap rates.

EUCALYPTUS is steady on the spot at 1s. 5d. per lb., for 70 to 75 per cent. cineol. Large lines have been selling around this figure.

LAVENDER.—Owing to important interests having acquired their usual large supplies of French oil at the source the market remains firm with not much likelihood of any decided reaction in the near future. The price now quoted to come forward is 14s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for 38 to 40 per cent. ester.

LEMON is easier on the spot at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., and for shipment 2s. 6d. c.i.f.

LIME—West Indian distilled is about steady at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. Hand pressed is lower on the spot with sellers at 7s. 6d. per lb.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is steady at 7s. 6d. per lb., on the spot, and for shipment 6s. 4d. c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is cheaper on the spot at 10s. per lb., and for shipment 9s. to 9s. 6d. c.i.f. according to date. West Indian sweet is quoted at 9s. 6d., but 10s. 6d. is wanted in some quarters for bitter.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural oil is cheaper, with sellers at 13s. 6d. per lb., on the spot. The price f.o.b. to come forward is lower at \$2.90.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is unchanged at from 7s. 3d. to 7s, 6d. per lb.

PINE.—For good quality Pinus Sylvestris 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. is quoted. Pinus Pumilio is obtainable at 10s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is offered for shipment at 1s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. The demand on the spot has been quieter recently.

SAGE.—Spanish is offered to come forward at 2s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f.

Sassafras.—American genuine is easier at 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

SPIKE.—Spanish has been in better demand, with sales of drum lots at 3s. 1d. per lb., on the spot.

WORMSEED .- American is quiet, with spot quoted at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb.

#### Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

AUBEPINE of good quality is quoted at 11s. to 12s. per lb. BROMSTYROL is firmer at 8s. to 9s. per lb. BENZYL ACETATE and BENZOATE are 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb. COUMARIN is quoted 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. EUGENOL is obtainable at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb., and ISOEUGENOL at 18s. to 19s. METHYL SALICYLATE is quoted 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Terpineol is offered at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Vanillin is easier at 29s. per lb.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Almost every report to hand this week indicates that business has shown quite a good improvement during the last week or so, and that holders of stocks are obtaining, with a few exceptions, the prices they ask. This week there are very few changes in spot prices to record, and this well reflects the steadier tone of the market as a whole. Reports from Germany go to prove that prices there are hardening, and this is bound to affect the market here to no little degree. There are, of course, still a number of products that are persistently quiet, and to these cases the steadier tone does not refer. The damage by fire at Merck's factory at Darmstadt is nothing like so considerable as was first reported in the lay press, and the outbreak is likely to make but very little difference to prices. Sodium benzoate and tamic acid are singled out for an improvement in price. Bromides are still weak.

ACETANILIDE has been in steady but limited demand,

with sales in the region of 1s. 4d. per lb.

ASPIRIN is very firm at 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb, and business has been good. No offers seem to be below these

AMIDOPYRIN holds at 16s. per lb., despite the quietness of the market.

Ammonium Benzoate is unchanged at 4s. per lb. on a quiet market.

BENZONAPHTHOL is quoted at 5s. per lb., with the few sales made at a slightly lower rate.

Benzaldehyde (.03) is steady but not in much demand at 3s. per lb.

BARBITONE is one of the neglected markets, with holders

quoting nominally at about 9s. per lb.

Betanaphthol.—Resublimed is difficult of sale in any quantity, and the quoted price of 1s. 10d. per lb. is

not firm. BENZOIC ACID is a very steady market at 1s. 6d. per lb. in good hands.

BROMIDES.—This market is still decidedly weak, due to the large stocks on hand, which are meeting with only a meagre demand. Continental offers are also affecting the market. Ammonium might be obtained in good Potassium crystals and granular is quoted from 7\frac{3}{4}d. per lb. upwards, and sodium is weak at 8d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d. per lb. for crystals and granular. A certain amount of inferior potash is on the market.

CALCIUM LACTATE is fairly active, and the price is well

maintained at 2s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is now much steadier after the recent declines in value, and duty-paid is offering in the region of 4s. 6d. per lb. has met with a fair demand.

CITRIC ACID.—The spot position is rather indefinite, owing to the lack of demand. Quotations have been made at 2s. per lb. for spot B.P. crystals, but it is probable that slightly less would be accepted.

The exports of citrate of lime from Sicily were 7,997,227 kilos during the first six months of 1922. This is an increase of 7,707,135 kilos over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The enormous increase in export trade is accounted for chiefly by resumption of trade with the United States, which were 6,647.856 kilos in the first half of 1922, against 75,033 kilos in 1921.

CODEINE.—Makers' prices are unchanged, hydrochloride and sulphate offering at 11s. 9d., and the alkaloid at 14s. per oz.

CREOSOTE, B.P., is well held at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., with the market moderately active.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull, with hardly any inquiry; nominal quotations in the region of 10s. 6d. per lh.

GALLIC ACID.—Dealers are asking 3s. 3d. to 4s. per lb. GUAIACOL CARBONATE is steady but a slow market at 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb.

HEXAMINE continues to meet with fair business as quoted at 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is dull at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

LITHIUM CARBONATE has an upward tendency owing to the American exchange moving against this country. Nothing is obtainable below 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb., at which figure it cannot be replaced.

METHYL SULPHONAL is unchanged at 15s. per lb., but there seems to be no interest in the market.

Morphine.—Makers' prices are unchanged, hydrochloride offering at 8s. 6d., and crystals at 6s. 9d. per oz.

METOL is offered at the cheaper rate of 10s. 6d. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is very quiet, and one quotation is down to 2s. 7d. per lb., while others continue to ask 3s. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is easy as quoted at 1s. 32d. to 1s. 5d. as to quantity.

PHENACETIN is steady and in occasional demand at about 5s. per lb.

PHENAZONE does not seem to move from the level of 7s. 3d. per lb., although some sales have been effected at a discount to this rate; 7s. 2d. is quoted in one quarter.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady at about 4s. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANAIE.—There has been a fair demand for imported material at about 73d. to 8d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE, on a lifeless market, remains nominal, one holder quoting 5s. 6d., from which prices range to 8s.

Pyrogallic acid is slow of sale, the average price of crystals being about 5s. 9d., and resublimed 8s. 9d. per lb.

RESORCIN is nominal at 63. per lb. upwards.

Salicylic acid.—Recognised importers of good makes find little difficulty in obtaining the price they ask-1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and slightly less for quantities.

SALOL holds steady at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. on a fairly active market.

SODIUM BENZOATE. -For fine quality one agent has decided to make his price 1s. 9d. per lb., although at the moment there are still sellers at slightly less. The German makers' price is 1s. 5d. per lb. (plus duty) f.o.b. Hamburg.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE shows no signs of life, and offers at 17s. per lb. may be taken as nominal.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. - Spot prices seem to vary to a little extent of about 1d. or 2d. per lb., according to the make. Recognised Continental makes of the finest quality command 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. for powder and 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. for crystals.

TANNIC ACID.—Although at the moment it is possible to buy B.P. leviss, at about 3s. 4d. per lb., an advance to 3s. 6d. is talked of, owing to the depreciation of sterling in terms of dollars, and the high freight on this buller of the curpilise of which the depreciation of the control of the control of the control of the curping of the control of the curping of the control of the curping of th bulky article, the supplies of which are largely drawn from U.S.

TARTARIC ACID.—There is no improvement in the spot position to record. Holders are meeting with little success in their offers in the region of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

TERPENE HYDRATE is steady at the old price of 2s. per lb., but business remains poor:

THYMOL is quoted at 18s. 6d. to 21s. per lb., but any sales taking place would be considerably lower.

#### Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, October 4.

QUITE a steady tone continues, and business, especially for home trade, has been fairly satisfactory. Quoted prices show very little change on the week, but some of the products are still neglected with values consequently easy. Acetone has gone to a very high figure on spot.

ACETIC ACID.—The spot position appears to be a little easier, with more available, but as the price in America has advanced the holders of spot supplies are showing no inclination to alter their quotations. Business continues quite good. 80 per cent. technical, £39 10s.; 80 per cent. pure, £45; 98 per cent. glacial, £65 per ton, in casks and demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE is difficult to locate, and what is about is offered firm at about £110 to £115 per ton, in drums for British Government specification.

ALUM is slow in being taken up with spot supplies offering from £13 to £13 10s. for lump, in bags.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) remains flat, with spot material now quoted at the lower price of 1s. 8d. per lb., at which rate the market is still weak.

Ammonium sulphate.—There is a steady export demand and the feeling is firm, with prices ranging from about £17 to £17 10s. f.o.b. Although the outlook is somewhat complex, due to uncertainty as to competition of nitrate of soda, the output of ammonium sulphate is limited and America is out of the export markets.

ARSENIC.—The position is dealt with in our editorial columns. American inquiries continue to be reported, which cannot be entertained, and white Cornish powder is firm at around £46 10s. delivered London. There is some talk of attempts being made to reopen some of the Cornish mines. Grecian is not offering. America has been buying notable quantities from Japan lately. Opinion as to the future course is somewhat divergent, some looking for still higher prices, whereas others helieve that top has been about reached. The scarcity meantime is unrelaxed.

Barium chloride on the spot is restricted in supply at the moment and the market is steady at £20 to £21 rer ten for 98 to 100 per cent. material.

COPPER SULPHATE on the spot is still slow of sale with quotations in the region of £26 to £26 10s. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR is perhaps a shade easier in some quarters at about 105s. to 108s. per cwt., less  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for B.P.. quality. The demand has not been at all good. Forward offers remain at 100s. net.

FORMALDEHYDE has gone back to the former price of £68 per ton for 40 per cent. volume. The market is quite steady at this price, but very little has been sold.

EPSOM SALTS of commercial quality is steady at £6 to £6 10s per ton, in bags for spot. Some difficulty is being experienced in getting parcels in from the Continent owing to firmer prices in that quarter.

GLAUBER'S SALT remains level on a slow market at £5 per ton, in bags.

LITHOPONE is not a brisk market—Continental red seal is now offering at £22 per ton, on spot.

Oxalic acid is quoted at  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ , per lb., but in some quarters, a half-penny less would be accepted.

POTASH CAUSTIC (88 to 92 per cent.) still remains slow of sale with spot offering in the region of £29 per ton.

Potassium bichromate has been fairly active in limited sales at about 6½d. per lb.

Potassium carbonate has been in occasional demand, especially the 96 to 98 per cent., which is steady at 32s.

to 32s. 6d. per cwt. Potassium chlorate varies in price to an unusual extent. One hears of parcels down to 4d., while other quotations are up to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., but  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. seems to be the general price asked. The demand is slow.

Potassium prussiate is firm and active. Yellow is scarce on spot and well worth 1s. 6d. per lb.; and red is at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC, as quoted by dealers, is dull and weak, and much lower figures would no doubt be accepted for

good orders; dog-tooth crystals, 53s.; medium-sized crystals, 47s. 6d.; fine white crystals, 32s.

SALTCAKE has been slower in demand and some parcels might be obtained at £4 to £4 5s. per ton.

Soda ash (58 per cent. light alkali) is a very poor market, and there is still little doing on spot by dealers, whose quotations are unchanged at £9 London, and £8 5s. in Manchester. British makers are selling to domestic consumers on contract at £7 17s. 6d. per ton.

Soda, caustic, is a shade easier from dealers, whose quotations are now being made at, 70 to 72 per cent., £19 10s.; 76 to 77 per cent., £21 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf, shipping port. At these cheaper rates there has so far been no improvement in demand. American 76 per cent. material is offering c.i.f. the chief Continental ports at £19 10s. per ton.

SODIUM ACETATE on the spot could be bought at £23 to £23 10s. per ton, but there has been little inquiry of late.

SODIUM BICARBONATE from British makers for home trade only, is selling at £10 10s., in bags, delivered. Spot parcels are offering at about the same prices, or perhaps a shade dearer.

Sodium chlorate remains quiet with offers still in the region of  $\mathfrak{Z}_d^1d$ . per lb.

Sodium hyposulphite.—Pea crystals in 1 cwt. kegs on the spot are offered at about £17 10s. per ton, for which there has been a moderate demand.

SODIUM NITRATE remains slow in the off season and is quoted easy at £13 5s. per ton.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE is very firm and in fair demand at 114d, per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE on the spot is cheaper, with 60 to 62 per cent. solid offering £18 per ton, in drums. 60 to 65 per cent. concentrated is quoted at about £20 per ton, in casks.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—PITCH continues to soar in price. Methyl alcohol stands firm, and creosote oil is a good market. Pitch is now quoted on a firm and active market at the high rate of 97s. 6d. per ton. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL stands firm at £70 per ton on the spot. Creosote oil is steady at last week's improved price of 6½d. per gallon, barrels free. Carbolic acid crystals meet with a fair demand at the unchanged rate of 6¾d. per lb.—Pyridine is unaltered at 5s. 9d. per gallon. Hexamethylene is quiet and steady at 2s. 10d. per gallon. Naphthalene is maintained at level rates on the week at £17 per ton. Crude, £4 to £7; cystals, £15; powder, £16; balls, £24; candles, £34; tablets, £34 per ton, packages free.

Fixed Oils, etc.

LINSEED OIL closes at higher rates and very strong. Turpentine is inactive at the close. Acid oils have improved in demand and price. Palm oils are steady. Other markets are at about the same level as last week, but many are weak and neglected, with a tendency to ease ACID OILS.—Much better business has been transacted during the past week, both for spot and forward, and the market is now very steady. Coconut, 32s. 6d.; palm-kernel, 32s. 6d.; groundnut, 33s. 6d. Castor oil.— The quoted rates, ex mills Hull, are steady and unchanged at: Pharmaceutical, 55s.; first pressings, 50s.; second pressings, 48s., in not less than one-ton lots. French is easier at 57s. per cwt. in barrels, 58s. in drums, and 61s. in cases, ex wharf London. Coconut oil.-At about unchanged rates the market has remained flat and closes weak. Deodorised, 45s.; Ceylon, 38s.; Cochin, COTTONSEED OIL.—The lower prices quoted last week hold steady, although business has been slow. Deodorised, 41s.; common edible, 39s.; soap-making, 37s.; crude, 34s. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Spot rates have recovered a little, but the market closes very quiet. Deodorised, 52s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 47s. LINSEED OIL.—The trade demand has not been very active, but, owing to the recurrence of scarcity in spot oil at Hull especially, the value of the latter position spurted to over 39s. per cwt. at this end, and the whole market has had a firmer appearance, there being a fair demand for export. The seed has kept generally steady, although terms have fluctuated from

the recent best. The quantities afloat to this country are now abnormally small, this being largely due to the much-reduced tonnage shipped from the River Plate. As had been expected, the surplus left over there from the last crop was much larger than previously estimated, while allowing for the quantities which had been shipped since. Optimistic accounts are received about the coming crop, which is expected to be very heavy unless frost damage accrues before the harvest. Raw naked closes: On damage accrues before the harvest. Raw naked closes: On spot, 38s. 6d.; October-December, 36s. 6d.; January-April, 33s. 3d. Hull: On spot, 38s.; October-December, 36s.; January-April, 32s. 3d. Palm-kernel oil.—At about level rates on the week this market has remained slack. Deodorised, 40s.; crude, 34s. Palm oil.—Spot rates have improved during the week, and at the close appeared quite steady; business has been moderate. Lagos, 33s.; softs, 31s. 9d.; hards, 32s. 3d. RAPE OIL.—At unchanged rates the market has been dull and closes weak. Refined, 47s.; crude, 43s. Soya-Bean oil has been flat and closes very weak at unchanged figures. Deodorised, 42s.; crude Oriental, 33s. Turpentine.—The market has displayed well-sustained steadiness, with a firm under-Spot supplies are so restricted, and future shipments being rather uncertain, the spot position threatens to continue tight. Current supplies in America are apparently easily absorbed, dealers being more induced to carry stocks, due to increased trade requirements. The home trade demand has continued from hand to mouth, but holders in the Northern markets are not ready sellers, even at prices some few shillings above London. On spot the market closes at 103s.; October, 102s. 9d.; November-December, 102s. 9d.; January-April, 103s. 9d. Total visible stocks have improved from 12,000 barrels to 16,350, compared with 20,000 same time last year, when the spot price was 67s. 6d.

#### Italian Drug and Chemical Markets

Genoa, September 30.

Genoa, September 30.

The Italian lira remained at the low value reached during the preceding month of August, the English pound remaining between lire 103 and lire 104, and the United States dollar between lire 23 and lire 24. A similar state of affairs brought up the price of the products that had to be imported from the two said countries, while the price of chemicals, drugs and pharmaceutical products imported from Germany and France underwent little change. Italian producers again could profit by the situation, arranging large orders for caustic soda, carbonate of soda crystals, calcined carbonate of soda, boric acid, liquid silicate of soda, etc.

Lire,

Lirc.	Lire.
Acetylsalicylic aci 1 45 to 55	Morphine hydrochl. 2,000 to 2,500
Amidopyrin 240 to 290	Opium 10%, Smyrna 120 to 140
Ammonium bromide 12 to 14	Phenacetin 120 to 150
Antipyrine · 130 to 140	Potass, brom, cryst, 9 to 10
Benzonaphthol 103 to 120	Potass, iodide 180 to 200
Boric acid, crystals	Potass, sulphoguaiac, 120 to 140
and powder 790 to 800	Quining hydrochlor, 600 to 625
Boric acid, flakes 800 to 820	Quinine sulphate
Caffeinc, pure 180 to 200	and bisulphate 500 to 525
Caleium glycero-	Resorcin 65 to 75
- phosph 50 to 60	Salicylic acid 12 to 14
Camphor, Japanese 40 to 55.50	Salol 50 to 60
Castor oil, medicinal 7 to 8	Sodium benzoate 14 to 16
Chamomiles 8 to 10	Sodium hicarb.(ton) 170 to 175
Chloral hydrate 40 to 45	Sodium bromide 11 to 12
Chloroform 16 to 18	Sodium glycero-
Citric acid, crystals 19.50 to 20	phosphate 25 to 30
Cocaine hydrochlor, 2,200 to 2,500	Sodium methylar-
Codeine, pure 3,000 to 3,500	senate 250 to 260
Creosote, wood 40 to 50	Sodium salicylate 18 to 20
Guaiacol carb 160 to 180	Strychnine nitrate 1,000 to 1,200
Guaiacol crystals 150 to 180	Tannic acid, leviss 40 to 50.50
Guaiacol pure 90 to 100	Tartaric acid, crys. 12.60 to 13
Hexamine 90 to 100	Tartaric acid, pwd. 12,70 to 13.10
Hydroquinone 40 to 50	Terpene hydrate 20 to 25
Iodine, resublimed 215 to 220	Theobromine, pure 200 to 220
Linseed meal, pure 2 to 2.20	Thymol 300 to 350
Magnesia, calcined 10 to 12	Vanillin
Menthol 280 to 300	Vaseline 6.50 to 9.50
Methyl salicylate 35 to 40	Zinc oxide 5.20 to 6.50
Milk-sugar crystals 17 to 18	

#### Standard Specimens of Damar

Samples of damar have been supplied to the secretary of the Traders' Association in Batavia, which will be open to inspection by interested parties, and are to be considered as standard samples, consisting of Sumatra and Pontianak gums Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In order to facilitate the classification of the various grades, it is proposed to supply samples of these five varieties, each weighing about I kilogram, and agreeing in every respect with the standard samples, in stoppered bottles; if possible, provided with the seal of the Traders' Associa-The cost of a set of five samples will amount to tion. about 16 florins.

#### The Gallic Acid Case

THE result of the hearing of the appeal heard before the Referee, as reported in last week's  $\hat{C}$ . &  $D_{\bullet}$ , is not likely We understand that the to be issued for some time. We understand that the merchants' organisation has intimated to the Referee that they were totally unaware of the hearing at the time it took place. It is certainly strange that the hearing of this case was not notified in the usual manner by a Board of Trade notice in the "Board of Trade Taywell" as hearing rightly hearing itself. Journal," as has invariably been done in all previous cases, in which all parties interested were requested to advise the department of their intention of being heard at the hearing. In this instance we understand that a private notice of about forty-eight hours was sent to one quarter only, and, as a consequence, the merchants' organisation were ignorant of the hearing. The Referee, it is understood, is now considering the possibility of reopening the case, with a view to giving the merchants an opportunity of presenting their case.

#### German Reparation Dyestuffs

No further news is yet forthcoming as to the amount of trade discount to be allowed to merchants purchasing German dyes from the British Dyestuffs Corporation, who have recently been appointed by the Government in the place of the defunct Central Import Agency. The British Chemical Trade Association, who in the first place submitted proposals to the Board of Trade for the participation by merchants in the disposal of these colours, hope to have news on this important matter in the course of the next week. The Association are optimistic as to the outcome of their efforts on behalf of merchants, which have met with a large measure of success. It is understood that the lists of colours held in stock by the Government agents will be compiled and issued by the British Dyestuffs Corporation, and that they will be obtainable from their Manchester offices, 70 Spring Gardens, in the middle of this month. No charge will be made for these lists.

#### A Shipping Dispute

A POINT that affects every shipper and importer is raised as the result of a dispute between a shipping company and a wharfage company in London. The wharf comand a wharfage company in London. The wharf company, in order to recover moneys due to them by the shipping company which the latter dispute, have put a general lien on all goods lying at their wharves landed by the shipping line. This general lien, which varies from 57s. 6d. to as high as £20 per ton, is not only for charges in respect of the goods held, but for all moneys owing by the shipping company. Some of the importers affected have tendered the amount of charges due in respect of their goods, which is about a tenth of the amount of the general lien, but the wharf company refuse to accept same and demand the full amount pany refuse to accept same and demand the full amount of the lien. In some cases this has been paid under protest, as the goods, being already sold, had to be cleared and delivered. It seems that the wharf company have put a lien on A's goods for B's debts in respect of, among other things, C's goods, and they inform the complaining importers that they have a right to do so under an agreement between themselves and the shipping line. The importers say that such an agreement, if any, is nothing to do with them; they employed the shipping company to carry their goods, and hold that the wharf company have no legal right to hold up their goods. The point raised is one of great importance to all shippers, for anyone might easily find that because of a dispute between a shipping company and a firm of wharfingers their goods, valued, for instance, at £5,000, were held up and a lien of £5,000 put on them because of a dispute between the carriers and the wharf company. The position seems impossible, and the result of the present cases, which, we hear, are likely to be tested in the Courts, will be followed with much interest.



#### Appreciates Dispensing Notes

SIR,-Some people pretend they do not like to have bouquets thrown at their feet by appreciative friends, but this is either bashfulness or bluff, as in the main we all like to be praised a bit, and it makes for better effort. From an outside suburb of far away New York, where the autumn is just beginning to shower the leaves upon the ground and the golden rod colours with its yellowgold blooms the road sides and open lots, the writer is handing the C. & D. a nice big bouquet in appreciation of one of the best, if not the best, numbers this year from the point of general information and educational value. Looking over the C. & D. for August 26, one cannot help but be struck with the splendid work this world-wide friend of the pharmaceutical profession is doing in the interests of our calling. One feature of this number, to the writer's mind, is very important, and that is the "Dispensing Difficulties and Notes," as these are of interest to pharmacists the world over. It is a remarkably healthy condition of mind which will ask for information in any calling, but in our particular profession where the public health and safety is at stake this desire to get everything accurate and scientifically correct admirably shows the honesty of purpose and the proper recogantition of their responsibilities which are typical of the average pharmacist wherever he may be. No man knows it all; we are all in the class, or should be, of wanting to know. Knowledge belongs to no man in particular, and it is to the everlasting credit of our profession and of science generally that those who know more than others generously give of their knowledge for the benefit of their fellow workers. Discussion is the melting pot of ideas, and the C. & D. is an excellent crucible to men who want to know how other brains are functioning. pharmaceutical journals of importance like the "American Druggist " are handicapped in this respect, as they are monthly publications, and such inquiries as appear weekly with you which call for quick answers cannot be handled as the C. & D. does, and in this respect the Old World is far ahead of the New World, this letter being an appreciation of fact.—Yours faithfully,

THE MAN FROM LONDON (15/9).

#### Ucal Policy

Sir,—I am not a member of Ucal, but if I were I should feel rather sore on the new policy of opening up sales through any pharmacists who like to take up the goods, in particular with regard to the branded lines. If the original method of supplying members only was not a success, then to my mind it shows it was not on the right lines, or elze that it did not attract sufficient members to ensure a large enough output. But for the individual member who has devoted himself to making a sale of Ucal specialities, or has tried to build up a connection on these goods, it must come as a shock to find that all his competitors can supply what were practically his own specialities if they choose to do so. The same remarks apply to certain wholesale firms who specialise in packed proprietaries; they are desirous of putting a certain article on the market, it is offered to a pharmacist and on condition that he takes a certain quantity he is given the sale in his district, supplied with advertisement matter, etc., the profit is generous, and altogether he thinks it is a good line and takes it up with enthusiasm. thinks it is a good line and takes it up with enthusiasm. Soon, by dint of showing and pushing it, he develops a nice sale, and then one morning he receives a circular letter from the makers stating that in view of the numerous inquiries and increasing demand they have decided to discontinue all previous terms and in future the goods will be obtainable by anyone, and the wholesale price is altered to show a very bare margin. Twice I was caught, like this, and on the second occasion decided at a caught like this, and on the second occasion decided to cut the loss and drop the line altogether, successfully introducing one of my own. Any pharmacist wishing to build up a personal business in proprietaries should and could do it off his own bat; if he finds it difficult to do

the actual packing he could get this done for him, but let him keep to his own labels and have his own name and address on the goods every time. His customers will then come or send to him for the goods, and he knows he is not losing his sales to other retailers.—Yours, etc.,
Twice Shy (25/9).

#### Cutting of Proprietaries

SIR,—May I state that I am quite familiar with the clause quoted by the secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association (C. & D., September 30, p. 485); in fact, this knowledge prompted my query as to its applicability to goods on sale at exhibitions and other special events. On this question I am still without information.

Yours, etc., FURTHER WEST (2/10).

SIR,-In reply to the letter of Sir William Glyn-Jones (C. & D., September 30, p. 485), can Sir William explain to the chemists in general why he or his Association has not yet been able to stop the cutting of proprietaries by stall holders and oil shops? This cutting has been going on for over a year now, and it is on the increase. Yours truly,

A SUFFERER (28/9).

#### Rhabarbarum

SIR, -My answer to "Xrayser II.'s" observations in the C. & D., September 30, p. 471, is a very simple one. It is: "Please, sir, it was not me." I made no reference whatever to the beard of the Rha; the sentence in the report which he has evidently hit upon is in brackets. (Could this have meant the beard of the Rha?) That portion was either put in by the reporter or someone else.
Yours faithfully,

JOHN NOBLE.

#### Pil. Cochiæ

SIR,-I can assure "Xrayser II." that pil. cochiæ are still in steady demand in my own business, and I keep them ready packed in the same way as liver pills, etc. I believe this demand applies to other local pharmacies as well. Curiously enough, this label does not appear in my copy of "Opening a Pharmacy," neither does a label for Glauber's salt, although I think that I turn over more Glauber's salt than Epsom salts to-day. When I was apprenticed I spent a good proportion of my time packing steck, but I cannot recollect packing Glauber's salt, although I have weighed up hundredweights of Epsom salts. Besides these, boracic acid does not appear in the book, although it is a very quick seller now. Boracic lint is another article I do not see down in the original list, but at the present time it sells more freely than plain lint. Gauzes and crêpe bandages are modern sellers, but, on the other hand, the old-style feeders, with all their oddments of fittings, have disappeared in favour of the boat-shaped variety. In my early days I cut up yards of still in steady demand in my own business, and I keep shaped variety. In my early days I cut up yards of adhesive plaster for penny and twopenny pieces, but now the demand is for the rubber base plaster in reels. Similarly the "patents" have changed, and also grown largely, some lines that used to sell well being nearly wiped out while fresh proprictaries spring up almost daily. All these changes come about gradually, and when one is engaged regularly in retail business are hardly noticeable.

Yours faithfully,

Your Contributor (24/9).

#### What is Boracic Ointment?

SIR,-I think there is some excuse for pharmacists making no distinction between ung. acid. boric and ung. boracis in many instances, and this on account of the boracis in many instances, and this on account of the loose way in which most prescribers write their scripts. We frequently have prescriptions for ung. boric, ung. borax, ung. acid. borax, ung. boracie, and similar variations, so that when we receive an order for ung. boracis in which the last three letters are so scrawled that they can be read as anything, we may be excused for deciding that the prescriber means the official preparation, and, incidentally, the one in most common use. If the circumstances is the content of t incidentally, the one in most common use. If the ointment required is borax ointment for a specific purpose, then surely the writer should at least make his intention then surely the writer should truly, plain to the dispenser.—Yours truly,
Boric Acto (23/9).

#### The Cocaine "Stunt"

SIR,—A collection of paragraphs from the lay Press on the cocaine trouble should make a book as interesting as many novels and probably twice as humorous. The latest piece of news I have seen in a daily paper is that some doctors are in the habit of giving prescriptions for cocaine to be made up by trusted chemists; this overlooks the fact that the chemist would have to enter the sales in the Register and keep the scripts so that any unduly generous prescribing could soon be traced. But the best part of the paragraph is in the sequel; to stop the practice it is proposed that cocaine should be taken out of the Pharmacopæia. So now we know, if a thing is not in the B.P. a doctor cannot order it; what a happy time it would be for pharmacists if it were so. Another interesting little item of news was supplied by a writer who discovered a cocaine seller sticking the packets of "snow" to lamp-posts with chewing gum, from whence his oustomers came and detached them; the observer omitted to state whether the purchaser stuck his money to the post in the same way. What a game it is, providing the public with sensational news.

> Yours faithfully, SUBURBAN CHEMIST (23/9).

#### The Feeding of Infants

SIR,-There is, I believe, a much larger percentage of bottle-fed babies to-day than at any previous time, and, comparing this with increasing sales of laxatives for children, one cannot help connecting the two. The question, therefore, of the modern use of dried milk is one which has a much wider significance than the competition it affords the producers and distributors of ordinary milk as noted by the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture (C. & D., September 30, p. 456). It is an almost daily experience to be asked questions concerning constipation in infants of two or three months old, while other customers purchase syrup of figs, liquid paraffin, olive oil, and laxative tablets of various kinds for the same purpose in quantities which I cannot remember some twenty years ago. For some time now I have inquired of such customers how the child is fed, and in nearly every instance it has turned out to be bottle-fed on some form or other of dried milk; considering the numerous complaints which are likely to trace their origin to constipation, it seems pitiful to me that children should have to be dosed with laxatives at such an early age, as these things grow on one, and when they grow up they are likely to have constant trouble with corresponding ill health, and some information and guidance in the matter would be an advantage.

Yours faithfully, LACTIC (30/9).

#### Legal Queries

W. W. (14/6).—Dionin is not a drug within the meaning of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

A.L.S.C. (25/9).—The British Pharmaceutical Codex does not enjoy any privileged position under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. It would, in common with other formularies, be accepted as evidence of trade usage.

Post-war Pay (29/7) asks what is his share of the contributions payable in respect of him under the National Health and the Unemployment Insurance schemes. His salary is £3 10s, weekly, and he is employed as an indoor assistant. ["Post-war Pay" must contribute 5d. for Health Insurance and 9d. for Unemployment Insurance weekly.]

- J. B. (15/9) and T. A. W. (16/9).—Dental practitioners who have been placed on the Dentists Register in conformity with the Dentists Act, 1921, become registered dentists and "authorised persons" under the Dangerous Drugs Act.
- H. L. S. (17/9) is serving a term of three years' apprenticeship. He is insured under the National Health Insurance scheme, and asks whether he is bound to pay Unemployment Insurance contributions also. [Assuming that 'H. L. S.'' is not under sixteen years of age, and that he receives wages or other money payment, he must be insured under the Unemployment Insurance scheme.]
- W. C. (26/8).—(1) If you are unqualified you cannot carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, even though you employ a registered chemist as manager. (2) It is illegal for an unqualified person to use the title "manufacturing chemist" on a retail shop. (3) Particulars regarding the Registration of Business Names Act are given in the C. & D. Diary, 1922, p. 278\*.

Maskee (2/10).—VACUUM FLASK PATENT.—Professor Sir James Dewar did not patent the original vacuum flask, but in 1904 he obtained protection for his invention of using charcoal for obtaining high vacua. This patent was prolonged for five years after its expiry in 1918. Other patents were the manufacture of metallic vacuum vessels, and possibly details of other flasks are patented or have the design registered.

- R. S. N. (18/9) and Aspirin (23/6).—Contractors for Insurance dispensing are required to undertake that all medicines supplied by them to insured persons shall be dispensed either by or under the direct supervision of a registered chemist or by a person who for three years immediately prior to December 16, 1911, has acted as a dispenser to a duly-qualified medical practitioner or a public institution.
- G. D. M. (15/9).—"Dangerous" Drugs Prescriptions.—(1) Eucain is not a drug within the meaning of the Dangerous Drugs Act. Prescription No. 1, with cocain, 3 grains per oz., is within the Act; No. 4, where the cocain. hyd. is in the proportion of 1 in 120 is also within. In the case of prescription No. 5, the proportion of cocain. hyd. is 1 in 520, which nearly brings it within the Act. The morphine content is not sufficient to do this.
- W. R. W. (10/8) engaged an assistant in June, 1919, who, after giving a month's notice, left "W. R. W.'s" employ last June. In 1920 and 1921 he allowed the assistant a fortnight's holiday on full pay, and the assistant is now demanding two weeks' salary on the ground that he did not have a holiday in 1919. Is this claim enforceable? [Having been paid his full salary throughout the period of his employment, the assistant has no further claim upon "W. R. W." upon the ground that he had no holiday during one of the years of his service. We assume that the contract of service did not embody any special clauses with regard to holidays.]

Subscriber (26/9) in April, 1919, purchased a house for his own occupation for which he paid £510, of which £420 was borrowed by him from a building society on mortgage at 5 per cent. In making his income-tax return for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22, he claimed to deduct the interest on the mortgage (£21), but the local income-tax inspector would not admit the claim, although an allowance was made by way of abatement on the assessment of the house for landlord's property-tax. "Subscriber" has since sold the house, and he wants to know if he has any means of recovering the income-tax paid by him in respect of the mortgage interest. [The best course for "Subscriber" to follow is to obtain a certificate from the building society that the payments of interest made by him have been, in each instance, in full without any deduction for income-tax. He should then make a claim on a form which he can obtain from the local Inspector of Taxes for repayment, and attaching the society's certificate to it, either give it to the Inspector or send it direct to the Secretary, Taxes (Claims Branch), Somerset House, Strand, London.]

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

 $H.\ G.\ H.\ (3/7).$ —Eczema ointment.—The formula for which you ask is as follows :

 Ung. ac. borici
 ...
 19 parts

 Ung. zinci
 ...
 38 parts

 Ung. ac. carbol.
 ...
 19 parts

 Ung. hydrarg. amm.
 ...
 19 parts

 Liq. carb. deterg.
 2 parts

 Phenol.
 ...
 3 parts

The four ointments are to be made with yellow soft paraffin.

 $H.\ C.\ (22/9.{\rm —Finings\ for\ Ale.}{\rm —The\ following\ is\ from\ }$  '' Pharmaceutical Formulas '':

Cover 1 lb. of genuine isinglass with cold water, then add 4 oz. of tartaric acid; cover and let stand for twenty-four hours, adding water if needed, and stirring until all the isinglass is dissolved; then pass through a sieve. For use 2 pints of the liquid is required to 30 gals. of the liquid it is intended to clarify.

T. M. S. (1/8).—Destroying tree stumps.—The method of burning the tree stumps in situ would probably suit your customer. This consists in filling holes bored in the roots with saturated solution of potassium nitrate and afterwards with the solid salt. The potassium nitrate is then set on fire, and in smouldering destroys the tree stump.

T.~H.~(15/6).—Gut reviver.—See C.~&~D., September 30, p. 486.

Senex (18/9).—CIDER PRESERVATIVES.—The proportion of sodium salicylate added to cider to preserve it is usually half a teaspoonful to each gallon. Although sodium salicylate is very soluble, we do not think you will be able to retain the requisite amount for a hogshead of cider in a 4-oz. bottle. Sodium benzoate has also been rec. ammended.

Iodine (12/9).—Luminous paint.—The variety employed for watch hands and compasses consists of zinc sulphide activated by a trace of radium bromide. It is hardly practicable to manufacture this on a small scale.

 $H.\ C.\ J.\ (1/8)$ .—Fireproofing fabrics.—The following are two recipes from " Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Sodium tungstate 5xvj. Water ... Oiss.
Dissolve in the cold, and add
Sodium phosphate 3ij. 5ij.
Water ... Oj. or a sufficiency of water to make the solution sp. gr.
1.140.

[ II	[		
Ammonium	sul-		
phate		3viij	
Ammonium	car-		
bonate		žiiss	
Boric acid		Ziij.	
Borax	*** /	₹j. 3	vj.
-Water		Ox.	
Dissolve, the	n ad	d	
Starch		Зij.	
Heat and s	stir 1	until	it
boils.			

W. W. (16/9).—Silver-plating method.—The solutions used for silver-plating are as follows:

Potassium cyanide ... 5xij.
Silver cyanide ... 3j.
Water ... ... Ci.

Filter and use in a porcelain vessel.

WHITENING BATH:

 Potassium cyanide
 ...
 5xviij.

 Silver cyanide
 ...
 5ij.

 Water
 ...
 ...
 Cj.

The method is as follows: Three or four Smee cells, with plates 10 in. by 4 in., are used for the plating bath, and four or five similar cells for the whitening bath. Twenty to thirty minutes is the time taken uscally for the plating bath to act properly. The chemically clean article to be plated (which should not

be touched after cleaning) is connected by a copper wire with the zinc pole of the battery, dipped for a minute or two in the whitening bath, and when uniformly coated with a white film of silver transferred to the plating bath. The baths are provided with silver feeding plates for anodes, connected with the positive pole of the battery.

M. G. (7/9).—CURRICULUM REQUIREMENTS.—Two thousand hours was the number originally accepted as the maximum for an institutional training, it is now accepted for the full number of hours (4,000), but the infirmary or institution must be recognised for the purpose. Write to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1, giving him full particulars, confirmed by the chief pharmacist and ask for recognition.

T. W. F. (17/8).—Potassium chloroplatinite was formerly employed to a limited extent for toning photographic prints, but the prevailing high price of the salt is prohibitive.

R. L. D. (26/7).—(1) The salaries now being paid unqualified assistants of such experience as the one you mention vary from £3 15s. to £4 10s. The assistant could doubtless get more if he were able to justify it by sound business knowledge, training and salesmanship. (2) It should be quite possible for him to invest the sum you mention in a sound business, but caution is needed.

 $F.\ \&\ F.\ (11/6)$ .—Locum tenens are now being paid at the rate of £5 to £6 per week for qualified chemists. In addition railway fare from the place of abode is paid.

H. & S. (8/9).—Apprentice's salary.—The rates now being paid for outdoor apprentices are first year 18s., second year 21s., third year 25s.

Student (14/9).—(1) The addition of muc. tragacanth to the scurf lotion containing flowers of sulphur would divide the powder and prevent it forming a cake. (2) The skin cream formulas should be compounded secundum artem, and form a useful basis for experimental work. The same remark applies to the suggested modification of the recipe for massage cream.

A. J. M. (11/7).—Assistants' salaries.—The article giving average salaries paid to assistants, to which you refer, was printed in the  $C.\ \&\ D.$ , June 26, 1920. Since then salaries from various causes have probably decreased by about 25 per cent.

R. J. H. W. (18/7).—Salaries of juniors vary from 30s. to 40s. per week. By the term junior is meant one who has completed three or four years' apprenticeship.

#### Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," October 15 1872 Earnest Study

From the Inaugural Address of Mr. W. W. Stoddart at the Opening of the School of Pharmacy on October 2.

I hope all of you have embraced the study of pharmacy in its highest sense, and intend setting to work with brave, earnest, and honest hearts. The knowledge you will thus have acquired will last you all your lives, and never evaporate like the temporary makeshift of the crammer. Our esteemed professors will welcome you, and take a delight and pride in guiding you forward with their lectures and their counsel; but I am sure they will tell you that their efforts must be supported by your own individual exertions. Indeed, the whole value of their lectures depends on the use you make of them. Chemistry must be learnt in the laboratory, botany in the field, and dispensing at the counter. A month of practice is worth a year of theory. Do not think that when you have passed your examination you must put aside all your books, and have nothing else to do but to get a business. It is to you that we older ones look for the future prosperity of the Pharmaceutical Society. You, and not we, will be the gainers by its rise in the social and scientific scale. You will, I trust, see the day that we desire to see, when the examination fees will be cheerfully and gladly paid without thinking them too high, and will some day pass the bye-law enacting that the Major must be reached before being allowed to enter into what I hope will truly be entitled the profession.

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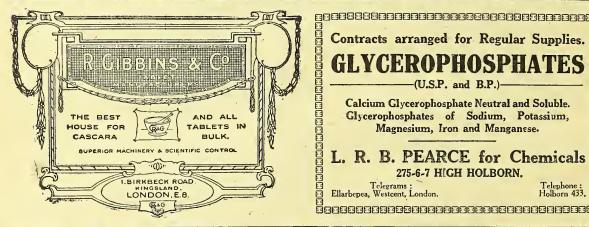
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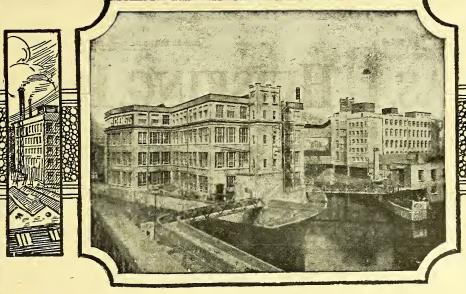
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Cost	7	19	0	
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WE HELP YOU to sell the article by extensive advertising. Simply hand it over the counter—THE PROFIT IS GOOD.

Our advertising motor van will call on Retailers at an early date withshowcards and advertising matter. Export prices on application.

W. T. OWBRIDGE LTD., The Laboratory, HULL.

SYRUP



(ROBERTS)

Recognised by the Medical Profession as

#### THE BEST TONIC.

Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles by all the Wholesale Houses.

Inquiries Invited for NEW & RARE MEDICINES

of French, Italian and Russian Origin.

ROBERTS & CO.,

76 New Bond Street, London, W.

5 Rue de la Paix,

Paris.

#### "KRENOMAR"

#### RINGWORM

WANTED,—Chemists to assist in blotting out that dreadful scourge "Ringworm," so prevalent among school children.

#### THIS DRY POWDER

in the Box with the Blue Seal is the most wonderful and effective cure ever known. One rub and the child can attend school the next day.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

"After being under four doctors for one year and a half, and spending a lot of money on ointment, my children's heads were rubbed with your powder. After one application I found they were quite cured, and the hair began to grow at once. (Mrs.) I. C."

Selling price  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$  per Box.

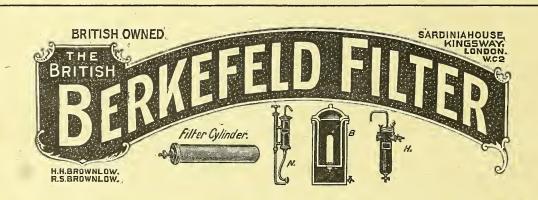
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

#### The Proprietary Cures (Parent) Co., Ltd.

Managing Director: Capt. E. T. JACKSON.

Reg. Office: 85 ALBERT ROAD, MIDDLESBROUGH.

Special trade terms on application, 





#### LICENSES & GENERAL THE CO., LTD. INSURANCE

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, next Temple Station, W.C.2.

TELEPHONE NOS .: CENTRAL 7360-1.



All Pharmacists are invited to apply for the new brochure

#### CROOKES COLLOSOLS

5th Edition

now issued by the Crookes Laboratories

The volume embodies the latest information on Collosol therapy, and the recent important additions to the Collosol range.

A special chapter on dispensing difficulties renders this work of great assistance to the dispensing chemist.

Telephones !

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"Colossally Westcent London," THE CROOKES LABORATORIES

(British Colloids Ltd.)

22 Chenies Street,

Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1

ORYTON'S



THE GREAT NERVE FOOD AND FLESH BUILDER.

IRVONA is obtainable from all the usual wholesale houses, or direct, at the following prices—3/- size, 27/- per dozen.

15/- ,, 135/- ,, ,,

"IRVOLAX" (the safe aperient).

1/3 size ... ... 12/- per doz.

3/- ,, (four times the quantity) 27/- ,,

#### **MOLVENE**

(the safe flesh reducer).

3/- packet ... ... 29/- per doz.

Terms Net 30 days, subject to usual trade references. For orders under 27/- in value cash with order.

#### P. J. WILLIAMS

Chiswell Chambers, 27 Finsbury Street, LONDON - E.C. 2

# Guaranteed Relief - or MONEY BACK



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, and all other Uric Acid Complaints.

A Nationally Advertised Line that pays Retailers 25% on a steady increasing sale. Send now for Special First Stock Parcel: 1 doz. 3/- size, 1 doz. 5/- size, 2 doz. 12/- size. Any quantity Carriage Paid. Window Display Terms on Application. All Wholesalers stock PHYSIKURATE.

On P.A.T.A. List

As advertised, any dissatisfied customer will receive money back on applying direct—this saves you from trouble and ensures your recommendation and profit.

PHYSIKURATE, Ltd., 92a Upper Clapton Road,

WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP

NOW is the time to buy your winter stock of

# Eucalyptus Oil

Send your enquiries to

Reddgrave, Butler & Co.,

Park Lodge, Forest Lane, Stratford, London, E.15.

# Pure Castor Oils

PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNICAL

Enquiries solicited for all Grades of Oil.

Langley-Smith & Co. 14/20 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

Telegrams: "Tallowdom London."
Telephone: - Avenue 3820.

(3)

# SUL ON'S

(A good name is more than riches.)



#### **CLOUDY AMMONIA**

goes one better than ordinary ammonia in quality—and profit. Recommend it and reap that benefit.

We do not put the label on until the quality is there.

All experienced buyers know that the name of Sutton stands for trustworthiness, uniform high quality, and absolute purity,

Please send for terms:

G.F.SUTTON, SONS & Co. Osborne Works, Brandon Road, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N. 7



#### A Cash System without effort!

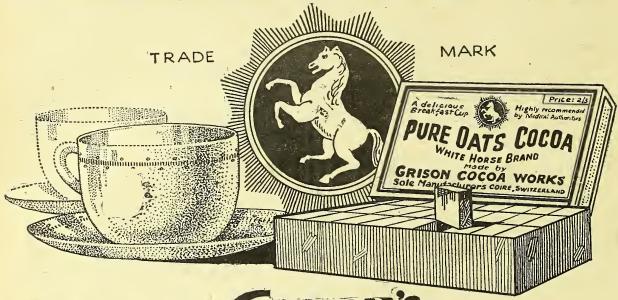
A record of cash drawn and paid out over the counter. Made out in handwriting in the order the transactions occur. ¡Available for reference whenever required, at any later date. Always a positive proof—there's no denying handwriting.

Gledhill Tills are built in solid mahogany and will wear a lifetime,

With accommodation for Treasury Notes.

Write for 24-page Catalogue illustrating models from £4 4s. Od. upwards.

G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS, LTD., 16 Trinity Works, Halifax.



# PURE OATS GOCOA

#### The Ideal Health Food.

#### WHAT IT IS.

Grison's Pure Oats Cocoa is a perfectly natural health-giving food and drink. Only the world's finest oats and cocoa are used in its manufacture. Its perfection is assured in the mixing and blending process — an exclusive Grison process for thirty years—in our model factory.

#### WHAT IT IS FOR.

Doctors unanimously recommend Grison's Oats Cocoa for nursing mothers and those who expect to be. Palatable and nutritious, it is splendid for growing children, especially for the weakly ones. It nourishes, strengthens those with weak digestions, comforts and sustains invalids and the aged. It also keeps the healthy fit.

#### WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU.

Your minimum profit is 25 per cent. on any quantity—30 per cent. on a gross. Liberal window display allowance on three dozen or more. Each attractive carton of 27 silver wrapped squares retails for **2s. 3d.** Makes 54 cups at \frac{1}{2}d. a cup. On the P.A.T.A. list.

#### WHAT WE ARE DOING.

Grison's lend you hearty co-operation in selling Pure Oats Cocoa. Extensive advertising will commence in the Autumn and continue throughout the winter season. Many of your customers will be wanting Grison's after receiving our free samples by post. Even now there is a brisk demand.

You can taste the oats in Grison's Pure Oats Cocoa. Write to us for samples for yourself and for distribution. Ask for details of our advertising campaign, price-list, special allowances and terms.

GRISON'S PURE OATS COCOA CO., LTD.
72 REGENT ST., PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W.1.

# Bovril Bonus Scheme

THE Trade Bonus Scheme runs from 1st March, 1922, to 28th February, 1923, covering all purchases of Bovril and Invalid Bovril at List Prices made between these dates.

Customers who wish to participate, but have not yet intimated their intention to do so, should <u>at once</u> write to the Company for full particulars and an entry card.

Window bills for display in connection with the scheme have been posted to all retailers who participated in the last scheme. To secure the bonus, these bills must be displayed between 1st October and 31st December, 1922.

The demand for Bovril steadily increases, and Retailers are advised to place their orders early for the coming Winter.

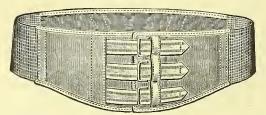
# BOVRIL

BOVRIL, LTD., 148-166, Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.



RUSSELL STREET-

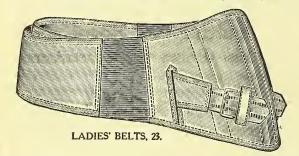
NOTTINGHAM.



[GENTS' BELTS, 61. Sateen, with gussets for support.

#### SURCO SPECIALITIES

Ladies' & Gents' Belts, Suspensories, Braces, Trusses, &c.





HOLD-UP BRACE, 75. For Ladies or Gents.

#### EXCELSIOR CREPE BANDAGES. FAST EDGE.

BANDAGE

EXCELSIOR



GIMBER'S EXCELSIOR

CREPE BANDAGE

An Elastic Bandage, con-

An Elastic Bandage, containing no Indiarubber. Superseding Elastic Stockness. TRADE MARK. ings. Webs. Bandages, and at half the cost. Three sizes, about 2, 2½, and 3½ inches wide. Excelsior Crepe Abdominal Binders—useful after many abdominal operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes: 8 & 11 in. wide. CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Mark on the Wrappers.

Wholesale of

W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandages and Instrument Makers, 44 Queen's Rd., Peckham, LONDON, S.E.15.
And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical Instrument Makers, &c., Telephone: New Cross 1601. Descriptive Circular



Will enable you to increase your profits and turnover. "Scholl" goods are anatomically correct, made from only specially selected materials, and endorsed by the Medical profession throughout the world. Link up with Scholl National Advertising,

Write to-day for full particulars

The Scholl Mfg.Co.Ltd.



Dr. SCHOLL'S ZINO PADS remove pressure from corns, callouses, bunions and any local skin abrasion, and prevent friction. Simple to apply, contain no dangerous medication and require no strapping—will not come off even when bathing. Put one on—the pain is gone. Retail Price per box, 1/1-4 GILTSPUR ST., E.C.1

# SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ABSORBENT, PLAIN and UNBLEACHED COTTON WOOLS, BANDAGES, GAUZE Wholesale and Export only.

GEORGE HAYNES & CO. - - STOCKPORT, Eng.

Telephone: 2112 Stockport.

Telegrams: "Haynes."

Code: ABC, 5th Edition.



#### No. J.22.

#### SPECIFICATION.

Brown Enamelled body with trade-mark name "Thermos" in silver; aluminium cup and shoulder, with detachable handle to cup; "Ther-mos" Shock Absorber and refill; superfine cork and parchment cover.

#### Announce

#### A NEW FLASK and Prize Competition.

The J.22 is a new Flask retailing at **5/-**. It has our standard refill and Patent Shock Absorber (see specification.) It is a great seller and should be stocked by all Dealers.

With the introduction of this Flask a

#### COMPETITION PRIZE

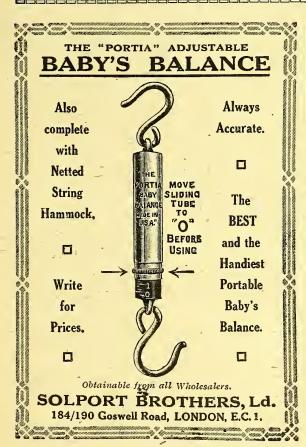
has been started.

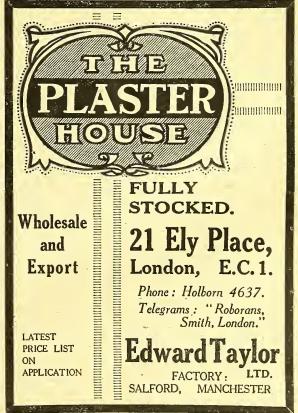
PRIZES, £20, £10, £5, and 100 Flasks.

This very easy Competition is producing big business-every Dealer is interested.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM-

THERMOS LTD., 12-14 Denman St., Piccadilly Circus, London, W.1





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Sole Wholesale Distributors for United Kingdom:

W. EDWARDS AND SONS
157 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4.

"RAZORITE," Regd. 75 Aldermanbury,
London, E.C.2.

There is Profit for the Chemist in "Razorite."

You've only to put "RAZORITE" on your counter and it will sell itself—that means extra Profits for YOU—easily earned.

"RAZORITE" is a specially prepared white oily powder which is sprinkled lightly on the surface of any ordinary or safety razor strop, and rubbed well in with the finger. Quite a simple little operation, but one that brings a wonderfully keen edge to even the dullest of razors. No wonder that "RAZORITE" will sell freely wherever it is shown.

"RAZORITE" contains no emery or any other gritty substance, and is retailed in handy little sprinkler top containers at 1/6, which yield a generous profit to the Chemist. Get in a supply NOW and give "RAZORITE" a prominent display in your windows and on your counters, and link up with our forthcoming advertising campaign which will ensure a great demand for "RAZORITE" from men in your neighbourhood.

#### HOT WATER BOTTLES

Best English Manufacture

- Guaranteed. -

Sizes.				Each.
$8 \times 6$	~	~	. "	3/-
10 × 6	~	~	~	3/3
$10 \times 8$	-	_ `	~	3/9
12 × 6	~	~	~	3/9
$12 \times 8$	~	~	~	4/3

Each Bottle in paper bag with directions for use.



Sizes.				Each.
14 × 8	3 ~	~	~	4/9
$12 \times 1$	10 -	~	~	4/9
14 × 1	0 ~	~	~	5/6
16 × 1	10 -	~	~	6/6

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Each Bottle in paper bag with directions for use.

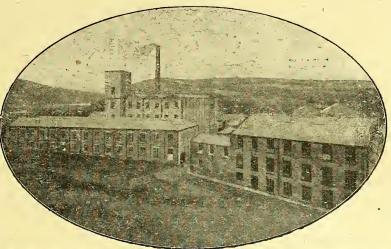
PLUSH COVERS FOR HOT WATER BOTTLES.

Sizes  $8 \times 6$   $10 \times 6$   $10 \times 8$   $12 \times 6$   $12 \times 8$   $14 \times 8$   $12 \times 10$   $14 \times 10$   $16 \times 10$ Per Dozen - 10/- 12/- 13/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 20/-

WM. EDWARDS & SONS, DRUGGISTS SUNDRIESMEN.

157 Queen Victoria Street, & 239/240 Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.







# WARDELLA SURGICAL DRESSINGS

of SUPER QUALITY

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY

Absorbent Lint, Boric Lint, Bandages, Gauzes, Gauze Tissue, Cotton Wools, Coiled Wool, Grey Wools, Capsicum Tissue, Sanitary Towels, Dental Gauzes and Napkins, Hygienic Squares.

BLEACHERS OF BANDAGE CLOTHS, GAUZES, etc., TO THE TRADE. Also ABSORBENT COTTON.



THE WARDLE COTTON Co., Ltd., WARDLE, near ROCHDALE.

Spinners and Manufacturers from the raw material to the finished product.

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AVENUE,

E.C.2

SOLE AGENTS for all parts of ASIA, AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL,
to whom enquiries and orders for "Wardella" Brand goods should be addressed.



Telegrams: "Aybelim, Finsquare, London" Cables:

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Telephone:

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Pte. Exchange



### ARTHUR BERTON LTD.

#### SPECIAL LINES

IN

# VACUUM FLASKS

DELIVERY FROM STOCK WRITE TO-DAY FOR

#### QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES

WAREHOUSES & SHOWROOMS:

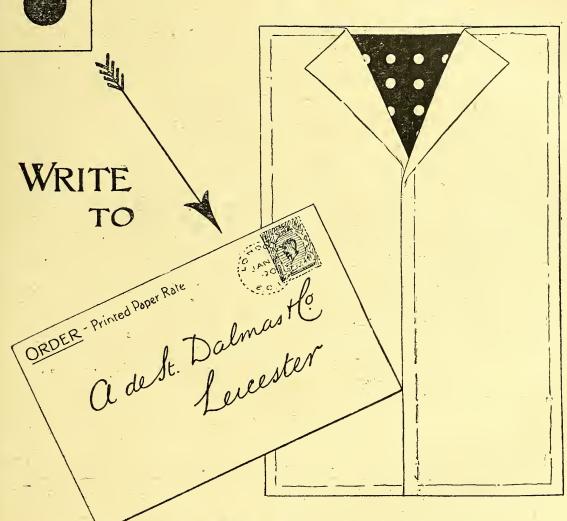
15 & 17 Worship St., LONDON, E.C. 2. 84 Miller St., GLASGOW

AND

36 Chapel Street, Victoria Bridge, MANCHESTER.

# For Everything in PLASTERS

From a CORN DISC
to a POROUS PLASTER



A. DE ST. DALMAS LTD.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Lead & Rubber Base Plasters

• LEICESTER •

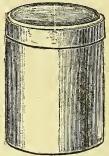
## Aluminium Ointment Boxes

Fill the gap between the chip box and the porcelain pot. Try an assorted dozen.

You will find them just what you want.







To hold 20z., 13/6

, 18/6 2-oz., 33/- per gross

Chemists everywhere are taking up the use of these for their preparations. The loz. and 2oz. sizes can also be had at same prices in a *flat shape* similar to the ½oz., so that the three sizes can be nested.

Their light weight as compared with porcelain pots makes for much saving in regard to carriage, the nested ones being specially suited for export.

For large contracts special rates will be quoted.



## The "EMPIRE" HOT WATER BOTTLES

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

L AST year, owing to the unexpectedly early demand for Hot Water Bottles, some of our customers were unavoidably kept waiting for supplies.

Place your order *now* for present or future delivery, as prices will not go any lower than the following. Chemists who have built up a reputation for reliable Hot Water Bottles continue to order our well-known "EMPIRE" brand of these goods. Do not risk trying an unknown make.

One quality only—the Best. Guaranteed for two years:

arout, a mount	Sizes each	$\begin{bmatrix} 6\times8\\3/5\\-3/8\end{bmatrix}$ Each I	$6 \times 10$ $3/9$ $4/0$ Bottle in a s	6×12 4/1 4/4 trong paper	$8 \times 10$ $4/5$ $4/8$ bag with dir	$8 \times 12$ $4/9$ $5/0$ ections for u	8×14 5/3 5/6 se.	10×12 5/6 5/9	10×14 in. 6/0 6/6
Scarlet or grey plush Velour, assorted co (washable)		6×8 1/2 1/3	6×10 1/4 1/5 F WARMER	6×12- 1/6 1/7	8×10 1/7 1/9 r, oval shape	8×12 1/8 1/10 2, 3½×7 in	8×14 1/10 2/-	10×12 2/~	2/3 2/6

PRICES as follows:

A discount of 5 per cent. for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for new Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Rubber Goods cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc., containing full particulars of our well-known "Empire" brand of Air Cushions, Clinical Thermometers, Enemas, Hot-water Bottles, etc., etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, Ltd.,

91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1.

42 CANNON ST. LONDON E.C. 4

**OCTOBER 7, 1922** 

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that, in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case

## Addressed Wrappers Stamped One Penny

must be sent. Loose stamps will not be accepted.

EARLIER CLOSING FOR PRESS. Will advertisers please note that until further notice it will be necessary that Advertisements

intended for the Supplement must FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS. Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: City 2283.

#### May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON, E.C.—City Pharmacy, very old-established, situate in one of the main City thoroughfares; gross receipts, about £6.500, increasing; new lease will be granted; price about £4,500.

2.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash Drug Stores: returns present rate £15 to £16 weekly; single-fronted shop; good working stock; 21 years' lease; rent £48; price, £600.

3.—KENSINGTON.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, established 75 years; returns, present rate, about £1,500 per annum; gross profit, 40 per cent.; single-fronted shop; good working stock; held on lease; rent £60, sub-let £91. Price about

4.—LONDON, S.E.—Nucleus of a Manufacturing and Wholesale Chemist's Business; the turnover at present is small through want of attention, but the opportunity exists to create a good business; low rent; about £200 required.

5.—LONDON, W.—Good-class Dispensing Business; returns about £10,000, at full prices; double-fronted shop, well-fitted and heavily stocked; new lease will be granted; further details on receipt of banker's reference.

6.—BRIGHTON.—Cash Drug Store, situate in main thorough-fare of Popular Health Resort; returns, present rate, from £20 to £30 weekly; single-fronted shop; vendor estimates value of stock and fixtures at £600; 21 years' lease; rent £52; price to be arranged.

7.—CO. DURHAM.—General Retail Business, offering scope for extended trading under energetic management, returns about £20 weekly; single-fronted shop, well stocked; moderate rent; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, about £650.

8.—BATH (Near).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, present rate, £16 to £17 weekly, with scope for large

increase; stock and fixtures estimated by vendor at £650; held on lease at a rental of £28 per annum; entirely unopposed;

on lease at a rental of £28 per annum; entirely unopposed; price £650.

9.—YORKS.—General Retail and Prescribing Business; returns last year about £800, with scope for increase; single-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany, and fully stocked; new lease will be granted; rent, £33; price, £730.

10.—KENT COAST.—General Retail Business, sadly neglected; in the hands of an energetic man could undoubtedly be increased; lock-up shop; new lease would be granted at a rental of £20 per annum; terms, value of stock and fixtures, from £300 to £400.

11.—INLAND HEALTH RESORT.—Modern Pharmacy, returning over £30 weekly, at good prices; scope for large increase under qualified management; gross profit about one third; single-fronted shop; rent, £39 per annum inclusive; price, £900, or valuation terms entertained.

12.—OXON.—Unopposed Business, situate in pleasant country district; returns £1,500 per annum; net profit 25 per cent.; large double-fronted shop, with excellent living accommodation private entrance; garden (fruit trees); long lease; low rent; price £1,000.

13.-DORSET.-General Retail and Dispensing Business, Optics; returns last year, £2,530; net profit, about 25 pet cent.; the shop is well fitted and stocked; there is ample living accommodation; terms, goodwill £250, stock and fixtured at valuation; freehold, £2,000; part payment entertained.

14.—SOUTH WALES (Near Coast).—Old-established Business, with Wine and Spirit Licence; returns last year, £3,220, af good prices; house contains 10 large rooms, private entrance; 17 years' lease; no opposition; price to be arranged.

#### **VALUATIONS** STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4

## BERDOE & FISH

· Valuers and Transfer Agents, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. Telephone-1809 CENTRAL.

1. SOUTH COAST (Popular Seaside Resort).—Cash Drug Stores, in good position. Returns £20 to £30 weekly; scope for increase. Lock-up shop. Low rent; long lease. Price for quick sale, £750.

2. HERTS. Old established light country retail, quite unopposed. Returns over £1,000; expenses low; well stocked. Six rooms and good garden. Price £600, or

3. LONDON, E.—Cash Drug Stores, with some Shipping and Kodak Agency. Returns £2,000. Good opening for N.H.I. Low rent; lease granted. House attached. Good unopposed position. Price £1,100.

#### BUSINESSES WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, in large town, a good sound business, returning not less than £3,000 a year, and capable of extension. Client waiting with £3,000 cash available; also a large number of buyers seeking smaller concerns in all parts.

#### STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

We are now booking dates for October and November, and invite early applications to save disappointment. Terms sent on application.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

## The Association of Mnfa. Chemists

Head Offices—26-28 Kimberley House Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 1.

(and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool.) PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer. PHONE: CITY 6942-43.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

ME HAVE THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—General Business for disposal; would suit Motor Engineer; with premises suitable for opening a Chemist's Business; without competition; established 10 fears; price for freehold premises, goodwill, fixtures, fittings, and stock, £1,700; premises consist of double-fronted shop, large dwelling house, workshop and garage for 5 cars.

2.—LONDON, W.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £1,500, increasing; rent, £60 per annum; let off £90 per annum; total ingoing, about £1,400.

3.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Small Tablet-making Business for disposal; excellent opportunity for small buyer; price, to include goodwill, extensive machinery plant, and stock, £400.

4.—PENRHIWCEIBER.—Small well-fitted Chemist's and Druggist's; with exceptional living accommodation; etock £200; rent £45 per annum; no reasonable offer refused.

5.—MOUNTALN ASH.—Exceptionally well-appointed Chemist's and Druggist's; consists of 2 shops; stock £250; rent £90 per annum; offers wanted.

6.—WOOLWICH.—Drug Stores; main road position; turnover, £1,200 per year; profit, 40 per cent; with good mail order business; excellent scope for qualified man and Dental Practice; total ingoings about £550.

7.—SOMERSET.—Drug Stores; well-fitted shop, near large town; rent, £40 per annum; lease 21 years can be obtained; returns £70 per month; stock £450; good scope for qualified man; open to offer for lease, goodwill.

8.—S. Coast.—We have numerous clients seeking to purchase Businesscs on the South of England; should you wish to dispose of your Business, we shall be glad if you will send us on full details, when we will place same before our clients, and have no doubt we shall be successful in selling same for you.

Stocktaking and Valuations to all purpose, underlaten upon

Stocktaking and Valuations for all purpose, undertaken upon Resentable lerms

All Valuations have the personal attention of F. J. Brett, M.P.S. Transfer Agents and Valuers. 73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telephone: 1934.

## BUSINESSES

### BAKER & ROBER'I'S

P. C. Baker, Ph.C., M.P.S. W. Rooke Roberts, M.P.S., F.S.M.C. 174 VICTORIA ST., S.W. 1. Tel.: VICTORIA 27.

Valuers for Sale or Purchase, Income Tax, Probate, etc.

> Personal attention, no publicity, please write for moderate terms.

Recommended by The British Drug Houses, Messrs. Meggeson, Ltd., Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., and many other leading Wholesale Houses. 

#### ERNEST GEORGE

Valuer and Transfer Agent.

#### FOR DISPOSAL:

Small London business capable of considerable extension.

#### WANTED:

Businesses in Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales.

Small business in town or village near coast.

138 Lichfield Street, WALSALL.

TELEPHONE 613.

### CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Valuer, Transfer Agent & Stocktaker,

44 Sholebroke View, Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

Special Terms for Stocktaking and
Pricing-out Chemists' Stock Sheets,
Income Tax and Accountancy work.

All Valuations have the personal attention of C. C. Marsden.

#### SALES BY AUCTION.

A UNIQUE collection of 31 Bronze Mortars of the XVth to the XVIIth Centuries, the property of Sir Jesse Boot, Bart., will be sold on Friday, October 20, 1922, by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, Auctioneers, at their Sale Rooms, 47 Leicester Square, W.C.2. The Mortars will be on view two days previous to the sale, and Catalogues may be obtained by application to the Auctioneers.

#### **BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.**

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The Advertiser may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BLACKPOOL.—Chemist and Druggist, corner shop, in hub of business, splendid corner position, returns about £3,000, capable great increase in takings; fitted up in most expensive style, excellent stock; ingoing about £1,500, includes stock at valuation. 'Phone 1494. Wilson & Son, 45, Topping Street, Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—To multiple firms and others. An excellent opportunity occurs to acquire a really genuine, first-class, up-to-date Chemist's Business, doing large turnover; very profitable trade; splendid stand; handsomely fitted; heavily stocked; any term of lease granted. Price £2,000. Also similar business in Manchester, £1,500; and two good Drug Stores, £500 each. Principals and cash buyers only entertained. Particulars, stamped address, Brierley, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

CAMBERWELL, S.E.—Drug Stores, only taking £16 per week; no opposition; good profits; can take £25 per week; £200; stock and fixtures at valuation. C. Andrews, 79/38, Office of this Paper.

NORTH DEVON.—Ideally situated Drug and Photographic Business; excellent profits; Kodak agency; price for the whole, including premises, £1,100. For full particulars address "Apex," c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Chemists' Valuers, Birmingham.

BOLD corner Pharmacy; lock-up shop; modern fittings; Kodak agency; stock about £700; no near opposition; trade £30 weekly and increasing; electric light throughout; rent £52 per annum inclusive; price £1,100. Write 31/10, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Store, working-class locality, London, N.; lock-up shop, one room behind; £150 for immediate sale; good business being neglected owing to ill-health of proprietor. P.C.B. 63/17, Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate disposal, the Stock and Fittings of an oldestablished Drug Store; splendid nucleus for one contemplating opening a pharmacy. Full particulars from Rd. Allsup, Drug Stores, Ewood, Blackburn.

FOR Sale old-established Chemist's Business in Western London suburb; excellent position; double-fronted shop, with good living accommodation; recently re-decorated; electric light; long lease; low rent; exceptional opportunity for qualified and energetic man; price £900. Alfred Barnes, Ltd., 15 Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

£200 DOWN, balance £1 weekly for 4 years.—Chemist, diately; badly run down; eminently suitable to smart, single man; nicely fitted lock-up shop, modern windows; main street; S.E. Kent Coast; General Retail and Prescribing; thoroughly well stocked; cash offer entertained. "Statim," 80/24, Care of this Paper.

#### BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A S Assistant (by young Pharmacist) with a view to early purchase, or as active Partner to become successor in good or middle-class Business; London or suburbs; cash available £1,200. 76/18, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS required in London or suburbs; neglected one not objected to if in good position; must bear every investigation; particulars of lease, takings, etc., and reason for disposal. "Idem," 82/400, Office of this Paper.

PUSINESS wanted, yielding £400.£500 a year net profit; London Suburbs or near; middle or working class preferred; living accommodation essential; cash waiting. Replies in confidence to "B," 31/1, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST wishes to purchase Business in central position of good market or industrial town; would not object to one which has been doing a store class of business, though this is not essential; outright purchase; North, Yorkshire or Durham County preferred. Apply 78/32, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S or Drug Store wanted at once; cash up to £600; larger concern entertained on mortgage; must stand strict investigation; replies treated in confidence; would consider view to succession or partnership. "Quinine," 82/20, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Business wanted, with or without Photographic and Optical; cash available. Particulars in confidence to 78/29, Office of this Paper.

CENUINE Business required by Pharmacist, yielding about £300 net profit; London suburban or provincial, within 60 miles of city; managership entertained with view to succession; living accommodation preferred, if possible; cash available. Full particulars, in confidence, "Aspirin," 81/100, Office of this Paper.

#### AGENCIES,

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

MANUFACTURERS' Agents, representing an important firm of Continental manufacturers, desire further representation in the U.K. for Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Specialities, or such products of interest to the allied trades; first-class organisation, with London office and excellent warehouse accommodation for stocks. "Codex," 75/32, Office of this Paper.

MR. F. J. CAMPBELL (for 14 years with a well-known druggists' sundries house in Dublin) is open to accept Agencies, etc., for manufacturers in Southern Ireland. Advertiser will be in London from October 13 to October 20, and any communications addressed to him, 80/31, c/o this Office, will receive prempt attention.

RETAIL Chemists wanted as follows:—One only in each London postal area, one only in each provincial town, and two only in big cities, to act as "Sole Local Agents" for an established high-grade medical proprietary which creates its own repeats; goods—on "sale or return" basis, and will be specially advertised locally with the sole agent's name, Inquiries are invited from reputable Chemists and Pharmacisté who desire to increase their business without any additional outlay. Zeals Asthma Fluid & Atomizer Co., Ltd., 8, Severn Road, Weston-super-Mare.

SELLING Agents, with established connections, calling on retail stores, chemists, hairdressers, etc., wanted in all parts of U.K. to sell two first-class Patent Toilet Requisites, both much in demand. State ground worked. Write, Blesko, Ltd., Melrose, Upper Hill Lane, Southampton.

#### FOR SALE.

A BOUT 20 dozen bottles Ammoniated Quinine Tabloids, B. W. & Co., gr. 5, 100's, 35s. dozen net cash. 12/386, Office & this Paper.

#### PREMISES FOR SALE.

REEHOLD Property for Sale, Warehouse, Office, Stockroom, important position Manchester, few minutes from railway stations, within free area, suitable for Wholesale Manufacturers, Chemists' Sundries, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, etc.; small motor can be loaded inside; spacious office, which can be made into show-room or sales-room, glass partitions, in perfect condition; large safe, writing desk, and all necessary office fittings; splendid shelving in warehouse, including handsome mahogany show case 9 ft. long by 2 ft. wide, plate glass with six trays, also six-drawer counter, making a beautiful stock and show case; ground floor approximately 400 sq. ft.; lavatory, side entrance, and waiting hall on ground floor; top floor same size, with glass partition; good lighting and water laid on; freehold two-storied building; immediate possession can be given; principals orly, no agents; to be seen by appointment only. 78/33, Office of this Paper.

#### PARTNERSHIPS.

FOR healthy Colony, qualified Assistant with view to Partnership; age about 30; preference given to man with capital. Write, Box F.O.R., c/o Davies & Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

M.P.S. DESIRES Partnership in sound Business, with or Optical and Photographic branches. Reply confidentially in first instance to 78/290, Office of this Paper.

#### SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

#### RETAIL,

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

PRISTOL.—Unqualified Assistant; good Salesman and Window-dresser; age 25-35; Photography; essentially honest, capable, and possess excellent references; short hours. State full particulars, experience, age, salary, outdoors (photo. if possible). S. M. Lennox, Chemist and Optician, Stokes Croft, Bristol.

HOLYHEAD.—An active Junior wanted for Dispensing Counter and general routine work. Apply full particulars, salary, experience, etc., to Williams, Medical Hall, Holyhead.

KENSINGTON, W.—Vacancy, October 16, for an Assistant, qualified or unqualified, aged 28 to 40; must be quick, courteous and possess excellent high-grade dispensing experience (say where acquired); no N.H.I.; usual hours and some Sunday duty alternately; name salary expected; outdoors. "Brightside," 80/33, Office of this Paper.

IVERPOOL.—Well-known, old-established business, with several branches, require qualified Manager. Must be goahead, good window dresser, and possess excellent references. Suitable man will be given opportunity to acquire an interest in the business. Apply, with fullest particulars, 79/32, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, E.C.1.—Young qualified Assistant required for N.H.I. Dispensing, evenings 6 to 9 p.m.; no Sunday duty; must be quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply, stating salary and references, P.C.B. 63/34, Office of this Paper.

L'ONDON, S.W.—Required, in large West-End establishment, Dispenser, with the Mimor qualification, with good experience, under 30 years of age. Personal interview required. Write full particulars of experience, etc., to Box 780, Sells, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

L ONDON, S.W.—Counter Assistant, under 30 years of age, of good address and experience. Write, stating full particulars of experience, Box 829, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, in large West-End establishment, Dispenser, with the Minor Qualifications, with good experience, about 30 years of age. Write full particulars, experience, etc., to Box 830, Sells, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Personal interview required.

LONDON, W.C.—Qualified man; sound, good-class West-End experience, smart salesman and accurate and reliable dispenser, capable of taking charge. Please apply in own handwriting first, giving particulars as to age, height, experience, reference, and salary expected. Enclose recent photo, which will be returned. Cofman's Pharmacy, 6 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

LONDON, W.—Part- or whole-time Assistant wanted for small easy shop; qualified or nnqualified; one speaking French preferred; opportunity to buy the business. State particulars and salary required (which must be low), to 82/37, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, unqualified Junior Assistant on October 30; middle-class business; outdoor; knowledge of Photography (D. and P.). Give full particulars of experience, etc., state age and salary required, to Lockwood, Chemist, Harpurhey, Manchester.

WEST RIDING.—Qualified Manager required for light Netail and Dispensing business, situated in pleasant suburb; good house attached. Reply, giving salary required and when at liberty, to "K.," 80/2, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT (unqualified), age 25-35, for Lendon suburb; must be a keen Salesman, good Dispensor, and Window-dresser, with experience in Photograph work. 12/393, Office of this Paper.

PRANCH Manager, age 26-40, required for London district; must be a keen and tactful Salesman, good Window-dresser, and have Photographic experience; to a man of character and ability, advancement is certain. 12/392, Office of this Paper.

I MPROVER or Junior age about 20; easy hours; outdoors; no N.H.I.; smart address, keen and tactful Salesman. Full particulars of experience and salary (photo if possible). Apply "H. R. P.," 20/8, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, male, young, required in good Dispensing business: knowledge of Photography, Counter, and general business of Pharmacy. Apply personally or by letter, giving fullest particulars of age, experience, and salary desired, to Slade, 5, Station Parade, Kew Gardens.

JUNIOR or Improver required for middle-class business; no heavy trade. State salary (outdoor), experience and references. A. R. Powell, Medical Hall, Connah's Quay, near Chester.

JUNIOR required for good-class Dispensing business; applicant must be good salesman and smart appearance; photographic experience preferred. Apply to Tylee & Cooper, 7 Bridge Street, Bath, stating salary required and usual particulars.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, wanted for a few weeks; must be used to Counter; state age and salary required and usual particulars. 81/11, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Minor man, not over 24, E.C. district, for Dispensing and Stock; hours, 8.30 sharp to 1.30, together with two afternoons; state salary; copies only of two testimonials. Applications unanswered in three days declined. Reply 80/16, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST required; permanency and good prospects. Apply, by letter, giving usual information, Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

QUALIFIED Assistant for Dispensing Counter. Apply, with full particulars of experience, age and height, and stating salary required, to Messrs. Roberts & Co., 76, New Bond Street, W.1.

QUALIFIED Manager required for good-class modern Store trade. Must be smart salesman and capable of keeping shop and windows attractive. State age, height, experience and salary required in first letter, to Lion Drug Stores, Ltd., 75 West Street, Brighton.

REQUIRED, by October 23, 1922, a thoroughly trustworthy, energetic, qualified man, 30-35, as Assistant Manager; good window dresser, dispenser, used to buying; moderate salary; live in; some book-keeping and photography; country. Apply, St. John, 81/7, Office of this Paper.

STEELE & MARSH, Chemists, 6, Milsom Street, Bath, require a good Junior Assistant used to first-class business. Please state age, experience, references, and salary required, butdoors.

#### Returning Photos, &c.

Advertisers in this section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants, with a stamped addressed envelope for reply, are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

MART unqualified Assistant, not over 25, for quick cash retail and N.H.I., in working-class neighbourhood, London, N.1; must be good Window-dresser and obliging Connterman, with some Photographic knowledge; good references required; comfortable outdoor permanency for snitable man. Apply, naming references and salary required. P. C. B. 63/13, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, age 21-25; London (East) 6 miles; N.H.I. and quick Connter work. Age, experience, references, and salary required to 78/26, Office of this Paper.

Young Pharmaeist as Manager; keen Salesman and business builder essential. References and particulars, photo if possible, to Monk, 193 Trafford Road, Salford. Application from lady entertained if capable and experienced in modern retail.

#### WHOLESALE.

The Advertiser may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

MIDLANDS.—Representatives required to work and extend existing connection among chemists, and to sell bulk and packed goods, on salary and commission. Send full particulars as to territory, etc., in confidence, to 12/391, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Representative wanted. All applications, stating age, experience, connection, etc., etc., will be held as strictly confidential. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Mannfacturing Chemists, Liverpool.

COMMISSION Representative for Manchester area wanted to put in week at Manchester Chemists' Exhibition (November 20 to 25, 1922) at the stall of a well-known and (21 years) established drug trade proprietary article, and thereafter act as Travelling Representative on commission in the Manchester area. Applicants must be well known to the trade in the locality and have good open connections. State age, experience, territory worked, and present lines carried to 12/385, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist required as Representative on Scottish territory for reputable house; Scotchman preferred; duties consist of interviewing medical men and chemists; experience not essential; age 28-30; exceptional opportunity for gentleman desirous of entering the wholesale. Apply by letter, sending photograph, giving full particulars of experience, commencing salary, height, etc., to "B. H. W.," 12/387, Office of this Paper.

The Paper.

Peresentatives required.—Sales Manager of well-known and old-established (1700) soap makers and perfumers is now filling vacancies in London and Provinces. Applications are invited from gentlemen with sound and active connections amongst chemists and high-class stores. Only men of proved record and ability need apply. The position is an important one, and offers considerable scope to a keen salesman and worker. Laucashire, Cumberland, and Scotland and Eastern Counties are already filled. Applicants must state fully their past record, and give explicit details of territory worked, to Sales Manager, Bayle; & Co., 45, Tower Hill, London, E.1.

PEPRESENTATIVES wanted for sale of Perfumery and Toilet Preparations on a commission basis of 12½%; well packed and competitive prices. Write, stating exact territory experd and full particulars, to P.C.B. 63/16, Office of this Paper.

EPRESENTATIVES, with good connections, calling on Chemists in the North of England, Scotland and Ireland, are effered good side line; liberal commission. Apply, P.E.D., B. Winstone & Sons, Ltd., 100, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

REPRESENTATIVES calling on Chemists on commission for splendid attractive winter lines already selling in large countities; big profits to retail; 12½% commission. 12/388, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVES, West of England, Lancs.. Yorks, and Scotland to carry packed toilet goods and sundries. Good connection offered. Must be known on the ground, and able to in acce business. Commission terms. J. Knox, Walker & Co., Ltd., 422, Kingsland Road, London.

PONGES.—Experienced Travellers required for London and previnces to sell on commission Sponges wholesale in criginal cases for large firm of direct importers; must have good cornections and know trade thoroughly; state qualifications, references, and terms. Write "Sponges," 12/384, Office of this Paper.

TWO Representatives wanted, one for part London and the Eastern Counties, the other for part London and Sonth Coast, to sell high-class packed goods. Salary and commission. Only active progressive salesmen, with a general knowledge of trade requirements need apply. Give full details in first letter, and state when services available. 12/390, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by London Wholesale Druggist Snndries Honse, Town Despatch and Order Clerk; state age, past experience, and wages required. 12/389, Office of this Paper.

PER CENT. commission.—Excellent side lines proved, Dry Cleaner, perfect results, snede, felt, velour, etc., sell 3d. and 6d. Pocket Inhaler, metal case, sell 9d.; novel show matter. Special free sample scheme. Territory vacant, Lancs., S. Yorks., Midlands, S.W. Counties, and Wales; good opportunity for gentleman with live connection. 81/30, Office of this Paper.

#### [Colonial, Indian and Foreign.]

MENTON, Riviera.—English Assistant, 25-32, required, from November 1 to end of season, April or May; preference for knowledge of French; 600 francs month, and allowance for reems. Lavorce, Menton, or by letter, Chemist, 9, Lynton Road, Queen's Park.

PARIS.—Assistant with knowledge of French. State age, height, qualifications, salary (outdoors), photo (to be returned), when disengaged. Roberts & Co., 5, Rne de la Paix, Paris.

RHODESIA.—Junior Qnalified Assistant required; salary £25 per month first year, £26 second, £28 third year; second-class passage paid to destination; climate healthy and conditions comfortable. Apply, by letter only, to "L.," 14, Lafong Street, London, S.E.1.

WANTED, for Kenya Colony, Chemist's Assistant; qualified preferred; unmarried; 3 years' agreement, £260, £420 £480. Send copies testimonials, stating qualifications, etc., to N., 12/380, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for South Africa, Laboratory Manager; qualified preferred; experience in Packed Goods, Toilet Specialities etc., also full range of Galenical Preparations; 3 years' agreement, £300, £360, and £420. State age, qualifications record, with copies of testimonials and photo. Apply, P. E., 12/379, Office of this Paper.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### [HOME.]

#### RETAIL,

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 word: or less, prepaid.

A.A. MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 23; tall; excellent references; go anywhere. 80/14, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—ASSISTANT, 27; high-class experience; Salespenser; highest references; disengaged end of October; London preferred. "Halcyon," 22, South Street, Eastbourne.

A CAPABLE Pharmacist, 34, single; references; registered locum R.P.U., permanent preferred, disengaged; moderate; anywhere. D. S. S., 27, Sundew Avenue, Wormholt Estate, W.12.

A GOOD qualified Man, 29, married, well up Dispensing, quick cash trade, Photography, windows a speciality, disengaged, requires Managership; any large town; just sold own business. 80/4, Office of this Paper.

A JUNIOR, 20, general Retail experience, requires position; locality immaterial; good appearance and address; capable and energetic; moderate salary. Apply 82/1, Office of this Paper.

A LADY Assistant, 23, Minor, nearly 5 years' Dispensing and Retail experience, requires position; Manchester or district preferred. 80/34, Office of this Paper.

A PHARMACIST; disengaged; good experience and references. "Statim," 12, Linwood Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

A QUALIFIED Chemist; disengaged 9th inst.; competent and reliable; permanency or locum; excellent references and experience. "Chemist," 44, Elmhurst Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, 23; Square trained; all-round experience; excellent references; disengaged; state salary, etc. Hndson, "Edina," Wisbech.

A YOUNG qualified Assistant (22) desires situation where duty is chiefly Dispensing; South Coast preferred, but not essential. "Qualified," c/o Mr. Roberts, Chemist, Abertridwr, Glam.

A DVERTISER, male, 44, desires post, Chemist or Doctor; excellent experience and references; 3 years doctor's dispenser previous to Insurance Act; served indentured apprenticeship. B., 65, Cloudesley Road, N.1.

A N experienced Lady Dispenser seeks re-engagement, either whole or part time; recommended by well-known firm. North, 72, Jeffreys Road, Clapham, S.W.

A NY capacity.—Elderly qualified man; first-class experience; good address; thoroughly reliable; 5 years last place; single; moderate salary; in or outdoor. "Borax," 23, Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

A PPRENTICESHIP.—Youth, 18, well educated, desires Apprenticeship with a Dispensing Chemist; town or country. Apply, Hersant, 1, Prince of Wales Crescent, London, N.W.1.

 $A^{\otimes}$  Doctor's Dispenser and Book-keeper, or Institution; varied experience and excellent references. "W.," 37, Easton Street, High Wycombe.

A S Manager, qualified, elderly man, active, good Counterman, Dispenser; London or country; reliable references. 80/5, Office of this Paper.

 ${\bf A}^8$  Locum or permanency; excellent references; first-class experience; moderate terms; reliable. "Statim," Osborne House, Chard, Somerset.

AS Locum; disengaged October 8; highest references; special low terms for Home Counties or London, but nowhere objected to; would consider succession. "Aspirin," 82/16, Office of this Paper.

As permanent Branch Manager or Locum; qualified; 50; satisfactory references; London or Provinces; all-round experience. Sci., 38, Wendover Road, Harlesden, N.W.

A SSISTANT, 37, married; educated Willesden Grammar School; experienced in Dental work. M. L. 15321, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 30; good experience; keen Salesman; London or district preferred. 77/23, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified (24), desires situation; good Dispensing and Counter experience; excellent references; Lancashire preferred.—Halliwell (Mr.), 105, Leamington Road, Blackburn

A SSISTANT, 23, desires post with Dispensing; four years' retail experience, three years' war service; passed Part I.; good reference. J. T. Marriott, 9, Woburn Street, Ampthill, Beds.

 $\mathbf{A}^{\text{SSISTANT},\text{ qualified (23), seeks immediate situation; first-class experience; good references. Benson, 24, Sheppard Street, Stoke-on-Trent.$ 

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 27, married; 9 years' Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, and Window-dressing experience; disengaged; excellent references. "A," 12, Lathom Road, East Ham, E.6.

A SSISTANT, qualified, seeks further experience; thorough knowledge of Photography and keen Window-dresser. J. E. Brownlow, c/o R. W. Brownlow, Chemist, Melton Mowbray.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; experienced in all branches; disengaged; City or S.W. preferred; permanency or locum. "Aspirin," 72, Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.

A SSISTANT, 24; high-class Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged. Roberts, care of 9, Bath Parade, Temple Gate, Bristol.

A SSISTANT, 32; married; unqualified; thoroughly competent; Counter and Dispensing; 15 years' first-class practical experience, suburban and West End; disengaged; London district. Fenner, 8, Carnarvon Road, Leyton, E.10.

A SSISTANT, 25; tall; unqualified; capable Dispenser; good experience in Retail Business; knowledge of Photography; excellent references; London or suburbs (not essential). "Salol," 9, Horder Rd., Fulham, S.W.

A SSISTANT, 46; unqualified; married; all-round experience; successful Prescriber; taking personality; active, conscientious; capable take charge; Manager last 4½ years; good references.—Etchells, 96, High St., Shirley, Southampton.

A SSISTANT, 25, seeks post; well up in all departments; good address, and references. "Statim," Brooklands, Belvedere Road, Bournemouth.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; good experience in Dispensing, Counter, small, Wholesale, and Photographic work (photo). Latham, 12. Ohurchill Road, Gloucester.

A SSISTANT, 23; unqualified; 7 years' experience, Counter and Dispensing: disengaged; London preferred. Smith, 108, Rectory Lane, Tooting, S.W.17.

A SSISTANT, 30; unqualified; experienced; Counter and Dispensing; London or districts preferred. "S.," c/o 26, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

A SSISTANT; brisk Counter trade, light Dispensing; Window, Stock; 50s., provinces; satisfactory references; excellent general experience. "Fortunalis," 81/36, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; active, honest, sober; 28 years' good varied experience (London, etc.); single. F. A., 82/18, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; tall; 28; unqualified; 13 years' varied experience; high-class Dispensing, quick Counter, Windows, Photography; please state salary. Hexamine, 81/18, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, highly recommended and experienced, desires post; Bath or Bristol. E. W., 81/14, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 20; tall; disengaged; capable Dispenser, Counter, etc.; excellent ref.; Bristol preferred. 81/22, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; excellent all-round experience Photography, etc.; qualified (27). Chemist, 124, Skipton Road, Colne, Lancs.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, 27; educated Bishop Stortford College; war service, 4 years. M. L., 50785, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant seeks position as Senior or Manager; over 20 years' good and varied experience; good Dispenser, Salesman, and Window-dresscr; high references from present and previous employers; single; tall; distance immaterial. "Spes," 104, Mazagine Lane, New Brighton.

COMPETENT Assistant, all-round ability, tall, gentlemanly, desires good permanency; London only. "Statim," 55, Red Lion Street, Holborn, W.C.

CUT This Out.—Any time, anywhere, reliable qualified "locum" service; days, weeks, periods; clients in 9 counties. Write (wire if urgent), "Chemist," 21. Priory Park Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

DISENGAGED.—Unqualified, nearly 30 years' experience in good class pharmacy; 20 years' Continental experience; fluent French; seeks position of trust; retail, wholesale, or travel; married; 45 years. Apply, C. A. H., 8b, Richmonu Parade, East Twickenham, Middlesex.

DISENGAGED.—Locum or permanent; unqualified; 30 years' West End experience; good references; interview if desired. H. C., 5, Gloucester Street, Victoria, S.W.

DISPENSER (Lady), Hall, hospital experience, desires post at Institution or with Doctor. H. Keen, 29, Knowle Road,

DISPENSER, lady, Hall (21), desires post: 4 years with Chemist; highest reference; London district preferred. Anderson, "Stanstead," Amersham.

DISPENSER, lady; Minor; experienced; accustomed to Retail; free early October, requires post, any district. 83/2, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER'S Assistant, 26, married; educated L.C.C. School of Pharmacy; war service, 2½ years; Drug Stores experience. M. L., 48877, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSING, Medical, Hospital, Insurance; experienced; Counter, Stock; whole or part time. Johns, 7, Elm Tree Road, N.W.8.

DOCTOR'S, Dispenser, Book-keeper; married; unqualified; good references; permanent or temporary; disengaged. Dyett, 67, Battersea Rise, S.W.

ELDERLY, qualified, anxious to obtain an engagement either as "Cover" to comply with Pharmacy Act or management of a branch Light Retail; Dispensing; first-class reference, 8 years. Apply, Collins, Blackmore House, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire.

EXPERIENCED Locum, short engagements, Prescriber and Counterman; elderly; not registered; references; abstainer. "Energetic," 15, Waltham Road, Southall, Middlesex.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; disengaged; used to good-class trade; Salesman, Dispenser, and Window-dresser. Shiels, 28, Newington Butts, S.E.

EXPERIENCED Assistant, 25, engaged college, wishes work week-ends; S.W. preferred. Coward, 13, Rhodesia Road Stockwell.

EXPERIENCED up-to-date Dispenser and Counterman, with highest references, desires engagement; unqualified, but exceptionally fitted to increase returns; locum entertained in town or country; terms very moderate; abstainer. W., 15, Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

HOSPITAL.—Wanted a year under Pharmacist for Part II. by Lady Dispenser with Part I. (Hall), with Dispensing experience; part or whole time; ex-V.A.D. Nurse; 3½ years' military nursing. P.C.B. 63/29, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY.—Emergency Assistant or Locum; thoroughly competent all-round experience; lowest terms, highest services. Reliable, 239, Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

JUNIOR, 20, experienced in Dispensing, Photography, Counter, wants further experience in good-class shop; town preferred. Jack Francis, Danygraig, Gilfach Goch.

JUNIOR, tall (20), seeks situation in high-class Pharmacy with plenty of Dispensing; in London; passed Part I. Minor. E. Nice, 108, Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow.

JUNIOR Assistant, 23; tall; London; part time; excellent reference; passed Part I., referred in one subject Part II. T., 26, Beckwith Road, Herne Hill.

JUNIOR Assistant, 23, passed Part I., accustomed to quick counter trade; knowledge of photography; requires more dispensing experience; could commence any time; Welsh speaking. 82/30, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; unqualified; high-class experience, Window-dressing, etc.; excellent refs.; permanency desired; locum entertained; moderate salary. Apply 82/19, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, Minor Student, qualified Part I., requires Dispensing experience and hours essential for Part II.; West-End preferably. "E. C.," 22, Abbey Road, N.W.

ADY requires evening work, Doctor, Dentist, or Chemist; experienced medical book-keeping and accounts or dispensing. P. C. B 63/15, Office of this Paper.

LADY Medical Student wishes to be apprenticed with Pharmaceutical Chemist, indoor; good knowledge Chemistry; will be glad to hear from such chemist re same. 78/30, Office of this Paper.

LADY, 22, M.P.S., requires post as Assistant; good general training. Apply, Holmshaw, Ilminster, Somerset.

LADY Dispenser, Hall qualification, 6 years' experience with West-End chemists, requires post in London. Apply A. Hoard, 156, Elgin Avenue, W.9.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post anywhere; Doctor or institution; book-keeping; good testimonials. Apply, 65, Mayfair Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

LADY Assistant (Hall) requires berth; near London preferred; 5 years' good experience dispensing and retail. Rugg, Redbourn, Herts.

LEEDS or W.R. Yorks. Assistant, 23, unqualified; good all-round experience. Jackson, 102, Kirkgate, Wakefield.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified woman wants experience, Counter or dispensing; full or part time; excellent testimonials; Liverpool or district essential. Apply, 81/28, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, qualified (elderly). Address, J. W. W., 90, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare.

L QCUM; qualified; disengaged; reliable. M.P.S., Messrs. Southalls, Lower Priory, Birmingham.

LOCUM or manage; many years' experience; highest references; hospital, photographic, optical; disengaged; moderate. "Qualified," 4, Ormond Terrace, Cheltenham.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; wide experience; age 40; London or Provinces; reliable; photography. 82/10, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; highly recommended; qualified; disengaged October 7; experienced manager; salary £5; no expenses. 82/13, Office of this Paper.

MR. H. G. PHILLIPS, M.P.S., High Street, Tenby, South Wales, wishes to recommend his late Senior Assistant, 40, married, unqualified; experienced all-round man; not afraid of work; has had control; disengaged; who seeks engagement in Lancashire, Cheshire, or North Wales. H. Leithead, 11, Lower Bridge Street, Chester.

MALE Nurse, ex-Naval Petty Officer, age 32, 14 years service, experience as General Clerical work, seeks position as above, or any post of trust. M.L. 4279/22, Office of this Paper.

MANAGEMENT, country or town, Drug Store required; view to succession or early purchase if desired; Yorkshired (20-mile radius of Leeds preferred); advertiser well experienced willing, energetic, and disengaged. 82/39, Office of this Papers

MANAGER; qualified; 26; City and provincial experiences satisfactory testimonials; North preferred. M.P.S., 2, Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; elderly; well recommended; disengaged October 10; terms moderate. Joseph Allem, 17, Prince's Road, Wimbledon.

MANAGER; qualified; single; permanency; age 50; excellent references; moderate salary; Midlands. 82/5, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER or district, not essential.—Smart, intelligent Junior; good experience; best class; Part I.; 23; 6 ft.; ex-Guardsman; really competent; the man you want; take first offer. "Misere," P.C.B. 62/11, Office of this Paper.

MISS WELLS (Hall), 9, Gainsborough Road, Chiswick.—Part or whole-time post; working for Part II. (Minor); 5 years' experience.

PART-TIME, 22; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; S, London preferred; taking Minor. Bran, Stratford House, Stanford-in-Vale, Berks.

PART-TIME; mornings and/or evenings; accurate Dispenser; quick Counterman; passed Part I.; disengaged; excellent references. 80/18, Office of this Paper.

PART TIME.—Young, unqualified; experience high-class Pharmacy; morning, afternoon or evening; West London. 78/38, Office of this Paper.

PART TIME for a session; excellent references; Part I,1 London, S.W., or W. preferred; salary no question. 80/3; Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME. — Student requires situation, evenings; October 10; Counter or Dispensing; excellent references. Hockney, 24, Donington Street, Grimsby.

PART-TIME berth-required by Student, evenings or Saturdays, in Birmingham. Furness, 32, Ellesmere Road. Saltley, Birmingham.

PHARMACY (Retail), 26, married; 4 years' war service; educated Grammar School, Cambridge; languages, French, German, Latin; fully trained in Pharmacy; taking qualifying exams. M. L., 2360/22, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, recently holiday relief Manager in Bristol, Locum or any position; disengaged October 18. "Pharmacist," 20, Gratitude Road, Greenbank, Bristol.

PHARMACIST; wide experience; quick cash trade; Photography, etc.; East-End or City preferred. 81/5, Office of this Paper.

PH.C. 28, desires post; single; permanency or Locum; Road, Chatham.

QUALTETED, desires post; wholesale or retail; small salary to gain experience; good references. 80/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, registered Locum, R.P.U., thorough knowledge of retail Pharmacy, desires permanency. Apply, T. B. C., 33, Delamere Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.

QUALIFIED experienced Chemist requires position; excellent references, etc. "Chemist," 74, Hamilton Road, Golders Green, N.W.11.

QUALIFIED; all-round experience; young and energetic; single; Photographics; first-class references; Midlands preferred but not essential. 79/37, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 29, tall, seeks post as Manager or Senior Assistant; good general experience; well recommended; free October 23, or earlier by arrangement. P.C.B. 63/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 27; single; 8 years' good all-round experience; excellent references; Locum or permanency, as Manager of Senior Assistant; London or provinces. "Statim," 18, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

QUALIFIED Manager. Locum or Senior; 20 years' successful managership; widower, no encumbrance; Weymouth until 17th; references from all employers; London or Provinces. Kilvert, 16, West Street, Weymouth.

QUALIFIED; wide up-to-date experience; reliable Dispenser; tall; 34; town or country; disengaged. Perry, 18, Gaolgate, Stafford.

QUALIFIED (lady); Minor; 21; 4 years' excellent Dispensing and retail experience; disengaged. Frankliu, 11, Barton Street, Gloucester.

QUALIFIED, 26, desires post as Assistant or Manager; excellent refs.; at liherty October 14. H. T. Charnock, 105, Liverpool Road, Hindley, Lancs.

QUALIFIED, retired from active business, would accept Directorate in limited company at usual fee. 80/32, Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED Branch small Prescriber, Super, etc.; Midlands preferred. Address, Day, c/o Mrs. McGregor, 5, South View, Forest Hall, Northumherland.

SCOTSMAN, young; qualified; single; disengaged Octoher 19; 8 years' varied experience; well recommended; Assistant or Manager. 75/25, Office of this Paper.

SHORTLY disengaged; qualified; 24; Dispensing, Counter knowledge of Photography; experienced; references. H. Stephens, 4, Florrie Street, Wigan.

SMART, up-to-date, well-educated Assistant requires a good permanent situation; age 37; thoroughly experienced in all departments of the Retail trade; excellent references. "Pushful," 81/29, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, 28, highest Dispensing and Counter experience (8 years), seeks berth; London or Thames Valley preferred; excellent references. Tuck, 2, Prospect Road, Cambridge.

UNQUALIFIED, 25, experienced, recently finished Locum, seeks re-engagement; quick Dispenser, Counterman, good knowledge Photography, Window-dressing; accept responsibility; good appearance, address; excellent references; permanency if possible. "Dimol," 45, Blackhurn Avenue, Bridlington.

WELSH Assistant, 23; 18 months' war service; educated College School, Wales. M. L., 42050, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady; unqualified; assist at Counter; can pack goods; 4 years with large wholesale firm; about 30s. weekly. Miss Friend, 75, Grange Road, Ilford.

YOUNG Lady desires post, now or later; London preferred; Hall qualification; experienced. 9, Kingsdene Mansions, Vassall Road Brixton.

YOUNG Lady, 22, is desirous of getting a hetter knowledge of Dispensing and Counter work; would make herself generally useful; experienced Shorthand and Secretarial work; excellent reference. "Othet," 82/4, Office of this Paper.

55s. WEEKLY or offer for services of elderly qualified Pharmacist; experienced Prescriber and Dispenser. Walker, 277, Holloway Road, N.7.

60/- PER WEEK.-Experienced Assistant; disengaged; unqualified; first-class Counterman; steady, honest, thoroughly reliable; good refs. Fairweather, 286, Kingsland Road, London, E.8

#### WHOLESALE,

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A DVERTISER, connection Specialists, Hospitals, Welfare Centres; successful interviewer; disengaged; part or whole time. 71/35, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER seeks herth; long experience; Warehouse or Stock, Drugs, Surgical, Sundries, Toilet, etc. "Rex," 135, Seaford Road, N.15.

A S Representative; Chemist; disengaged; first-class house; terms, salary, expenses and commission. Slinn, 6, River Street, Rhyl, N.W.

CHEMIST, age 24, single, University training, some experience of office routine, desires technical or clerical post. M. L., 28767. Office of this Paper.

LADY CLERK seeks post; three years' experience wholesale; quick and accurate at figures; Camhridge Senior Certificate; typing French. "Capahle," P.C.B. 63/14, Office of this Paper.

PATENTS, Drugs, Sundries, etc.—Advertiser, 25, seeks herth; long experience all departments; interview any distance; no work too hard. "J. H.," 21, Warren Street, Islington, N.1.

PILL and Tahlet Coater seeks engagement; used to all kinds of coating; 9 years' experience; age 26; single. G. Tugwell, 53, Rutland Road, Hove.

TRAVELLER, at present managing and representing small Wholesale Manufacturers; 30 years' Retail experience. "Chem," 37, Braithwaite Road, Birmingham.

TRAVELLER.—Well-known man, who has worked Midlands several years, and previously West of England, wishes reengagement, either or hoth grounds or elsewhere; good connectiou; can influence large husiness Chemists, Stores, etc.; first-class references, and record as Salesman; disengaged; qualified. Apply, 82/15, Office of this Paper.

#### [Colonial, Indian and Foreign.]

A SSISTANT or Representative, 46, single; educated privately; can speak Dutch; travelling representative in South Africa, connection Cape Town to Zambesi, recently with Society of Apothecaries. M. L., 3378/22, Office of this Paper.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

S ECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262, Old Street, London. E.C.1.

SHOP Fittings, for the Summer Trade, silent Salesman Cases, all Glass Counter, Camera Cases, etc. All repay their cost quickly. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., Shop Fitters, 93, Old Street, London, E.C.1.

LIMITED COMPANY FORMATION.—
Before placing your Company in other hands, get my quotation. I specialise in Chemist and tradesmen private companies and quote inclusive charge; no extras. A. B. Slack, 180, Garston Old Road, Liverpool.

MAHOGANISED FITTINGS.—12 ft. complete Drug Fitting, 38 drawers; Wall Case, 8 ft. long, 8 ft. 6 in. high, dispensing screen and glass case counter under, 6 ft. long; 9 ft. Serving Counter, glass case front; Perfume Case and Desk, 4 ft. nest counter drawers; Window Enclosure, 8 ft. long, 3 ft. 10 in. high; second-hand; low prices. Geo. Cook, 29, Macclesfield Street, E.C.1.

STAMPS.—Are you a collector? approvals at \( \frac{1}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{4} \) catalogue for used and \( \frac{1}{4} \) for mint. I can supply collections of any country, or general collections from 100 to 10,000 varieties. Why not a trial? W. Jarvis, Pharmacist, 126, Stephendale Road, Fnlham, S.W.6.

#### **EXCHANGE COLUMN.**

#### FOR DISPOSAL.

FOUR old-fashioned upright Counter Cases; £10 the lot. Birt,

FOUR old-fashioned upright Counter Cases; £10 the lot. Birt, Chemist, Oldhury.

CUPAL PREPARATIONS, 75 per cent. off face value; 51
Bottles Nerve Tonic, 1s. 9d.; 25 Iodised Sarsaparilla, 65
Red Wing Bismuth Magnesia, 1s, 3d; these and a number of others without Chemist's name, also a quantity with name. All in saleable condition. P. Dept., Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

#### WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

HYDRO. EXTRACTOR, small, overhead drive. State particulars. 13/395, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Books wanted; send priced list. Gower, Bookseller, 41. Voltaire Road, Clapham.

OXOFERRIN Wanted. State quantity and price. Alford, Chemist, 20, Tivoli Road, Crouch End.

CONTENTS CHEMIST'S SHOP wanted. Write Hunt, 12, Northnmberlaud Terrace, West Hoe, Plymouth.

ONE COPY required of the "Year Book of Pharmacy, 1903."

Offers to Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., 15, Gt. St. Andrew Street, W.C.2.

RADIUM SALT, pure of Residues, old Applicators, etc. Apply Harrison Glew, Radinm Lahoratories, 156 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

SW.9.

PERFUME BOTTLES wanted, 1 dr. samples; also other sizes, latest plain shapes. Samples and prices to Stead, 10, Park Lane, Leeds.

SECOND-HAND SPEEDY OINTMENT MACHINE in running order required at once; must he in guaranteed satisfactory condition; inspection near London if possible. Address 13/394, Office of this Paper.

Printed for the Proprietors by The Avenue Press (L. Upcort Gill & Son, Lad.), 55 to 57, Drury Lane, W.C.2, and Puhlished by the Proprietors, Morgan Brothers (Puhlishers), Ltd., at 42, Cannon Street, in the City of London.—October 7, 1922. [83]



THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncest for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest decimal. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. In arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in the specific gravity of liquids. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1-oz. quotation by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. The asterisk in the grain (selling price) column denotes that the price is for 20 grains.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure.

The range of the quantities quoted in the list may be increased as follows: For one pint add one-fourth to the 16-oz. selling price. The gallon price for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for 7-lb. sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for 14-lb. by 20; and for

28-lb. by 38.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the Ib. selling price add half to the cost price (yielding 333 per cent. on return); for the 4-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the 1-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the cost price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1922" (where full information of the restrictions is given), the indications being as follow:—

- B. Part I. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.
- C. Part II. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. "Ex-F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the list are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopocia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); P.F. ("Pharmaceutical Formulas"); V.C.P. ("Veterinary Counter Practice"). The Price List Formulary was given in the first five issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for 1922.

	Cost							Cost	Sel	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	1)
A—Ac	1 lb. or as stated.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	Ac	l lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
A	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Aceta—(cont.)	s. d.	, s. d.	s. d.	s: d.	s. d.	s. d.
A.C.E." mixture C	7 0	10 6	2 8 0 6	0 2	_	_	Acet. cantharidis C	4 5	_	1 11	0 8	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	_
sinthium	0 11	5 6	1 7	0 6		_	Acet. colchici C	1 11	0 9	0 10½ 0 3	0 3	_	_
aciæ gum, alb. parv. opt.	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 31	_	_	Acetum fusc gal.	2 8	gal.	3 8	pint	0 7	_
aciæ gum. alb. parv. sec	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	_	_	Acet. fusc. (Beaufoy)	0 71	pint	1 0	— Pint	_	
aciæ gum. alb. pulv. opt	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 6	-		Acet. ipecac	2 4	_	1 2	0 41/2	_	
aciæ gum. alb. pulv. sec	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 31/2	<u> </u>		Acetum odoratum B.P.C	12 0	_	5 2	1 6	-	_
aciæ gum. var. opt	1 7	2 5	0 81/2	0 3			Acet. rubi idæi	2 2	3 6	1 0	0 4		_
etamidosalol oz.	4 0	_	_	6 0	1 3	0 6*	Acet. scillæ	$0 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	0 4	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-	
etanilidum oz.	0 3	_	_	3 8	0 1 0 9	7.	Acet. scillæ '98	0 8	1 1	0 4	0 11	-	
etannin oz. etomorph. hydrochlor. (v	1 -	_		3 0	0 9	_	Acet. staphisag C	0 11	pint	1 2	$0   1\frac{1}{2}$ $0   1\frac{1}{3}$	_	
"Diamorph. hydrochlor.")	•						Acet. vini Gall gal.	0 0	pint	1 2	0 12		
tetonum	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 31	-	_	Acida						
eton. coml	1 9	2 6	0 81		_	-	Acidum aceticum	0 73	1 0	0 31	0 1		
etophenon oz.	1 9	_		2 8	0 6	_	Acid. acetic. arom. B.P.C	5 6	_	_ 1	- 1	0 2	_
Aceta		1		-			Acid. acetic. dil	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1		-
etum aromat. P.F.I.	19 2	_	-	-	0 4	<u> </u>	Acid. acetic. glacial	1 4	-	0 7	0 2	- 1	_
et. arom. P.F.I. (synth. ol.)		_	_		0 3	-	Acid.acetylsalicyl	3 9	-	1 8	0 6	0 1	_
et. cantharidini C	3 0	I -	1 6	0 5	0 1	-	Acid. arsenios A, B	1 8	- 1	- 1	0 4	- 1	_

Cest					) -		Cost	Se	lling Pr	ice (solic	or liquid	d)
Ac 11b.	-					Ac—Al	1 lb.	-				
or as	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	110, 111	or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.'
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acida—(cont.)		J		J. G.	J. 4.	Acida-(cont.).			J			
Acid. arsenios. coml. (v. "Ar-						Acid. pyrogallic. sublim. oz. Acid. pyrogallic. cryst. oz.	1 0 0 11			1 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_
senic. alb. coml.") Acid. benzoic. nat oz. 2	_	_	3 9	0 9	_	Acid, pyrogallic, cryst. oz.	0 7	0 101	0 3	_	— J	
Acid. benzoic. synth 2 10	_	1 4	0 6	0 1	_	Acid. quinic dr.	3 0	- [	-	<u> </u>	4 6	0 2
Acid. boric. cryst 1	1 6	0 51	0 2	-	_	Acid. salicylic. pulv.	2 3	_	1 0	0 4	0 1	_
Acid boric pulv subtil 1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2 0 21	=	=	Acid. salicylic. "phys. pur." Acid. salicylic. nat oz.	2 10	_	1 5	4 3	0 1 0 10	_
Acid. boric. pulv. pkd — Acid. boric. coml cwt. 94 (	7 lb.	8 6		_ '	-	Acid. salicylsulphonic. oz.	1 4	_	-	2 0	0 5	_
Acid. boric. coml. pulv 0 10	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 41	_	-	-	Acid. stearic. coml	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 21	_	_
Acid. camphoric oz. 3 (	2 2	0 8	4 6	0 11	=	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. oz. Acid. sulphuricum E	0 9	2 6	0 101	1 1 0 3	0 3	=
Acid. carbolic. cryst. B.P. C 1 2	2 2	0 8	0 3	_	_	Acid. sulph. arom	7 0	_	3 0	0 10	0 2	-
Acid. carbol. "miscible" C gal. 5	pint		-	-	-	Acid. sulph. dil.	0 61		0 5	0 2		
Acid. carbolic. "straw" C gal. 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	-	-	Acid. sulph. coml E Acid. sulphurosum	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1 9	0 6 0 31	0 2 0 1	_	
Acid. carbol. (disinf.) 8-oz.						Acid. sulphurosum	6 8	-	2 10	0 10	0 11/2	_
Acid. chromic oz. 0 8	-	-	1 0	0 3	-	Acid. tartaric. cryst. mag	2 0	3 0	0 101	1		-
Acid. chromic. coml 2	-	1 1	3 0	0 7	=	Acid. tart. cryst. parv	2 1 2 0	3 2 3 0	1 0 0 10	0 31/2 0 3	_	
Acid. cinnamic oz. 1 11 Acid. citricum 3	5 0	1 5	3 0 0 41	-	=	Acid. trichloracetic oz.	2 2	_	— IO2	3 3	0 9	_
Acid. citric. pulv		1 6	0 5	-	'—	Acid. tungstic. pur. oz.	.1 0	*	-	1 6	0 31	_
Acid. cresylic. pur. (vap.) C 2	-	1 0	0 4	_		Acid. uricum oz. Acid. valerianic oz.	3 3 2 3		_	5 0 3 6	1 0 0 9	
Acid. cresylic. coml. C 0 Acid. diethylbarbituric. (v.	0 101	0 6	0 2			Acid. valerianic oz.	2				,	
"Barbitonum")	-					Aconiti nap. fol. exot. pulv. B	2,6	-	1 2	0 4	0 1	_
Acid. formic. cryst oz. 1			2 8	0 6	_	Aconitina B gr.	0 11	-	-	-	9 0	1 10
Acid. formic. 50% 2 10 Acid. gallic oz. 0		1 5	0 5	0 1 0 2	=	Acriflavin gm. Acriflavin. sol. 1 in 1,000 pt.	1 5	pint	2 3	0 2	9 0	
Acid. gallic oz. 0 (Acid. glycerophos. 20% oz. 1 (		_	2 0	0 4	_	Adalin oz.	10 0.	_	-	-	2 10	_
Acid. gynocardic oz. 3	_	-	5 0	1 0	_	Adalin tabs, gr. 5 25	3 3	doz.	2 6	0 3		_
Acid. hippuric oz. 6		2 8	9 6 0 9	1 11 0 13		Adeps benzoatus	1 8	2 6 1 11	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	0 3 0 2		
Acid. hydriodic. dil 5 & Acid. hydrobrom. dil 1		0 7	0 2	0 1	_	Adeps lanæ	i 7	2 6	0 81	0 3	. <u>-</u>	_
Acid. hydrochlor E 0 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	0 1	-	Adeps lanæ hydrosus	1 5	2 2	0 71/2	0 2	_	6 Q
Acid. hydrochlor. dil 0		0 4	0 1	_	_	Adrenalin gr. Adrenalin chlor, sol. 1-1,000	3 0	_	_	-	_	0 4
Acid hydrochlor. coml. E 0 Acid hydrocyan. (Scheele) Boz. 0		U 3	0 9	0 2	_	(P.D.) oz. fl.	3 5	_	-	5 0	0 9	_
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. B oz. 0	1 -		0 9	0 2	-	Adrenalin inhalant (P.D.)	2 5			5 0	0 9	
	3 0	0 10	0 3 0 2		=	Ærugo æris (v. "Cupri oxy-	3 5	_	-	3 0	U 9	
	1 10	3 4	0 11	0 2		acet.")						
Acid. iodic oz. 3		-	5 0	1 0	-	Æther 0.720 (by wt.)	2 11	4 6	1 2	0 4	_	<del></del>
Acid. lactic oz. 0	3 3	1 0	1 1 0 4	0 2 0 1		Æther meth. 0.730 Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)	2 9 3 9	3 9 5 2	1 1 1 1 6	U 4		
	3 3	-	6 0	1 2		Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.)	12 10	14 9	3 9		_	_
Acid. meconic oz. 4	-	-	6 0	1 2	-	Æther aceticus	9 8 2 9	_	3 10	1 1 4 6	0 2 0 11	_
Acid. molybdic oz. 1	3 2	0 11	1 9 0 3	0 4	_	Æther benzoic oz.	2 9		=	3 5	0 8	
	3 2	0 5	0 2			Æther formic oz.	1 10	_	-	2 9	0 7	_
Acid. nitric. coml E 1	2 3	0 8	0 3	-	-	Æther œnanthic oz.	12 0	-		1 2	3 6 0 2	_
		1 -	0 3	- <u>-</u>	=	Æther ozonic oz.	0 9 2 0	2 10	0 10	0 31/2	U 2	
	2 2 0	0 4	0 1 0 3	_	=	Æther petroleum coml.	1 7	2 0	0 8	0 21/2	_	_
Acid. nucleic oz. 8	-	-	12 9	2 5	0 10*	Agar-agar shredded	9 0	_	4 0	1 1 1	-	
	2 1	0 7	0 2		2 8	Agar-agar pulv oz.	12 6	_	5 5	1 6	2 0	E
		_	10 2	2 0	2 8	Agotan powder oz. Agotan tabs 50	5 9	doz.	2 2	-	_	-
Acid. oxalicum recryst. C 2	- 1	1 3	0 4	0 1	-	Agropyrum Ang	1 11	_	0 101			_
	1 10	0 7	0 2	_	-	Agropyrum exot oz.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2 9 1	1 9	
Acid. phosphates (Horsford) unstamped 8 oz. 2	3	2 3	0 7	0 1	_	Airol oz. Albargin oz.	7 9	_	_	-	2 3	-
Acid. phosph. conc. B.P 1	4 3	1 3	0 5	-	-	Albumen (egg) pulv	7 8	-	3 4	0 11	-	
	3 1 1	0 5	0 2	0 1 0 2	=	Albumin. (blood) pulv Albumin. tannic oz.	4 6 0 6		2 0	0 7 0 10	0 2	
	5½ — 2 0	0 7	0 10 0 2		=	Alcohol (v. "Spiritus rectif.")			1			

	Cost	S	elling Pr	ice (Soli	d or liqu	(£ i		Cost	1 :	Selling P	rice (sol	lid or liq	uid)
A			1	1						7	1	1	1
Al—Am	1 lb.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.	Am	1 lb. or as	16 oz	4 oz.	1 oz.	l dr.	Gr.
	stated		'			or III		stated		4		1	or III
	s. d	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s d.
Icohol absolutum	21 6	s. a	8 2	2 3	0 4	- u.	Ammonium—(cont.)	s. a.	s. a.	, s, u.	3. a.	s. a.	s a.
1 1 1 1 / 1	28 6		10 9	2 10	0 5	_	Ammon. hippuras oz.	6 4	l _	l _	9 6	2 0	0 9*
	11 6		4 6	1 3	0 3	_	Ammon. hypophos oz.	1 3			1 101	0 5	0_3
cohol ammon, fort.	4 5	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	_	A 11.7 1 1	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1	
Icohol amylic	3 3	4 7	1 34	0 4			1 A	3 3		1	5 0	1 0	
cohol amylic. coml		2 '	10 7	2 9	0 5	_		0 11			1 9	0 4	
lcohol methylic. pur	27 6	3	0 4	2 3	0 3		Ammon. molybdas cryst. oz.  Ammon. monocarb. arom.	4 0	_		0 6	0 2	-
Idoform tabs. (D. & F.) 100	1 6	doz.	5 3	1 4	0 3	<u> </u>	A	1-3	1 10	0 7	0 2	0 2	-
tetris cordial 8 oz.	7 1	_	0 3	0 10	0 1					1 81	_	0 11	
Il Fours C. & D.D. '22—I.C		_	-	-		_	Ammon. oxalas pur. E	3 11	_	1 10		$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$	-
I Fours C.& D.D. '22—II.C	-	.—	-	0 101			Ammon. persulph	4 3	-		0 7		-
I Fours C. & D.D. '22, III.C	2 11	_	_	0 8	0 1½ 4 5	0 2	Ammon. phosphas	4 1	6 3 3	1 10		0 1	
lantoin dr.	2 11	_	0.10		4 5		Ammon. phosph. coml	2 5	3 9	1 1	0 4		_
lium sativum	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3		_	Ammon. phosph. acid	4 9	_	2 0	0 7	0 1	
osan oz.	4 7	4 0	1-0	6 101	1 4	_	Ammon. salicylas oz.	0 10	-	-	1 4	0 3	_
e Barbadensis	2 10	4 2	1 3	0 41	0 1	_	Ammon. succinas oz.	8 6	_	0_0	13 0	2 6	_
ce Barbad. pulv. opt	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 51	0 1	-	Ammon. sulphas pur.	1 6	-	0 8	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	_	
e Capensis	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 11		_	Ammon. sulphas. coml. cwt.	38 0	-	3 9	7 lb.	_	_
pe Capensis pulv	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 21	0 0	-	Ammon. sulphas coml.	0 5	0 8	0 21	0 0	_	_
be Socot, pulv	7 4	12 9	3 2	0 10	0 2		Ammon. sulphid. sol. (anal.)	1 5		0 8	0 3		_
inum oz.	0 11		_	1 4	0 3		Ammon. sulphocyanid	5 3	_	9 7	0 7	0 1	_
pon pulv. (A. & H.) B, F.	2 2					ō 4.	Ammon. tartras	5 10	_	2 7	0 9	0 12	
gm.	2 8	_		-	_	U 4½	Ammon. valer. cryst. oz.	2 0	_	-	3 6	0 8	_
hææ flores	5 10	_	2 7	0 9	_	_	A 1 1 1 1 1	7 0				1 0	
hææ fol	1 9	2 8	$0 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	Ammonol powder, unstd. oz.	7 0	,-	1-0	_	1 6	_
hææ rad. decort	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	_	_	Ammonol tablets, unstd. oz.	7 0	doz.	1 6	A 41	_	_
hææ rad. dec. pulv	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	-	_	Amygdala amara	3 0	4 6	1 31	0 41	_	_
men purif	7 5	2 2	0 8	0 21	_	-	Amygd. dulc. Jordan	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 81	_	
m. purif. pulv	1 8	2 6	$0 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	-	- 1	Amygd. dulc. Valent	3 0	4-6	1 5 2 2	0 4½ 0 7		_
m. coml. puly	0 4	0 6	0 2			- 1	Amygd. dulc. pulv	4 11	7 6	2 2	0 /	0 1	_
m. coml. pulv. per cwt.	29 0	14 1Ь.	5 0	7 lb.	2 8		Amygd. contus. ("almond	2 0	2 0	0 101	0 0		
men chrom. coml	0 11	1 5	0 5	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	_	- 1	meal ")	2 0	3 0	0 101	0 3	~	_
men chrom. recryst	1 8		0 81	0 21	_	- 1				, ,			
men exsic. pulv	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 21	-	-							
men exsic	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 21	-	- 1				Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell
men rupel oz.	0 11	1 5	0 5	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	-	<u></u>						
	0 -5		_	0 9		·_				per ½ doz.	per	per	per
A minitial Land 1	1 0	- 1	2 5			- 1	•		-	₫ doz.	₫ doz.	doz.	doz.
dinii aulul aa	2 0	_	101	0 8	0 112	$\equiv$				. 1	. 1	. [	
ninii tamaa	1 4		102	2 0	0 5	=	Ampullæ		1	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
mnol oz.	1 8		= 1	2 6	0 6	$\equiv$	Apomorph, hydroch, gr. ½0	0.0	В	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 3
	26 6		_			0 2	Atropin. sulph. gr. 100	•	В	i ģ	3 6	3 0	5 3
dol oz.	1 4			2 0	0 5		Benzamin. hydroch. gr. 1		.)			_	
J	2 4		_ 1	3 9	0 9	0 31*	adrenalin. gr. 1000		14	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 3
lopyrin. salicyl oz.	2 6			4 0	0 91	0 31 *	Cocain. hydroch. gr. \(\frac{1}{6}\), gr. \(\frac{1}{3}\) gr.	1	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 3
noniaci pulv	5 6		_		0 11/2	— J	Cocain. hydroch. gr. 3	-	1			-	
oniacum opt. (gtt.)	7 6	-	_		0 2		adrenalin. gr. 1000		B,F	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 3
Tr. (St.)	٠٠				-	100	Cocain. hydroch. gr. 16		i	1 0	2 0	2	
mmonium .	i		1.5	1	-		adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{600}$		B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 3
non. acetas pur oz.	0 4	<u> </u>	_	0 6	0 11	_ [	Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 12, gr. 3					3 0	5 3
non. benzoas nat. oz.	3 0		.—	4 6	0 11	_ 1	Digipuratum 1 c.c	• •			3 0	4 0	6 0
non. benzoas synth	6 4		2 81	0 9	0 11		Emetin. hydroch. gr. ½		В		5 8	5 0	8 9
non. bromid	1 10		0 10	0 3		_	Extract. ergotæ gr.l½	••	В		3 6		5 3
Con. carb.	ii	1 7	0 6	0 2	_	_	Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½		В		4 8	4 0	6 0
on. carb. pulv	1 3	1 11	0 7	0 2	_	_	Extract. ergotæ gr. 7	• •	В	4 3		7 6 1	0 6
on. carb. (Howards)	111		0 101	0 3	_	_	Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	••.			3 6	3 0 .	5 3
on. carb. pulv. (Hds.)	2 2	_	1 0	0 4	_		Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. 100		В	1 9			5 3
on. carb. coml	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 11	_	-	Iodi, boxes of 6, sell 2s. 8d						
on. carb. coml	$0 8\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	-	7 lb.	7 1	_	Mercurial cream M 10			19	3 6	3 0	5 3
A on. carb. coml. pulv	0 11	1 5		71Ь.	9 2	_	Morph. hydroch. gr. 1, gr. 1, gr.	1/3, gr. 1/2	B, F	1 9	3 6 3	3 0	5 3
A on. carb. coml. pulv		1 6	0 6	0 2			Morph. hydroch. gr. 4		1	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 3 *
	0 113	1 0 1								99.			
Al on carb. arom. P.F. oz.	1 10		_	2 9	0 6	- 1	atropin. sulph. gr. তুটিত ••		B, F	1			
on carb. arom. P.F. oz.	1 10 1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	0_6	=	atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Ol. cinerie (grey oil) $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c	••	B, F)				5 . 3
Al on. carb. arom. P.F. oz. Al on. chloridum gran. on. chlorid. coml.	1 10	-	0 7 0 5	0 2 0 1½	0 6	-	Ol. cinerie (grey oil) ½ c.c Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. 100	••	٠٠)	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 . 3
on. carb. arom. P.F. oz. on. chloridum gran. on. chlorid. coml. on. chlorid. "lumps"	1 10 1 3 0-11 1 1	1 10½	0 7 0 5	0 2 0 1½ 7 lb.	9 9	_	Ol. cinerie (grey oil) ½ c.c Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. 100 morph. acet. gr. 4	••	 B, F}	1 9	3 6 3	3 0	5 3 5 3
on. carb. arom. P.F. oz. on. chloridum gran. on. chlorid. coml. on. chlorid. "lumps"	1 10 1 3 0-11	$\begin{array}{c c} - & \\ 1 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 7 0 5	0 2 0 1½ 7 lb.		_	Ol. cinerie (grey oil) ½ c.c Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. 100	••	 B, F}	1 9	3 6 3	3 0	5 . 3

						1		-			-	_
		Cest	Sell	Cost	Sell		Cost	Sell	ing Pric	e (solid	or liquid)	
Am—An	-	per ½ doz.	per ½ doz.	per doz.	per doz.	An—Ar	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
Ampullæ—continued		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ½(box of 10) 12	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 5 6	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sodii cacodyl. gr. \frac{1}{3} \cdots	B	1 9	3 6	3 0	5 3	Antim. sod. tart. sterules	- 1	each				
Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ , gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	B B	1 9	3 6	3 0 3 0	5 3 5 3	(M'dale), gr. j.(box of 10) 12 Antim. sod. tart. sterules	60 0	each	6 0	_	_	-
Thiosinamin, sod. sal. 2.3 c.c.		3 4	5 10	6 0	9 0	(M'dale), gr.ij.(box of 10) 12	72 0	each	7 6	_	_	_
Cost	Sell	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	)	Antim. nig. pulv	0 8 5 0	1 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	0 1	0 1	
					Gr.	Antim. sulphuratum Antim. tartaratum pulv. B	4 0 3 0	6 0	1 8 1 4	0 6	0 1 0 1	=-
or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	or M	Antiphlogistine 17½ oz. Antiseptic cream (Hewlett).	3 9 5 6	8 3	2 6	0 4 0 8	0 2	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Antitoxine tabs., ûnstd. oz.	3 7	doz.	0 9	.—		-
Amyl acetas pur 3 9 Amyl acetas coml 3 0	4 6	1 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$	_		Apii grav. sem	2 0 3 0	3 0	0 10½ —	0 3	0 11	
Amyl butyras	_		1 10½	0 5	_	Apomorphinæ hydroch. B gr.	0 3	_	_	_	_	0 6
Amyl nitris oz. 0 11 Amyl nitrite capsules M3. 12 1 6	doz.	3 0	1 5	0 4	_	Aquæ	0 7	0.101	0 31/2	0 1		
Amyl nitrite capsules M3. 12   1 6   Amyl valerianas oz.   2 3	doz.	_	3 5	0 8	_	Aqua anethi Aqua anethi conc. 1-40	12^4	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & 4 \end{array}$	0 1 1 6	0 3	
Amyleni hydras oz. 4 9		_	8 4	1 5	-	Aqua anisi	0 7	0 101	0 31/2		_	_
Amyli pulv. (maize) cwt. 28 6 Amyli pulv. (maize) 0 4	7 lb.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 1	Ξ	=	Aqua anisi conc. I-40	12 4	2 3	5 4 0 8	1 6	0 3	
Amyli pulv. (rice) 0 8½	1 2	0 4	0 11/2	_	_	Aqua aurant. flor. conc1-40	18 0	_	7 10	2 0	0 4	_
Amyli pulv. (wheat) 0 8½ Amyli pulv. (potato) 0 7	1 2 0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 4 0 3½	0 1½ 0 1	_	=	Aqua bromi	1 6 0 61	2 0 0 10	0 8	0 1	=	
Analgin oz. 6 6	— IU2	<u> </u>	9 9	1 10	_	Aqua camphoræ	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	-	2 4	0 8	0 1	
Anæsthesin oz. 4 9	_	-	0 3	1 4½	-	Aqua carui	$0   6\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	0 31		_	
Anchusæ rad I 5 Anethi fruct. E.I 0 11	2 2 1 6	0 8 0 51	0 3		_	Aqua carui conc. 1-40 Aqua caryophyli	12 4	0 10½	5 3 0 3 <sup>1</sup>	1 5	0 3	
Anethi fruct. pulv 1 8	2 6	0 8	0 21/2	_	_	Aqua caryoph. conc. 1-40	15 0	_	6 5	1 8	0 3	<b>-</b> .
Anethol oz. 1 0 Angelicæ rad 2 6	3 9	1 2	1 6 0 4	0 4	_	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40	13 6	0 9	5 9 0 3	1 7 0 1	0 3	
Angel. rad. pulv 2 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	-	_	Aqua chlorof. conc. 1-40	8 6 0 91	1 3	4 10 0 5	1 1 0 11	0 2	E
Aniline Colours						Aqua cinnamomi Aqua cinnam. conc. 1-40	16 9		7 2	2 0	0 4	
Black, nigrosine oz. 1 7	-		2 4 4 6	0 6	-	Aqua destillata gal.	1 3	0 4	0 2	_	_	-
Blue, methylene oz. 3 0 Brown, Bismarck 7 0	=	3 0	0 10	0 10½ 0 3	1, 1	Aqua dest. potable (incl. duty) gal.	1 11	gal.	3 0	-	_	
Cerise oz. 1 3	-	_	1 101	- 2	_	Aqua Floridensis P.F.I	15 0	_	6 4	1 8	0 3	_
Eosin oz. 6 6 Fuchsin oz. 4 0	_		9 9 6 0	1 10 1 2	_	Aqua fœniculi	0 7	0 101	0 3½ 5 9	0 1 1 7	0 3	
Green, brilliant oz. 4 0	-		6 0	1 2	_	Aqua laurocerasi B	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	_	-
Magenta oz. 3 0 Orange II oz. 2 4			4 6 3 6	1 0 8	_	Aqua lavandulæ P.F. III Aqua lavandulæ P.F. VII	37 0 20 6	_	14 6 8 0	3 9 2 3	0 8	
Scarlet red oz. 4 2		· <u> </u>	6 3	1 3	_	Aqua mellis P.F. III	15 0	_	6 5	1 9	0 3	
Tartrazine oz. 1 6	-		2 3	0 5½	_	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang.	0 10	1 3	0 4	0 11	_	
Violet, methyl B oz. 1 6 Yellow, fast oz. 2 3	=		2 3 3 5	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 \end{array}$	_	Aqua menth.pip.conc.Ang.1-40 Aqua menthæ pip. exot.	0 7	0.101	6 8 0 31	1 9 0 1	0 3	E
	*					Aqua menth.pip.conc.exot.I-40	13 0	_	5 3	1 4	0 3	-
Anilini hydrochlor oz. 0 6 Anilinum coml. opt 2 6	3 9	1 1	0 9 0 4	0 2	_	Agua menthæ viridis Ang	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2 0 2	_	
Anisi fructus 1 6	2 3	0 8	0 21/2	_	_	Aqua pimentæ	0 7	0 101	0 31/2	0 1	_	F
Anisi fruct. pulv 2 0 Anisi fruct. pulv. (crs.) 1 8	3 0 2 4	0 10½ 0 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_	_	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 Aqua pulegii Ang	14 6	0 10½	6 2 0 3½	1 8	0 3	
Anisol oz. 1 3		_	1 101	0 41/2		Aqua pulegii Ang	I o	1 6	0 5	0 11/2	_	
Annatto (roll) 2 10 Annatto (liquid) 2 8	′ —	1 3	0 4	=	_	Aqua rosæ trip. opt	I 6	2 3	0 8 9 0	0 3 2 6	- 41	F
Annatto (liquid) 2 8 Anthem. flor. exot 6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 11/2	_	Aqua rosæ conc. I-40 Aqua rosmarini	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 31/2		$0  ext{ }  e$	E
Anthem. flor. exot. pulv 7 8	_	3 3	0 101	0 2	_	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40	14 0	,-,	5 10	1 7	0 3	-
Anthem. flor. exot. eec 5 6 Anthemidis flor. nov 6 9	8 3 10 2	2 5 2 11	0 8	_	_	Aqua sambuci	0 10	1 3 2 5	0 4½ 0 8	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Anthrasol oz. 2 9.	-	-	4 2	0 10	_	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40	21 0	_	9 0	2 6	0 41/2	F
Antiformin substitute 1 4 Antikamnia powder, unstd. oz. 5 0	2 0	0 7	0 2 7 6	1 1	_	Araroba oz.	0 7	1		1 0	0 3	
Antikamnia tabs., unstd. oz. 5 0	doz.	1 1	_	1_1	=	Archil	1 8	2 6	1 1	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	-	
Antim. crocus pulv 1 6	2 3	0 8	0 21	-	_	Arctii rad.	1 7	2 5 4 0	0 81	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$		-
Antim. et sodii tartras oz. 0 8	- 1	- 1	1 2	0 3	<b>–</b>	Arctii rad. pulv	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	-	

	Cost	Se	elling Pr	ice (soli	d or lian	id)		
Ar—Ba	1 lb.	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.	Gr.	Ba Co	
	stated.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Bandages (Ministry of Health Standards)	s. d.
Areca	0 ~8	-	-	0 2		-	Ambulance, fast edge:	
Arecæ pulv	0 4	1 10½	0 7	0 2		0 8	6-inch —	3 6
Arecolin, hydrobrom. gr. Argenti bromidum oz.	6 0				1 9	0 8*	4-inch	2 4 1 5
Argenti cyanid Boz.	7 6	_	_	11 3	2 2	-	2-inch	1 1
Argenti iodid oz.	4 0	-	-		1 2	0 5*		
Argenti nitras cryst oz.	3 4		-	5 0	1 0	0 41*	Ambulance, loose edge:	2 0
Argenti nit. (points in glass) sell a Argenti. nit. ind. (points in wood						[	4-inch	
Argent. nit. mitigat. (sticks) oz.							$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	
Argenti nucleinas oz.	3 0		-	4 6	0 11		2-inch 0	0 8
Argenti oxid oz. Argenti phosphas . oz.	8 6		_	_	2 6 2 0	0 11* 0 9*	Calico, bleached, 6-yd.:	
Argenti phosphas oz. Argenti proteinat oz.	1 2	=	Ξ	1 9	0 4	— —	3-inch doz. 5	
Argenti vitell oz.	5 0	_	_	7 6	1 6	-	2-inch doz. 3	0 7
Argentum colloid oz.	9 0	-	-	-	2 7	0 11*	Calico, bleached, 3-yd.:	
55-55	11 6	doz.	2 0		3 4	1 2*	3-inch doz. 3 (	0 6
	24 9	uoz.			7 0	0 2	2-inch doz. 2 6	_0 5
Aristolochiæ rad	3 0	4 6	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	$0   4\frac{1}{2}$	_		Calico, unbleached, 6-yd.:	
	3 10	5 9	1 8	$0.5\frac{1}{2}$		-	3-inch	0 9
A	2 0	3 0	0 10½ 1 2	0 3	-	- 1	2-inch doz. 2 11	0 6
	4 8	_	1 2	0 7	0 11	_	Crepe:	
Amenic alb. coml A, B	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	- 2	_	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	4 0
Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. A, B	1 1	1 8	0 6	-	-		2½-inch	2 10 - 2 4
Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. cwt. 7		7 lb.	6 8	-	- 1	-		2 4
Arsenii iodid	2 10	<u> </u>		4 3 1 6	0 10 0 4	,_	Crepe, N.H.I.:	
	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	- /	3½-inch	2 9 2 0
Arsenii sulphid, rub, pulv. B	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	- 1	- 1	2-inch	
	4 0	,-	-	6 0	1 2	- 1		
Arseno-trifernin tabs. gr. 5 30 safetida opt. (gtt.)	1 9	doz.	1 0 4 3	1 2	0 2		Domette : 6-inch	3 3
	2 10	$\equiv$	1 3	0 4		_ i	3-inch	
safetid. pulv.	8 6	- 1	-		0 2	- 1	2½-inch 0 9	1 7
1	8 2	-		1 0	-	- 1	Flannel:	
	2 5 7 0	3 8		0 31	2 0	_	6-inch	4 0
	1 0	1 6		0 2	4_0	_ 1	3-inch 1 1	
spirin (v. "Acid, acetylsal.")				_			2½-inch 0 11	1 9
	2 10	doz.	0 7	_	-	-	Rubber (pure):	
spirin, soluble, tabs. (Bayer) gr. 7½ 20	2 0	1	1 10				$7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. plain 3 8	6 5
	3 9			0 6		_	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. perforated	6 11 4 6
sthma powder B.P.C 3	3 8			$0 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	_	- 1	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.× $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. N.H.I. plain	4 9
tolax (B. & C.), sell 5s. jar.	1						$5 \text{ ft.} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. plain} \dots 2 5$	4 3
	5 0	_	1 10	7 6	1 5	- 1	$5 \text{ ft.} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. perforated} \dots \dots 2 7$	4 7
ropina B dr. 6		doz.	1 10			0 3	$5 \text{ ft.} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. N.H.I. plain } \dots $ 2 4 5 ft. $\times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. N.H.I. perforated } \dots $ 2 6	3 6 3 9
tropin. sulph B dr. 4	_	-	-	_		0 3	5 ft.× 2½ in. N.H.I. perforated 2 6	3 9
urantii cortex Ang 6					$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-	Elastic web:	
rant. cort. exot	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	$0  6\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	-		3-inch	1 9 1 5
uri bromidum gr. 0 ri chlorid. (7½ gr. tubes) ea. 1		ea.	2 3			1 1		1 ' '
ri chlor. sol. (2%) oz. 2		_		3 3	-	= 1	Elastic web, N.H.I.:	1.0
		`		=			3-inch	1 6
B king powder P.F. I.	7	2 -	0 0	0.01				1
king powder P.F. VIII . 1	7 2		0 8 0	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} $		=	Plaster of Paris:	2.0
	10			$3\frac{1}{2}$	_	_	( 1 ) (21 )	3 0 2 3
Isamum canadensis (v.	-			-			3 7 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
Canada balsam ")	2		1				Suspensory, cotton, best	6 6 5 3
	3	3 0		1 11 (	5		Suspensory, cotton, best 3 0 Suspensory, cotton, sec 9 9	1 4
sam. tolut.	6		1 0 0	0 4 0	11/2		Triangular, plain	0 6
4-				- 1	-2			

<del></del>													
Ba—Bi		_	Cost p	er doz	Sell e	ach		Cost	S	elling P	rice (soli	id or liqui	id)
Da-Di		1	1-yd.	6-yd.	3-4yd.	6-yd.	Bi-Bu	1 lb. or as					Gr
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
Bandages (Ministryof Health			ļ				Bismuthum	s. d.	s. d.		,	,	
Grey, open wove, 42×28 per	sq. in.		2 2		0 5	0 81	Bismuthi benzoas oz.	s. d.	s. a.	s. d.	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 0 7½	s. d.
4-inch	• •	1	2 3	4 2 3 2	$0   5\frac{1}{2}$ $0   4$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	Bismuthi betanaphthol. oz.	3 0		l —	4 6	0 11	_
3-inch	••	** }	1 3	2 8	0 31	$0  0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	Bismuthi carbonas	16 6	_ `	7 1	1 10	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	_
2 ' 1	• •		1 -2	2 0	0 21/2	0 4	Bismuthi citras oz.	1 6	_	<b>—</b>	2 3	$0 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	_
1½-inch	••		1 0	1. 7	0 21/2	0 31	Bismuthi et ammon. citras oz.	2 \ 1	_	_	3 2	0 7½	-
1-inch, 3-yd	••		0 6	0 11	0 2	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	Bismuthi hydroxid oz.	2 2	_	_	3 3	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						_	Bismuthi nitras cryst. oz.	1 1	-	-	2 0	0 4	
White, open wove, 43×27 pe	er sg. in	.: ""	~	*		-	Bismuthi oleas oz.	1 2	_	-	1 10	0 4	
6-inch		.:	<u>`</u>	7 0		1 3	Bismuthi oxidum oz. Bismuthi oxychlorid. oz.	2 0	. —	_	2 6	0 6	
4-inch	••	- ::	2 ~ 8	4 7	$0   6\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss. oz.	2 2		11 1	3 3	0 8	
3-inch	• • •	- 1	2 2	3 5	0 5	0 71	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas oz.	4 2	_		6 3	1 3	_
2½-inch	• •		1 9	2 10	0 4	0 6½ 0 5	Bismuthi phenas oz.	2 9	_		4 2	0 10	
2-inch	*, *	-23	1 6 1 3	2 3	0 3	0 3	Bismuthi salicylas	16 0	_	6 10	1 10	0 4	_
1½-inch 1-inch, 3-yd	5.5	4.4	0 7	1 2	0 21/2		Bismuthi subgallas oz.	1 4	_	<u> </u>	2 0	0 41/2	_
I-inch, 3-yd	••		0 1	1 ~	J 22	0 0	Bismuthi subnitras	14 9	_	6 4	1 8	0 31	
Binders, 11-inch	* *	ea.	-	7 0	_	10 6	Bismuthi tannas oz.	1 10	_	<b> </b>	2 9	0 7	_
Binders, 8-inch	20	ea.	<u> </u>	4 6	l –	7 0	Bismuthi tartras solub. oz.	2 3	_		3 5	0 8	_
							Bismuthi tribromophen. oz.	2 11	_	_	4 4	0 11	_
							Bismuthi valerianas oz.	5 2	_	-	7 9	1 6	
	Cost-	S.	lling	Price (ec	olid or liqu	id)	Blistering oint. V.C.P. I. C	5 8	8 6	2 5	0 8	_	
	I lb.		- Services	11000 100	1	1	Blistering ointment, biniodide	, 0	0 0	2 3	0 0.		
	or as					Gr.	V.C.P	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	_ :	_
at e	stated	16.oz.	4 oz.	l oz	. I dr.	or M	Blisteringtincture, vety. P.F. 16		_	1 4	0 41	_	_
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	. s. c	l.   s. d.	s. d.	Blistering tincture, vety.						
Barbitonum Boz.	1 4	- · · · · · ·	- "	2 6		u.	P.F. 11	7 6	_	3 3	0 101		_
Barbiton., sodium Boz.	2 2	-	-	3 3	8 0 8	-	Blue, Chin., pulv	6 8	9 4	2 6	0 81/2	0 2	_
Barii carb. pur. præc	1.11.	30	1 0		B <sub>1/2</sub> —	-	Blue pill (gr. 4) and black						
Barii carb. coml	0 10	1 3	0 5		1 -	-	draught (3 iss. bot.), sell 9d.	0 2	11 -	2 2	0 103	0 2	
Barii chlorid. pur	1 5	2 3	0 8		21/2	-	Blue, Pruss., pulv Boldo folia	8 2	11 5 5 3	3 3 1 7	0 102	0 1	
Barii hydroxid. pur	3 0	4 6					DIA	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 1	<u> </u>	
Barii nitras pur. cryst	2 4	3 6 1 10 <sup>1</sup>	0 7				Bole Armen	3 6	5 9	1 6	0 5		
Barii nitras coml.	3 6	53	1 6				Borax calcinat.	1 9	2 9	0 9	0 3	_	_
Barii peroxid. anhyd Barii sulphas puriss	2 4	J 3	0 11		'l _	1 _	Borax purif. cryst	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	-	<u> </u>
Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. 4			"			a)	Boracis purif. pulv	0 61	0 10	0 3	0 1.	_	-
oz. box ea.	0 9	each	1 3	:   _	_		Boracis purif. pulv. pkd	- 1	<u> </u>	0 41	$.0   1\frac{1}{2}$	-	_
Barii sulphidum oz.	0 3	_		0 (	0 2	-	Boracis pulv. (Howards)	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 31		_	
Bath-powder P.F. I	0 8	1 0		-	-	-	Borax cryst. (Howards)	0 7	0 101	0 31		_	
Battery solution P.F. III	0 7	0 10				-	Borax coml. cryst	0 5	0 7½ 0 7½		-		
Bay rum (industrial) P.F. IV.a	2 0	3 0	0 10	0 :	3   —		Boracis coml. pulv	44 6	7 lb.		14 lb.	8 0	
Bay rum, indust. 3-oz. bot			-				Bordeaux mixture, C. & D.	77 0	7 10.	4 2	1710.	0 0	
sell 1s.	0 4	0 6	0 2	1		_	Diary, 1919, I. or II	0 10	1 3		_	1-	_
Bay salt cwt.	30 0	7 lb.	2 9		5 0		Boroglycerinum B.P.C.	2 9	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	_
Bay salt gran	0 5	0 8	0 3			_	Bougies (v. "Cereoli")						
Beberinæ sulphas dr.	2 5		_	_	4 0	0 1	Brilliant green oz.	4 0	_	<u> </u>	6 0	1 2	_
Benzaldehydum pur	6 4	_	2 8	0 9	9 0 2	-	Brilliantine, separable, P.F	14 6	_	5 6 5 8	1 4	_	_
Benzaminæ hydrochlor. dr.	3 11	1—	-	1 -	6 9	0 2	Brilliantine, unseparable, P.F.	15 0	-	5 8	1 6	_	_
Benzamin. lactas dr.	3 11		_		6 9	0 2	Bromaurum (B. & C.) 1-oz.,				*		
Benzenum	1 5	1 9	0		3 -	-	sell 4s. 6d.; 2-oz. 8s. 6d. Bromidia (Battle), unstd. 4 oz.	4 7		6 101	1 9	0 3	
Benzoinum Sumat	4 _6	C 0	2 (		7 0 1 6 0 1		Bromo Adonis, unstd. 3vi.	4 7		4 8	1 2	0 2	_
Benzoini pulv	4 0	6 0	0 8		$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} & - \end{bmatrix}$		Bromoformum oz.	0 11				0 11	_
Benzol coml	0 9		-	1	3 0 3		Bromum oz.	0 3	_	_	1 6	0 4	_
Benzonaphthol oz. Benzyl benzoas oz.	0 7		1		0 0 3	_	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) doz.	5 0	ea.	0 8	_	· —	-
Berberidis pulv	4 2	6 3	1 10	0 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1	-	Bromural oz.	10 0	-	_	_	3 0	-
Berberinæ sulph dr.	2 9	-	_	-	4 10	0 2	Bromural tabs.gr. 5 20	3 0	doz.	2 9	_	_	-
Betol oz.	3 4	_	-	5	0 1 0	-	Brucina oz.	4 6	-	_	6 9	1 4	-
"Bipp"	24 0	-	10 4			-	Brucinæ sulphas oz.	4 6	-		6 9	1 4	_
Bird-lime (Ang.)	2 6	3 9	1 2	2 0	1 -	-	Bryoniæ alb. rad	1 3	1 10½	0 7 3 0	0 2 0 10	0 11	_
Bird-lime (Ang.) 7-lb. tins	16 8		-	–	-	-	Buchu folia Burgundy mixture, C. & D.	6 8	- 3	3 0	0 10	0 12	
	10 6		4 (		0 0 2	=	Diary, 1919, I. or II	0 9	1 2	_	1 - 1	_	·
Bismulait (D. F.) Bismulait c. salol (D. F.)	3 4 5 9	5 6 6 9	1 3	0	8 -	] =	Butyl-chloral hydras oz.	1 4			2 2	0 5	-
Bismulait c. salol (D. F.)	, 7 7	0 0		, ,	1.			4					

	Cost	Sol Sol	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	D
	-	Sel	ang Ffl	)	Ji iiquit	
Ву—Са	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr or M
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bynin (A. & H.) 20 oz. Byno hypophosph., etc. 20 oz.	3 9 4 10½	<u> </u>	1 2	0 4		
Dyno nypophospii., etc. 20 02.	1 102	1	• "			
C		1				
Cactina pellets 100	2 8	doz.	0 6	1 101	0 4	
Cadmii bromidum oz.	lii			1 8	0 4	_
Cadmii iodidum oz.	2 0	-	-	3 0	0 7	-
Caffeina oz.	1 9 3 0	Ξ	- 1	3 0° 4 6	0 6	_
Caffeinæ benzoas oz.	1 4			2 4	0 5	
offeinæ citras efferv	4 8	_	2 0	0 7	-	_
ffeinæ hydrobrom oz.	2 9	1111	-	4 3	0 11	_
oz.  Infleinæ iodidum oz.  Infleinæ salicylas oz.	7 0 3 8			10 6 5 6	2 0 1 1	
affeinæ salicylas oz.	2 5	_		3 8	0 81	_ =
Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas oz.	2 1	_	-	3 3	0 8	-
Diffeinæ valerianas oz.	3 10	-:	0 10	6 0 0 3	1 2	_
Alami aromatici rad.	1 10	4 6	1 4	0 4		
Calamina artif. P.F	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 41/2	1	_
Calamina præp. opt	2 4	3 6	1 0	$0 \cdot 3\frac{1}{2}$	_	-
Calamina præp. sec	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	-	_
Calcium			9			
alcii acetas	4 9	-	2 1	0 7	0 1	-
l'alcii acetylsalicyl: oz.	1 10	-	-	2 9	0 7	-
elcii bromidum oz.	0 5	0 8	0 3	1 8 0 1	0 4	
alcii carbonas præcip	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 21		
alcii chlorid. coml	0 6	0 9	0 3	—		-
alcii chlorid. cryst	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	-	-
alcii chlorid. gran oz.	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	0 3	
alcii formas oz.	0 4	_	_	0 7	0 2	_
lcii glycerophos oz.	1 0	-	-	1 6	0 4	-
alcii guaiacol-sulphonas oz.	9 0	1 -	-	13 6	2 7	_
alcii hydras	0 8	1 6	0 5 2 0 4	0 1½ 0 1½		
alcii hydras coml oz.	0 7			0 101		_
alcii iodid oz.	2 6	l	-	3 9	0 9	-
alcii lactas	0 9	6 6	2 8	0 - 7	0 1 0 3	
alcii lactophos oz.	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3		
lcii oxalas oz.	0 4	-	-	0 6	0 2	
elcii peroxid oz.	2 0	-	-	3 0	0 7	-
dcii phosphas	1 8 0 10	2 6	0 8			
dcii phosph. acid. pulv	1 5	1 3 2 2	0 7	0 2		-
alcii phosph. di-acid	5 0	-	2 2	0 7	0 1	-
lcii phosph. mono-acid	5 3	4 6	2 3	0 7	0 1	-
lcii saccharas	0 4	0 6	1 3	- J		
lcii sulphocarb oz.	0 6	1 -	-	0 9	0 2	-
lcii superphos. coml	0 3		0 2	-	-	
lx chlorinata	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 2 0 1		_
lx sulphurata oz.	100	-		0 6	0 1	_
1		F .	1		-	
lendulæ flor	7 0	-	3 0	0 9	0 2	-
If lymph (v. "Lymph")  If scour mixture V.C.P C	1 8	2 6	1 _	_	_	_
If scour powder V.C.P	3 6	5 6	-	-	-	-
lumbæ radix	1 4	2 0		0 2	-	1 -
lumbæ rad. pulv.	10 6	2 6	0 9	0 3 1 3	0 2	[ ]
mbogia	110 0		14 0	11 3	10 4	

	Cost	Se	lling Pri	ice (solid	or liquid	)
Ca	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
Cambogiæ pulv. Camphora (flores) Camphora (l-oz. tab.) Camphora (l-oz. tab.) Camphora (l-oz. tab.) Camphora monobrom. Ocamph. salicyl. Ocamphor pilules, sell 1s. bot Canada balsam Canada balsam Canellæ cortex Canellæ corte pulv. Cannabin. tannas Ocanthanidinum B g Cantharidis Chinensis Cantharidis Chin. pulv. Caoutchouc Capers Capsici fructus Capsici fructus Capsici fructus Capsici fruct. pulv. sec. Capsicin. Ocaramel sicc. Carbo anim. purif. Carbo anim. gran. Carbo anim. gran. Carbo ligni	or as stated  s. d. 12 6 6 0 6 7 6 9 7 1 5 2 8 7 0 8 6 0 7 0 8 6 0 7 0 8 6 0 7 0 8 6 0 7 0 8 6 0 7 1 8 8 4 8 10 6 8 3 2 9 3 4 7 0 1 1 4 1 5 8 1 6 1 1 0 5 1 0 5	16 oz.	s. d. 5 4 2 7 - 4 0 0 3 3 0 3 9 - 3 6 4 6 8 0 1 5 1 3½ 1 4 - 7 2 5 0 8 0 5½ 1 3½ 1 3½ 1 3½ 1 4 - 7 2 5 1 3½ 1 4 - 7 2 5 1 3½ 1 3½ 1 3½ 1 3½ 1 3½ 1 3½ 1 3½ 1	3. d 1 5 0 8 0 8½ 0 9 2 2 4 0 1 2 0 10½ 1 1 9 0 1 2½ 2 2 4½ 0 4½ 0 4½ 0 4½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 0 1½ 0 0 1½ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	s. d. 0 3 0 1½	
Carbo ligni salicis pulv. Carbon disulphidum	. 1 1	1 8 5 6	0 4½ 0 6 1 7	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{array}$	0 1	=
Carbon tetrachlorid Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec	1 5 2 0 6 0	2 10 5 0 —	0 10 1 8 2 8	0 3 0 6 0 9	0 1 0 1½	=
Carminum opt o.	100		=	7 6 5 3	1 6 1 1	0 7* 0 5*

Capsulæ	Cost	Selling per b	Price ox of
Capsuræ	per 1,000	36	24
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Apiol. M 3	28 0	2 6	1 10
Apiol. M 5	42 6	3 1	2 3
Apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) B	50 0	3 10	2 7
Benzyl benz. M 3	15 0	1 9	1 4
Blaudii pil. gr. 5	10 6	1 5	1 2
Blaud. pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3	16 0	1 9	1 4
Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{50})$ B	15 6	1 8	1 3
Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych B	13 6	1 8	1 3
Blaud. pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1)	16 0	1 9	1 4
Casc. sag. ext. liq. M 20	18 6	1 11	1 5
Casc. sag. ext. liq. M 30	30 0	2 8	1 11 -
Casc. sag. ext. liq. M 60	35 0	2 11	2 2
Cinnam, et quin.	22 6	2 3	1 8
Colchicin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ C	21 0	2 0	1 7
Colchicin.salicyl.gr. 50 C	36 0	3 0	2 2
Copaibæ (Maran.) M 5	15 0	1 9	1 4
Copaibæ (Maran.) M 10	25 0	2 4	1 9
Copaibæ (Maran.) M 15	36 0	3 0	2 2
Copaib. et cubeb. et buchu M 10	60 0	4 7	3 2
Copaib. et cubeb. et ol. santal. M 10	60 0	4 7	3 2
Creosoti in oleo M 1	10 6	1 5	1 2
Creosoti in oleo M 2	13 6	1 8	1 3
Creosoti in oleo M 3	16 0	1 9	1 4
Ergotæ ext. gr. 3	30 0	2 4	1 9

	Cost	Selling	Price		Cost	Sell	ling Pri	e (solid	or liquid	
Caps	Cost	per b	oox of	Ca—Ch	1 1ь.					
Cups	per 1,000	36	24		or as	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr	Gr.
	1			*	stated					
Capsulæ vel Perles—(cont.) Filicis maris M 5	s. d.	2. d.	s. d.	Carron oil P.F.	s. d.	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 2½	s. d.	2. d.
E't' '	31 0 52 0	2 8 4 0	1 11 2 10	Carui fructus	1 6	2 3	0 8	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$		
Filicis maris M 15	65 0	4 10	3 5	Carui fruct. pulv	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 31/2	_	_
Filicis maris M 20	76 0	5 7	.3 10	Carui fruct. pulv. (coarse)	2 0	3 0	0 101	-	-	-
Filicis maris M 30	114 0	_	5 3	Caryophyllum sec	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 31	-	-
Guaiacol. in oleo M 1	16 0 30 0	1 9 2 4	1 4	Caryophylli arom. opt Caryophylli pulv. sec	4 5 3 0	4 6	2 0 1 4	0 7 0 4½		
Guaiacol. in oleo 11(3	45 0	3 6	1 9 2 6	Caryophylli pulv. sec Gascara evac. (P.D.) fl.	10 6	15 9	4 6	1 2	0 2	_
Hæmoglobin. gr. 3	15 0	1 9	1 3	Cascara aperient arom. (v.						
Hæmoglobin.gr.5	21 0	2 0	1 7	"Elix. cascaræ")						
Ichthyol. M 3	16 0	1 9	1 4	Cascarilla	4 6 4 0	6 0	2 0 1 8½	0 7 0 51	0 1 0 1	-
Ichthyol. M 5	21 0 38 0	2 0 3 2	1 7 2 4	Casein. (solub.) Casein. alb. lev.	4 3	6 5	1 101		0 1	_
Lecithin. gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ Lecithin. $(1\frac{1}{2})$ et paraf. liq. (30)	60 0	4 6	3 2	Cassiæ cort. pulv	1 8	2 6	0 81			_
Menthol. valer. M 5	58 0	4 5	3 1	Cassiæ fructus	1 9	_	0 9	0 3	-	_
Ol. cajuputi M 2	16 0	1 9	1 4	Cassiæ pulpa	4 9	-	2 2	0 7	-	-
Ol. caryoph. M 2	16 0	1 9 2 3	1 4 1 8 -	Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C	2 0 0 11	3 6 1 6	0 10½ 0 5⅓			=,
Ol. cinnam. M 2	44 0	3 6	2 6	Catechu pulv	1 10	3 0	0 103		=	
Ol. morrhuæ M 10	16 0	1 9	1 4	Catechu nigrum	0 11	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$		0 11/2	-	-
Ol. morrhuæ M 15	21 0	2 0	1 7	Catechu nigri pulv	1111	2 101	0 10	0 3	-	-
Ol. morrhuæ M 20	25 0 36 0	2 4 3 0	1 9 2 5	Catheters, gum-elast., sell 1s. 2 Catheters, soft rubber (to size 1	d. each.	1s. 3d e	OVE	r size 1	7 1 <sub>0</sub> 0	3
Ol. morrhuæ II(30	26 0	2 4	1 9	Caulophyllin oz.	2 4	<u> </u>	1 -	3 6	0 8	· —
Ol. morrh. (30) et creosot. (2)	36 0	3 0	2 2	Celerina 8 oz.	7 5		5 7	1 5	0 3	-
Ol. olivæ M 15	28 0	2 6	1 11	Cellulese wadding	1 3	2 0 3 9		0 21	_	-
Ol. olivæ M 30	33 0	2 11 2 0	2 2 1 8	Cera alba in massa Cera alba in placentis	2 6 2 9	3 9 4 2	1 1 1 1 2½	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	<u> </u>	_
Ol. ricini M 30	30 0	2 4	1 9	Cera carnauba (grey)	1 10	3 0	1 0	0 3		
Ol. ricini M 60	45 0	3 6	2 6	Cera flava Ang	3 0	4 6	1 31		_	<b>—</b> `
Ol. santal. M 5	50 0	3 10	2 9	Cera flav. exot.	2 4	3 6 3 8	1 0	0 31	_	-
Ol. santal. M 74	70 0 86 0	5 0	3 5 4 3	Cera flav. exot. (1-oz. tab.) Cera flava Gall.	2 5 2 4	3 6	1 1 1 1 0	0 4		_
Ol. santal. II( 10	65 0	4 10	3 5	Cera flav. tabs.	2 5	3 8	1 1	0 31	_	_
Ol. tereb. rect. M 5	13 0	1 5	1 2	Cera Japonica	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	-	_
Ol. tereb. rect. M 10	15 0	1 9	1 3	Ceratum calaminæ	1 9 3 10	2 7 5 9	0 9 1 8	0 2½ 0 5⅓		-
Picis M 5	13 0	1 5 1 11	1 2 1 5	Ceratum cetacei	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5		
Syrup. Eastoni 3j	27 0	2 6	1 9	Scruttan supsins						
Syrup, glyceroph. co. M 30 C	21 0	2 0	1 7	Cereoli—see previous column				- 01		
Syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j	30 0 18 0	2 8	1 11	Ceresin coml. alb	1 5	2 2 2 θ	0 8	0 2	-	-
Syrup, hypoph. co. 3j	18 0 24 0	1 11 2 3	1 5 1 8	Cerii oxalas oz.	0 5			0 9	0 2	
Tereben	16 0	1 9	1 4	Cerii oxidum oz.	1 8	-	1	2 6	0 6	-
Tinct. quin. am. M 30	17 6	1 10	1 5	Cetaceum	2 9	3 9 5 9		0 4	-	-
Tinct. quin. am. 3j.	22 6	2 3	1 8	Cetacei pulv	3 10	2 3	1 8 0 8	0 5		
	<del></del>			Charta epispast: (11 in.×8 in.)	<b>—</b>	each	1 3	-	-	_
		Cost	Sell	Cheshire red bot. V.C.P. C	1 3	1 10	1 -	-	-	
Cer				Chinosol oz.	3 3 2 5	3 8	1 1	0 4	1_0	
		per doz.	per doz.		8 6	_	-	1 2	0 3	_
				Chloral formamidum oz.	1 8	-	-	2 6	0 6	-
Cereoli (Bougies)		s. d.	s. d.	Chloral hydras C oz.	0 8 2 0	1 =		1 0	0 3	
Acid. tannic. gr. 2		1 6	3 0	Chloralamid oz.	1	i =		1 8	0 4	
Bellad. ext. gr. 2	В	1 6	3 0	Chloralose oz.	1 0	-	-	1 6	0 4	-
Cocainæ gr. ½	B, F	1 6	3 0	Chlorbutol oz.		-	-	3 3	0 8	0 3*
Cocainæ gr. 1	B, F	2 3	4 6 3 6	Chloretone (P.D.) oz. Chlorobrom (Burgoyne) 8 oz.			2 7	6 3 0 8	1 0	
Iodof. et morph. B.P.C.	<i>B</i> , ex		3 6	Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	6 0	=	2 7 3 3		0 2	
Morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½	. B, F	1 3	2 6	Chlorodyn. transp. P.F. B, F	11 0	_	6 3	1 8	0 3	-
Ol. eucal. (m. 5) et iodof. (gr. 5)		1 9	3 6	Chlorodynum vet. V.C.P. B, F		. —	5 4	1 5	<b>—</b> .	-6
Opii ext. gr. l	. B, F . B, F	1 6	3 0 3 6	Chlorodynum (v. "Tinct. chlor.et morph. 1885")			}		7	
Protargol 2%	5, 1	1 6	3 6 3 0		4 7	-	3 1	0 10	_	
								1		

	Cost	Se	Iling Pr	ice (soli	d or liqu	iid)		Cost	5	elling P	rice (sol	id or liqu	id)
Ch—Co	1 lb. or as stated.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	l dr.	Gr.	Со	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr	Gr. or M
Chlorof. (ex s.v. meth.) C Chlorof. (ex s.v.r.) C Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. B Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C. B	s. d. 7 2 11 0 10 3 11 0	s. d. - - -	s. d. 4 6 6 9 6 8 7 0	s. d. 1 3 1 9 1 9 1 10	s. d. — 0 4 0 4	5.1	Collodia Collodium	s. d. 7 2 3 2 7 2	s. d. — —	s. d. 2 9 1 3 2 9	s. d 0 9 0 4 0 9	s. d. 0 1½ - 0 1½	s. d.
Chlorof, camphorat. B.P.C. C Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.) oz. Chlorophyl. (spirit-sol.) oz. Chondrus crispus elect. Chrismol (A. & H.) 20 oz. Chromii sulphas	8 4 3 4 1 0 3 4 10 8	- 1 6 4 0	- 0 6 1 0 4 7	1 5 5 0 5 0 0 2 0 3 1 2	0 3 1 0 1 0 - - 0 2		Collodium anodyn. B.P.C. B Collod. bellad. B.P.C. B Collodium callosum P.F Collodium flexile Collodium flex, meth Collodium salicylic. B.P.C	14 6 11 6 12 9 7 10 3 6 7 6		5 6 4 3 - 3 1 1 6 3 1	1 6 1 2 1 4 0 10 0 5 0 10	0 3 0 2 0 4 0 2, 0 1 0 2	
Chrysarobinum oz. Cimicifugæ rhizoma Cimicifug, rhiz. pulv Cimicifugin oz. Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulv. Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulv.	0 11 2 0 3 2 2 6 5 4 4 0 3 9	111111	0 10½ 1 5 - 2 3½ 1 8½ 1 8	1 5 0 3 0 5 3 9 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 6 0 6	0 4 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1½ 0 1		Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. Collodium stypticum B.P.C. Collod. styptic. meth Collodium vesicans C oz. Collod. vesic. meth oz. Collod. vesic. "98 C oz.	7 6 8 6 9 6 1 10 1 6 2 2		3 3	0 10 1 0 1 0 2 9 2 3 3 0	0 2 0 2 0 2 0 6 0 5 0 7	
inchonæsuccirub.cortexinchonæsuccirub.cort.parv.inchonæsuccirub.cort.pulv.inchonidinaoz.inchonidinæhydroch.oz.	2 9 4 6 6 6 5 0		1 3 1 11 —	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6 \\ 11 & 0 \\ 8 & 9 \end{array}$	0 1 0 1 2 0 1 6	- 0 8* 0 7*	Collosol argentum (Crookes) 3iv. Collosol arsen. (Crookes) 3iv. Collosol bismuthum (Crookes)	3 0 4 6	_	4 6 6 9	1 2 1 9	0 2 0 3	
Inchonidinæ sulphas oz. Inchonina	4 8 4 6 3 0 3 8 2 8			7 8 6 9 4 6 5 6 4 0	1 3 1 4 1 0 1 1 0 9	0 6* 0 6* - -		4 6 3 5 4 2 1 10 <sup>1</sup>		5 2 7 4	1 9 1 4 1 10 0 8½	0 3 0 3 0 4 0 2	
innamomi cort. opt. innamomi cortex sec. innam. cort. parv. innamomi pulv. opt. innam, pulv. sec.	4 0 3 4 1 9 3 6 2 6	6 0 5 0 2 9 5 3 3 9		0 6 0 4½ 0 3 0 5 0 4½	0 1 - - 0 1	11111	Collosol iodine in oil (Crookes) 3iv. Collosol manganese (inj.)	3 9	- -	5 71/2	1 5	0 3	_
linical Thermometers:  ½-min. lens, sell 4s. 3d. ea.; 1 ½-min. round, 3s. ea.; 1-mi 2s. 6d. ea.	-min. le	ens, <b>3</b> s. 9	d. ea. ;	2-min.	lens, 3		Ziv. Collosol sulphur (Crookes) Zviij. Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.), 4-oz. sell 4s. 6d.; 8-oz.	3 0 2 7½	-	-		0 2 0 1	<u>-</u>
obalti chlorid oz. obalti nitras oz. balti sulphas . oz. caina . B, F dr. cainæ hydrobrom. B, F dr. ocainæ hydrochlor. B, F dr. ocainæ nitras B, F dr. ocainæ salicyl. B, F dr. ocainæ sulphas B, F dr.	0 9½ 0 9 0 9 4 6 4 10 4 0 4 2 4 7 4 7 3 10	-   -   -   -   5 9		1 3 1 2 1 2 1 2 	0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 6 9 7 3 6 0 6 3 6 11 6 11 0 1	- 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3	Colocynthidis pulpæ pulv Colocynthidis "Turc." pulv. Colofine (Oppenheimer) † lb. Composition essence P.F Composition powder P.F Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C. Conf. opii	2 6	7 2 - - 5 2 - 3 9	2 9 2 0 4 6 1 5 1 8½ 1 6 1 9 1	0 9 0 6 1 2 0 6 0 5 0 6 0 4 1	0 1 1 0 1½ 0 1 0 2	
occi pulv	4 10 2 4 2 2 3 5 2 7 2 9	7 3 3 6 3 3	2 1 1 0 1 0 - -	0 7 0 3½ 0 3½ - -	0 1 - 5 2 3 11 4 2	- - 0 2 0 2 0 2	Conf. rutæ, pulv	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	-   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	2 5 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	) 1 - ) 1 ) 2 - ) 1 - 3	4
plchi-sal capsules, unstd.  B 100 plchici corm. exot. pulv. (20) plchici sem. pulv. plchicina B gr.	2 0 6 0 2 9 3 0 0 7 0 7	doz.		- D 4 D 5	0 1	1 2 1 2	Coninæ hydrobrom         B gr.           Containers—see next page           Copaiba opt.         3           Copaibæ resina         oz.           Copal elect.         3           Copal (Manila)         2           Coriandri fruct.         0           Coriand. fruct. pulv.         1	8 2 8	5 0 1 4 9 1 4 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 0	- 1 5 0 2 0 4 0	0 0 4 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	3 -	- O

C						Cost	Se	lling Pr	ice (solid	or liquid	1)
Containers (retail charge):					Cr—De			1	1	1	1
Medicine and Poison Bottle	S:			6.11	Cr—De	1 lb.	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.	Gr.
Sell s, d,		Sel	d.	Sell s. d.		stated	10 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	ı ar.	Gr. or M
	oz.		3   20 oz			1		1	1	1	
	2 oz.		$3\frac{1}{2}$ 32 oz		C	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	ó oz.	0	4 40 oz	0 8	Creta præcip. (v. "Calcii carb. præcip.").						
6 oz., 8 oz 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$			1		Creta præparata	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1		
Ointment Pots:	tonnere	d Bottles	Powder	Bottles:	Creta præparata rub	0 7	0 101		0 1		-
Sell Sell	otoppere	Sel		Sell	Crocus placent oz.	3 6		-	5 3	1 0	- ,
s. d		s. 0		s. d.	Crocus Valent.   oz.	12 8	_	-	-	3 8	1 3*
,, 2	oz.		7   $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 oz. 8   2 oz		Crocus valent, pulv. oz.	13 8	.—	-	-	3 10	1 4*
	0Z. 0Z		9 4 oz		Cryogenine 10 gm.	3 0		-	13 6	2 0	_
	oz.		0 6 oz		Cryogenine tabs. gr. 4 10	1 6	doz.	2 9	0 7	_	-
	oz.	0'1			Croup embrocation P.F Cubebæ fructus	6 0	6 9	2 0 2 8	0 7		
					Cubebæ fruct. pulv	7 3	_	3 2	0 10	0 13	
	Cost	Selli	ng Price (solid	or liquid)	Cucumber cream P.F.V	3 0	_	1 4	0 4		-3
	1		1		Cucumber paste	3 8	5 6	1 7	0 5	-	-
CoCr	1 lb.	16	4 1	111	Cucumber pomade	13 0	-	5 7	1 6	-	
	or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz. 1 oz.	l dr. Gr.	Cudbear	2 1	_	1 0	0 31	-	-
	1		. ,		Cumini fructus	2 0	3 0	0 101		_	
Coriand. fruct. pulv. (crs.)	s. d.	1 9	$\begin{bmatrix} s. & d. \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s. & d \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	s d s. d.	Cumini fruct. pulv Cumini fruct. pulv. (crs.)	2 6 2 4	3 9 3 6	1 2 1 0	0 4 0 31		/
Corn solvent (v. "Collod.			1 12		Cumini fruct. pulv. (crs.)	2 4	3 0	1 0	U 3½		3
callos.'')					Cuprum						- 8
Cornu cervi rass	1 3	1 101	$0 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 2$		Cupri ammon. sulph	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	_	F
Coryfin oz.		_	-   -	4 7 0 2	Cupri carb. pur	4 0	6 0	1 81	0 6		- 9
Coster's paste Cotarninæ hydroch. B dr.	9 2 2 5	_	- 0 8	0 2 -	Cupri chlorid. pur	3 0	4 6	1 31/2		-	- 9
Cotarninæ nydroch. B dr.				3 7 0 2 3 7 0 2	Cupri nitras	3 8	5 8	1 8	0 6		- 3
Cotoin dr.			$\equiv 1 \equiv 1$	12 0 0 4	Cupri oleas	5 0	7 6 4 5	2 2 1 5	0 7	0 1	_
				12 010 4	Cupri oxid. nig oz.	3 3	4 5	1 5	1 2	0 3	
	1	Opt,	1	Sec.	Cupri oxid. pur oz. Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugo)	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 5		_
	Cost	Sell	Sell Cost	Sell   Sell	Cupri sulphas	1 8	2 6	0 83	2		- 8
	per lb.		per per lh	per ple per	Cupri sulphas coml. opt	0 7	0 10		0 1	-	- 1
y	-		carton per ib.	cartor	- Cupii suipii. comi cwt.	52 0	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	9 0	-
Cotton-wool:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	Cupri sulph. coml. pulv	0 83	1 1	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	<u> </u>	_	-
1 lb		2 9	- 15	2 5 -	Cupri sulphas exsic	2 6	3 9	1 1 2 7	0 4	-	-
8 oz		1 9	<b>—</b> 1 8	1 6 -	Cuprum (filings)	6 0		2 7 2 3	0 8		
4 oz	2 0	1 1	1 4 1 10	0 10 1 0	Cuprum (foil) Cuprum (turnings)	4 0	6 0	1 8		0 1	-
2 oz	2 2 2 2	0 7 0 41	0 10 2 0	0 6 0 8 0 3 0 6	Cupi um (turmingo)			- "			
1 OZ	112 3	10 42	- · z z	10 3210 0	Curcumæ rhizoma	0 8	1 0	0 31	0 1	-	- 1
	1.				Curcumæ rhiz. pulv	1 1	1 8	0 6	0 2	<b>—</b>	-
*	Cost	Se	lling Price (sol	id or liquid)	Curcumæ rhiz. pulv. (crs.)	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 11	r —	
	1 lb. or as	16 oz.	4 oz. 1 oz.	1 dr. Gr.	Currie powder P.F. I	3 2	4 9 3 0	1 4½ 0 10⅓	0 41 0 3	n	
	stated	.5 02.	1 02.	or M	Currie powder P.F. II Cydoniæ semina	11 0	3 0	4 9	1 3		
	s d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d.   s. d	0 11: (7 ) ( 0	0 9	_	1 2	0 4	0 1	
Coumarinum oz.	1 8	_	- 2 6	0 6 -							
Creme d'amandes, scented	6 6	10 0	2 10 0 9		D						
Creme d'amandes, unscented	5 6	8 8	2 6 0 8		Dakin's solution conc	0 11	1 4		0 11	_	
Cremor bismuthi P.F	4 6	6 9	2 0 0 7 1 7 0 6		Dale's plaster P.F C	2 6	7 5	1 1 2 1	0 4	_	_
Cremor frigidum P.F. II Cremor frigidum P.F. VII	2 0		0 10 0 0 3		Dammar gum Daturæ tatulæ pulv	4 9 5 0	7 5	2 1 2 2	0 7	0 1	
Crem. frigid. "American"	2 0		3 102 0 3		Daturina B gr.	2 0					4 0
P.F	2 0	_	0 101 0 3		Daturinæ sulph B gr.	2 0		l		_	4 0
Crem. frigid. "theatrical"			-								
P.F	1 10	2 9	0 10   -		Decocta						
Cremor frigid. 1-oz. jar sell Is.	1			0.0	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7	3 0	-	1 5	0 5	0 1	-
Creosoti carbonas oz.	1 6	_	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & - \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & - \end{bmatrix}$	Dec. agropyri recens	1 0	1 6	0 6 0 10	0 2 0 3		_
Creosotum C	2 6	_	- 3 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & - \\ 0 & 9 & - \end{bmatrix}$	Dec. aloes co	1 10		1 4	0 5	0 1	
Cresol	1 5	2 2	$0  7\frac{1}{2}  0  2\frac{1}{2}$		Dec. aloes co. recens	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4		
Creta cum camphora, 12½ p.c.	2 0	3 0	$0 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 3$	-   -	Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7	4 9	_	2 2	0 7	0 1	
Creta c. camph. 10 per cent.	1 5	2 2	0 71 0 2	-   -	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7	5 8	-	2 5	0 -8	0 11/2	-,-
Creta Gallica (tab.)	0 10	1 3	$0  4\frac{1}{2}  0  1\frac{1}{2}$		Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7	4 8	-	2 0	0 7	0 1	-
Creta Gall. pulv. cwt.	37 0	71Ь.	3 4 14 lb.	6 6	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7	3 2	20	1 5	0 5	0 1	
Cretæ Gall, pulv	0 5	0 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec.	2 0 4 5	3 0	0 101 2 0	0 3 0 7	0 1	
Cretæ Gall. pulv. subtil	0 61	0 10	0 2 0 1	1 - 1 -	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7	4 2	' -	12 0	0 1	0 1	

#### DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescriptions, as follows:

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 9.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:

	Size.		Dose 3j.	Dose 3ij.	Dose 3iv.	Dose 3j.
3j. 3ij. 3iij. 3iv. 3vj.	••	00	s. d. 1 0 1 6 	s. d. 0 10 1 2 1 6 1 10	s. d. 0 9 1 0 1 3 1 6 2 0	s. d. 0 8 0 10 1 0 1 2 1 6
Zviij.		••		_	2 6	1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures etc., should be priced by Method 2.

							- 1	S.	a.
	Gargles, Lotions, Injections	••		818	910	••	8 oz.	1	6
1	Pills and powders	••	0.0	0-0	••	••	12	1	6
	Catchets and dry-filled capsules		0-6	0-0		••	12	`2	6
ı	Ointments, mixed	~	0-0		l oz.	1s. 3d.,	, 2 oz.	- 1	6
ı	Suppositories, bougies, pessaries		••	••			12	2	0
ı	Small shaped blisters			9-0	••		each	- 1	0
۱	Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in.	A-A	4.4	0.0			each	2	6

When this method is employed, the first dispenser of the prescription should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M | e | l | b | o | r | a | c | i | s

is the one that should be adopted,

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The selling prices in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

#### B. Prices of containers are given in the list. (See p. 9.)

C. Special "oncost" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special establishment charges of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

				s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature	• •	***	019	0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections	•••	0-0	. 0-0	0 8
Emulsions	010	0-0	••	0 10
Pills and weighed powders	0-0		doz.	0 10
	••	0-0		0 9
	••			0 8
	•••		doz.	1 3
	•••	••	doz.	1 4
Plasters	••	••		1 8
Granules, pastilles, trochisci, capsules		••	doz.	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pi	ills		doz. 36	l. extra.
4: 1 1		_		

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the basis given above.

_										
		1	Cost	1 5	Selling	Pri	ce (sol	id or liq	uid	)
-	DeDo		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz	. 40	z.	l oż.	1 di		Gr.
f				<del> </del>	-	, -	,		-	
r	Decocta—(cont.)		s. d.	s. d.	s. d	٠	s. d.	s.	d.	š. d.
2	Dec. hæmat. conc. I to 7		2 10	1 -	1	3	0 5	0	1	
	Dec. hæmatoxyli recens	- 1	1 2	1 9		7	0 2	-	.	_
	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7	-	4 6 3 6		2	0 6	0 7 0 5			
-	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 C	-	46		2	3	0 8		$\frac{1}{2}$	_
	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. 1 to 70	_	4 0	_	1	9	0 7			_
-	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7	4	4 3	-		0	0 7			. —
	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7	3	3 2	_	1	5	0 5	0 1	1	_
	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc.	1	5 8	J _	2 1	0	0 9	0 1	1/2	
	Dec. sarsæ Jam. co. conc.	1	, ,					"	4	
	1 to 7	5		I -		- 1	0 8		1/2	_
7	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. l to 7	1 4 2		_	_	- 1	0 7 0 5	0 1		_
٠	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7	1 7		_		,	0 3 0 10⅓		1	_
;	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7	3		_	1	6	0 5	0 1	1	_
ı	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7	5		-		- 1	0 7	0 1		_
ı	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7	2	7	_	1 :	2 (	0 4	0 1		_
	Dermatol oz.	2	10	_	_	1	4 3	0 10		_
١	Devonshire oils V.C.P	0		_		2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-		_
1	Dextrin. alb	0	91	1 3 0 11			$1\frac{1}{2}$	_		_
	Dextrin, flav	0	7	0 11	0 3	31 (	, ,	_		_
ı	tabs. sell 2s.									
	Dial tabs 100	8	0	doz.	1 6		- 1	_		_
	Diamidophenol. hyd oz.	1	5	_	_	2	2 2	0 4 6 0	1,	_ ) 3
	Diamorphin. hyd. B, F dr. Diapente P.F	3	8	2 3	0 8	1	21		1	
	Diastasum oz.	.3	.0	_	_	4		0 11		_
L	Dichloramin. T oz.	2	0	_	-	3		0 7		<del></del>
	Digalen C 15 c.c. Digifoline tabs 25	3 2	2	doz.	1 10	8	6	1 4		_
l	Digifoline tabs 25 Digipuratum liq 10 c.c.	l	9	doz.		2	_	1 6		_
fi	Digipuratum pulv. gr. 15	1	4	-	_		-	_	0	2
	Digipuratum pulv. gr. 15 Digipuratum tabs. 1½ gr. 12	1	4	doz.	2 0		-			_
	Digitalin. amorph C gr. Digitalin. cryst C gr.	0	10		_		_	_	10	
	Digitalin. cryst C gr. Digitaline granules, unstd.	Ü	Ĭ						1	-
ı	Nativelle) 40	2	11	doz.	1 4		-			-
	Digitalis fol. Ang	2	9		1 3 1 0	0	5	0 1		_
	Dimol pulverettes 100 Dimol syrup 4 oz. fl	3	5	doz.		1	4	0 3		_
		23	6	-	_	-	- 1	7 0	1	5*
_	Diosene Prunier tabs	<u>,</u> -	-	doz.	1 2	1	-	1 0		-
	Diuretin pulv. oz. Diuretin tabs. gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ 20	4	0 4	doz.	1 3	6	_0	1 2		_
		3	0	_		4	6	0 11		
			-	٠						
	Dog Remedies		1							
E		Sel	1	Dogp	ills, pu	ırgai	tive V	C.P.		
	I B, F per doz.	1	8	II.			per d	oz.	1	8
D	ll pills, astringent V.C.P	1		Dog pi	iis, to	nic			1	8
Γ	II B, F per doz. Oog pills, condition V.C.P.	1	8				per o	102.	-	0
	per doz.	1	8	Dogp	ills, to	nic \				
D	log pills, cough V C.P.	1		D.	:11.		per o		2	0
Г	per doz. Dog pills, distemper V.C.P.	1	8	Dog p	ilis, w	orm	per o		3	0
	I per doz.	1	8	Dogp	ills, w	orm				
D	Dog pills, distemper V C.P.			D	1		per		2	6
Г	II per doz. Og pills, purgative, V.C.P.	1	8	Dog p	owder	, wo	rm V.	oz.	0	4
_	I per doz	1	8					02.	ľ	

per doz. 1 8

	Cost   Selling Price (solid or liquid							Cost Selling Pr			rice (solid or liquid)		
Do-El	I Ib. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr. G	r. M	El—Em	l lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.
Dog Remedies—(cont.) Dog soap, eucalypt Dog soap eucalypt. C. & D., II., '11, p. 88 Dog soap ut supra, pkd	s. d. 1 4 1 0	s. d. 2 0 1 6	s. d. 0 7 0 6 1 0	s. d.		d 	Elixir—(cont.) Elix quin. ammon. B.P.C Elix. quin. amm. co. B.P.C Elix. rhei B.P.C Elixir secretogen (Carnrick's)	s. d. 6 4 7 4 4 2	s. d	s. d. 2 10 3 3 2 0	s d. 0 9 0 10½ 0 7	0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½	s. d.
Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) oz. Douglass mixt. (poultry) V C P.  Duboisinæ sulph. B gr. Dulcamara  Dusting powder P.F  Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.F.II. Dymal . oz.	11 6 0 8 1 0 1 9 - 2 2 1 2	- 1 0 - - - - -	0 3½ - 0 9 1 3 1 0	0 1  0 3 0 4 0 3½ 1 9		_ 0 	unstd	7 0 4 9 4 9 2 4 9 0 6 8 9 0 7 8 9 6	9 4    	2 8 2 5 2 5 1 3½ 3 6 3 5 4 2	0 9 0 9 0 9 0 4½ 0 11 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 2	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - & & \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ - & & \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Eau de Cologne opt. P.F. II. Eau de Cologne sec Eau de Cologne sec. l-oz. bot.	25 0 18 0	34 6 23 0	10 0 6 0	2 10 1 9		<u>-</u>	Emetina B gr. Emetin. bismuth. iodid. B gr. Emetin. hydrochlor B gr	0 6 0 3½ 0 4	_ _ _	=	_ _ _		1 0 0 7 0 9
sell 2s. 6d.; 2-oz. 4s. 6d.; 4-oz. 8s. 6d.  Eikonogen oz.  Elaterinum gr.  Elaterium Ang dr.  Elemi	1 2 0 6 7 6 2 6		 - 1 1	1 9 - 0 4		 0 4	Emplastra Emplastrum ammoniaci Emp. ammon. c, hydrarg. Emp. belladonnæ C Emp. bellad. '98 C Emp. bellad. 'i' '67 Emp. bellad. vir '67 Emp. califaciens C	11 6 9 0 6 0 8 0 6 0 4 3	ास्य ध्रि	5 4 3 10½ 2 8 3 6 2 7 1 10½	0 9 1 0 0 9 0 6	1 1 1 1 1 1	
Elixir  El xir acetomorph. et terpini B.P.C	4 2 7 2 7 9 7 9 8 0 4 3 3 3 9 9 5 0 7 9 6 6 6 6 9 0 5 8		2 2 3 1 3 8 3 8 3 5 2 0 0 11 4 8 2 3 3 8 3 0 2 4 3 6 2 2	0 7 0 10 1 0 1 0 0 11 0 7 0 7 0 3 1 3 0 8 1 0 0 10 0 11 0 7	0 2 - 0 2 - 0 2 - 0 2 - 0 2 - 0 2 - 0 1½ - 0 1½ - 0 1½ - 0 1½ - 0 1 1½ - 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Emp. califaciens '98 C Emp. cantharidini C Emp. canthar. '98 C Emp. galbani Emp. hydrarg C Emp. melilot Emp. opii Emp. plumbi Emp. plumbi B Emp. plumbi Emp. resinæ Emp. roborans Emp. saponis C Emp. saponis fusc C	4 3 11 6 7 8 2 11 4 10 4 9 3 4 9 3 5 0 2 5 2 4 6 6 2 2 2 8 3 3 3 0		1 10½ 5 0 3 3 1 4 2 1 2 1 1 5 4 1 1 0 2 10 1 0 1 2 1 5 1 4	0 6 1 4 0 10½ 0 5 0 7 0 7 0 5 1 2 0 8 0 4 0 9 0 4½ 0 5		
Elix ferri et quin. et strych. phosph. U.S.P C Elix. ferri, quin et strych.	7 0	-	3 0	0 9	0 11	-		<del></del>	<del></del>			Cost	1
phos B.P.C	5 4 5 3 4 5 12 0	_	2 10 2 5 2 2 5 2	0 9 0 8 0 7 1 5	-21	_ _ _	Er	n				per sq. yzrd	Sell per sg.ft.
Elix. guaranæ B.P.C.  Elix. ipecac. B.P.C.  Elix. kolæ B.P.C.  Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour) 4 oz	8° 4 3 6 2 9 1 10		3 9 1 8 1 6 2 9	1 0 0 6 0 5 0 9	0 1 0 1½	_ _ _	Emplastra Extensa (celico) Adhesivum Ammon. c. hydrarg Belladonnæ	• • • •			 C C each	s. d. 1 8 3 0 3 0	s. d. 0 6 0 9 0 9 1 0
Elix. lactopeptin.  Elix. lecithin. co.  Elix. papaini B.P.C.  Elix. pepsini B.P.C.  Elix. pepsini co P.F.  Elix. peps et bism. B.P.C.  Elix. peps. et bism. co. B.P.C.  Elix. phosphori B.P.C.  Elix. pini como.  Elix. pruni virg.	4 2		2 3 2 9 3 10 3 1 2 10 2 9 2 10 2 2 2 3 2 2 1 2	0 10 0 10 0 9 0 9 0 7 0 8 0 7			Belladonnæ (porous) Calefaciens Cantharidini Ferri Hydrarg, Opii Picis Plumbi Resinæ Roborans Saponis fuscum				B. ex F	2 6 3 10 2 2½ 3 1 3 3 1 11½ 1 8 1 8 1 11 1 11	0 8 1 0

	Cost	Sel	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	) [		Cost	Se	lling Pri	ce (solic	or liqui	d)
Em-Eu		1		(30110	or riquid		> = = .			l l		l	<u></u>
Em—Eu	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	EuEx	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
mulsiones Ilsio chlorof. B.P.C. Ils. iodoformi 10% Ils. magnes. B.P.C. Ils. olei morrhuæ B.P.C. Ils. ol, morrh. 50% 6-oz. ot. sell 1s. 6d.; 12-oz. 2s.9d.	1 11 6 11 1 6 1 5	s. d. 	o 10 3 9 0 10 0 8	s. d. 0 3 1 0 0 3 0 3	s. d. 0 1 — —	s. d. — — —	Eugenol oz. Eunatrol pills gr. 4 100 Euonymin virid. oz. Eupad Euphorbii gum. pulv. Euphthalmine gm. Euquinine oz.	s. d. 2 6 2 11 3 6 1 2 5 0 3 3 16 0	s. d. doz. — 1 9 — — — —	s. d.	5. d. 3 9 5 3 0 2 0 7	s. d. 0 9  1 0    4 7	s. d. - - - - 0 6
lls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. P.C lls. ol. morrh. pancr. P.C lls. ol. morrh. pancr. et	2 4 4 2	3 6 6 3	1 0 2 0	0 3½	_ _	_ _	Euresol oz. Euresol pro capil doz. Europhen oz. Eusol	5 0 60 0 9 7 0 8½	ea. — 1 0	7 6 - 0 3½	7 6 — —	1 6	- - -
alti B.P.C	4 8 2 4 5 6 2 2	7 0 3 9 9 0 3 3	2 3 1 2 2 7 1 1	0 7 - 0 4			Extracta Ext. aconiti rad. alc B oz. Ext. agropyri liq Ext. aletridis liq. B.P.C Ext. aloes pulv Ext. aloes Barb. glac. oz. Ext. aloes Socot. pulv	1 3 4 10 21 0 4 6 3 0 8 4	111111	2 4 9 0 2 1 — 3 9	1 10½ 0 8 2 5 0 7 4 6	0 5 0 1½ 0 4½ 0 1 0 11 0 2	٠١
throltetranitras dr ach's solution B gr. rina B gr. rinæ salicylas B gr. rinæ sulphas B gr.	8 6 1 6 0 10 0 8 0 7½	2 0 - - -	- 0 7 - - -			0 4 - 1 8 1 4 1 3	Ext. anthemid. pulv. '98 oz. Ext. apocyni liq	2 8 16 0 5 3 1 8 11 6 9 0		6 10 2 5 - 5 2 3 10½	4 0 1 9 0 8 2 8 1 6 1 0	0 9 0 3 0 1 0 6 0 3 0 2	
ambræ griseæ . oz. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16 amygd (exot ) 1 in 16 anisi 1 in 5 apple apricot oz. camphoræ B.P.C	3 6 25 0 22 3 20 3 20 0 1 11 9 6 1 10		9 9 8 8 7 10 — 3 9	5 6 2 6 2 4 2 0 2 3 3 0 1 0 3 0	1 2 0 5 0 4 0 4 0 6 		Ext. bellad. vir. pulv. '98 B oz. Ext. boldo liq	13 4 3 0 3 3 22 3 19 0 4 0 1 0	1,1111111	5 8 - 9 10 9 0 - -	1 6 1 6 4 6 4 11 2 8 2 5 6 0 1 6	0 3 0 3 0 11 1 0 0 5 0 4 1 2 0 3 6 6	
chocolate	28 0 2 6 9 0 19 0 19 0 17 9 63 3	11111111	3 10 7 9 6 1 16 9	3 2 3 9 1 0 2 2 2 0 1 9 6 6	0 6 0 9 0 2 0 4 0 4 0 4 1 0 0 8		Ext. cascar. sag. sicc. Ext. cascar. sag. liq	10 6 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 4 9 6 15 0	- 4 7 4 4 6 0 5 0	1 3 1 1 8		0 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 3	
menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10 menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10 moschi moschi pear (jargonelle) pineapple puleg. 1 in 10 raspberry	24 0 4 0 6 7 1 4 1 8 10 6 13 4	11111	9 5	2 6 5 6 8 9 2 0 2 8 1 1 1 6	0 5 1 1 1 8 0 5 0 5 0 2 0 3		Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liq. Ext. cocæ liq. '98 B, F Ext. colchici (corm.) C oz Ext. colchici acet C oz Ext. colchici sem C oz Ext. colchici sem. acet. C oz Ext. colchici sem. acet. oz	6 8 10 6 2 10 2 10 2 10 3 0 2 0		3 0 4 9	0 10 1 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 6 3 0	0 1 0 2 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 11 0 7	
rennet .strawberry .vanillæ P.F. Ivanillæ fort .zingiberis	11 6 19 2 25 0 7 4	3 0 - - 10 2	7 9 9 9	1 6 2 0 2 8 0 0 9 4 4	0 3 0 4 0 5 0 1		Ext. coloc. co. (pulv.) Ext. condurango liq. B.P.C. Ext. conii	. 15 3 . 10 0 . 18 0 . 1 11		3 3 2 10 2 2 6 8 4 3 7 9	0 11 0 9 0 7 1 10 1 2 2 0 3 0	0 1 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 4 0 7	
ylis bromidum oz yl. chlorid. general ea yl. chlorid. local ea ylis iodidum oz yl morph. hyd B dr cain hyd. (beta) dr cain lact. (beta) dr calypti fol. Ang calyptol oz gallol oz	4 3 4 6 2 10 3 5 4 0 4 0	e	a. 5 (	8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	5 1 5 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	$\begin{bmatrix} - \\ - \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Ext. euonymi oz	7 8 6 8 6 8 10 6 8 15 0 6 8 15 0 6 8 15 0 6 1 2 6 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		4 6 - 4 8 6 6 - 3 7 - 2 1 -	2 0	2 2 2 5 0 2 0 3 0 9 0 2 0 5 0 1	

	Cost	C-II:	ng Price	(1:) -	.1::3)		1	Cost		11: D	rice (solie	) 1: .	==
r		Sem	ng Frice	(solid o	r iiquia)			Cost	56	illing Fr	ice (solie	or liquid	1)
Ex	11b. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	Ex-Fe	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
F	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	F	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Extracta—(cont.) Ext. gentianæ	3 10	_	1 8	0 6	0 1	_	Extracta—(cont.) Ext. rhus. arom. liq.	10 6	_	4 6	1 3	0 2½	
Ext. gentian. pulv	5 0	-	2 2	0 7	0 1	_	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liq	17 10	_	8 0	2 2	0 4	_
Ext. glycyrrh	8 6 3 10	=	3 8 1 10	1 0 0 6½	0 2 0 1	=	Ext. salicis nig. liq	7 0	-	3 0	$0 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$ $3 \ 3$	$0   1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Ext. glycyrrh. liq Ext. glycy. liq. '85	3 6		1 9	0 6	0 1		Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. oz. Ext. sarsæ Jam. co oz.	2 2			2 9	0 8 0 7	
Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liq	15 3	_	6 8	1 9	0 3	_	Ext. sennæ legum. liq	7 8	_	3 5	0 11	0 2	_
Ext. granati rad. cort. liq	6 8	-	2 10	0 9	0 11	- 1	Ext. serpentar oz.	8 4	_	_	-	2 5	1 0
Ext. grindeliæ liq Ext. hæmatox. exot	6 8 2 4	_	2 10 1 2	0 9 0 41	0 1½ 0 1	]	Ext. stramonii fol oz. Ext. stramonii sem oz.	1 6		_	2 6 3 0	0 6 0 7	
Ext. hamamel. (fol.) oz.	1 5	_	_	2 2	0 5		Ext. strophanthi Coz.	1 5	_	-	2 2	0 5	_
Ext. hamamelidis liq	7 8	11 6	3 3	0 101	0 2	_	Ext. sumbul	8 0		1 10	14 0	2 4 0 1	0 10
Ext. hydrastis (sicc.) Coz. Ext. hydrastis liq Coz.	11 0		$\equiv$	16 6 5 9	3 2 1 2		Ext. taraxaci Ext. taraxaci pulv	8 2		1 10	0 6	0 1 0 2	
Ext. hyoscyami sicc Coz.	1 10	_	_	2 10½	0 7	-	Ext. taraxacı lig. P.B. '98	4 9	_	2 2	0 81/2	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Ext. hyoscy. virid. '98 C	11 0	<u> </u>	4 10	1 4	0 21	-	Ext. thymus gland liq. oz.	3 2	-	-	5 0	1 0	-
Ext. hyoscy. virid. pulv. Coz. Ext. ipecac. acet. pulv. oz.	1 5	_		2 2 5 3	0 5	0 5*	Ext. thyroid gland oz.	5 0 2 6		_	7 6 4 9	1 5 0 11	_
Ext. ipecac. liq Coz.	1 7	_	-	2 4	0 6	-	Ext. uvæ ursi oz	1 0	-	_	1 6	0 31/2	_
Ext. iridis B.P.C oz.	1 7 8 3	-	3 9	2 51	0 6 0 2	_	Ext. valerian oz	1 5	-	-	2 41/2	0 6 1 0	_
Ext. jaborandi liq. '98 C Ext. jalapæ pulv oz.	1 9		3 9	0 11 2 8	0 2 0 6	_	Ext. viburn. prunifol. oz. Ext. viburni lig	3 6		4 9	5 3 1 3	1 0 0 - 3 1	
Ext. kavæ lig	12 6	_	5 4	1 5	0 3	-						2	
Ext. kolæ lig	6 8	_	3 0	0 10	0 11/2	-	F		F 0		0 "		
Ext. krameriæ pulv oz. Ext. lactucæ pulv oz.	1 10			3 2 2 2	0 7 0 5		Fehling's solution Fel bovinum pur oz.	3 8	5 6	1 5	0 5 2 3	0 6	E
Ext. lupuli oz.	1 6	_	_	2 3	0 51/2	_	Fel. bovin. pur. pulv. oz.	1 10	_	-	2 9	0 7	_
Ext. malti	0 10	1 3	-	-	-	-	Ferrum	, ,,			9 101	0.7	
Ext. malti l-lb. jar sell 1s. 8d.; 2-lb. 2s. 6d.							Ferri albuminas oz Ferri alum. pur	1 11	3 0	0 101	2 10½ 0 3	0 7	
Ext. malti ferrat	1 4	2 0	0 7	-	-	-	Ferri alum. coml	1 8	2 6	0 81	0 3	-	-
,, ,, c. cascar. sag. wgt.	2 2	3 3	0 11 0 10½	_	1		Ferri arsenas B oz.	0 7	_	-	1 0	0 2 1 4	0 6
" " c. glycerophos " " c. hæmoglobin. "	1 9	3 0	0 103		_		Ferri cacodylas B oz. Ferri carb. sacch	4 9	2 4	0 8	0 21	1 4	0 6
" " c. hypophosph. "	1 10	3 0	0 102	-	-	_	Ferri citras	9 6	<sup>-</sup> '	-	1 2	0 2	-
,, ,, c. ol. mor. B.P.C.,, c. oleo morrh. 1-lb.	.1 3	1 10	<u> </u>	-	-	_	Ferri et ammon. cit	3 10 3 10	_	1 8	0 6	0 1	
jar sell 1s. 8d.; 2-lb. 2s.	6d.						Ferri et am. cit. eff. P.F Ferri et amm. cit. virid	6 0		2 7	0 9	0 2	
Ext. malti c. ol. morrhuæ							Ferri et ammon. tart	6 8	-	2 10	0 9	0 2	_
et hypoph. P.F. Ext. malti c. syr. ferri phos. co.	1 8	3 5	0 1112	_	-	-	Ferri et potas. tart	6 8		2 10	0 9	0 2 0 4	-
ext. main c. syr. ferri phos. co.	1 4	2 0	0 7	_	_	_	Ferri et quin. cit Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych.	ט כון		0 0	1 10	0 4	
Ext. malti lig	1 5	2 8	0 10	0 2		<b>—</b> '	Boz.	3 0	-	-	4 6	0 11	-
Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph.	2 6 3 4	6 0	1 3 1 1 8			=	Ferri et strych. cit B oz. Ferri glycerophos. pulv. oz.	1 6		_	2 3 2	0 5 0 5	
Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob.	3 1	5 5	1 7	0 5	<b>—</b>	_	Ferri hypophosph oz.	1 3	_	_	1 101	0 41	_
Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos.	2 8	4 9	1 4	0 4	4	-	Ferri iodid oz.	2 2	-	-	3 9	0 9	-
Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri	2 4	4 3	1 3	0 4	_	_	Ferri lactas oz. Ferri lactophosphas oz.	1 1 2 3			1 8 3 5	0 3	
phos. co	1 10	3 5	1 0	0 31		_	Ferri limat	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	-	_
Ext. medullæ rub. lig	7 6	-	3 4	0 11	0 2	-	Ferri oleas	5 3	-	2 4 3 0	0 8	0 11	
Ext. mezerei æther oz. Ext. nucis vom. sicc. Boz.	4 3 1 2		_	6 8	1 4 0 4		Ferri oxal. (ferric) Ferri oxid. præcip. rubr	7 0 0 10	1 3	3 0 0 4½	0 10	0 2	=
Ext. nucis vom. liq B	7 6	-	3 3	1 0	0 2	-	Ferri perchlorid. cryst	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 21/2	_	-
Ext. opii sicc B, F oz.	4 2 4 3	=	1 10	6 3 0 7	1 3	=	Ferri phosphas, '98	3 6	=	1 6 1 8	0 6	_	_
Ext. opii liq B, F Ext. papav. P.B. '85 B, F oz.	0 8		1 10	1 1	0 2		Ferri phosphas. sacchar Ferri phosphas. solubil	6 8	_	2 10	0 9	_	
Ext. papav. liq. B.P.C. C	4 0	I -	1 9	0 6	0 1	-	Ferri pyrophosphas oz.	0 8	-	_	1 0	0 2	-
Ext. pareiræ lig Ext. picrorhizæ lig	7 0	_	3 3 4 6	0 11 1 3	0 2 0 2 2	_	Ferri salicylas oz.	3 10		1 8	0 6	0 1 0 10	=
Ext. piri canadens. liq	7 0		3 0	0 10	0 11		Ferri succinas oz. Ferri sulphas pur	0_6	0 9	0 3	0 1	_	_
Ext. quassiæ oz.	1 8	-	-	2 6	0_6	<b> </b>	Ferri sulphas pur. gran	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	. —	-
Ext. quillaiæ liq Ext. rhamni frang. liq	5 10 5 6		2 6	0 8	0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2	=	Ferri sulphas. exsic	0 10	1 3 0 6	0 5 0 1½	0 11/2		
Ext. rhei pulv oz.			-	3 6	0 8	_	Ferri sulphas (ferric)	2 2	_	1 0	0 4	- 1	-
Ext. rhei pulv oz.	2 3	I -	1 -	13 6	108	J —	Ferri sulphas (ferric)	12 2	_	1 0	0 4	-	

Jetober 1, 1722					(		9						
- \	Cost Selling Price (solid or liquid)					)	_ 4	Cost	Sell	ing Pric	ce (solid	or liquid	)
Fe—Ge	1 lb. or as stated.	16 oz. 4	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℍ	Ge—Gr	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.	or m
ferrum—(cont.) ri sulphidum (cake) ri tannas	s. d. 0 10 1 5 2 0 12 6 2 7½ 3 0 3 0 4 0 0 4	1 3 0 - - -	0 4½ - - 2 0 2 3	s. d.  0 1½ 2 2 3 6 1 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 6 0 0 6	s. d.  0 4 0 7 0 3 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 8	s. d.	Gelsemin. hydrochlor. B gr. Gentian. rad. incis	s. d. 2 6 1 0 1 4 100 0 2 10 2 6 5 0 0 8 0 9 10 6 3 0	s d. 1 6 2 0 7 lb 1 0 1 2 15 9 4 6	s. d. 0 5½ 0 7 8 11 — 0 3½ 0 4 4 6 1 2	s. d.  0 1½ 0 2 14lb. 4 3 3 9 7 6 0 1 0 1½ 1 2½	s. d. — 17 6 0 10 0 9 1 6 — —	s d. 5 0
mitrol	2 8 0 5 0 6 0 5 1 7 2 0 1 10 0 8 0 6 55 0 1 1 2 3 10 0 1 10 0 8 6 2 1 2 2 6 0 2	0 7½ 2 5 3 0 0 2 9 0 1 2 0 0 10 0 0 9 doz. 2 9 0 1 0 0 9 3 2 2 8 0	10½ 10½ 10 10 10 10 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½	4 0 1 0 - 0 3 0 3 - 7 lb. 3 5 5 0 0 3 - 0 3	0 10 0 3 		Glycerin. 2-oz. bot. sell 10d.; 4-oz. 1s. 4d.; 8 oz. 2s. 6d. Glyc. acetomorph. B.P.C. C Glyc. acid. boric. Glyc. ac. carbol. C Glyc. ac. gallic. Glyc. ac. tannic. Glyc. auminis Glyc. aluminis Glyc. bellad. 50 per cent. B Glyc. bismuth. carb. P.F. Glyc. boracis . Glyc. croci B.P.C Glyc. et aq. rosæ 1 in 3 Glyc. et aq. rosæ 2-oz. bot. sell 8d.; 4-oz. 1s. 2d.	2 3 2 4 2 1 3 5 5 2 4 5 0 10 6 1 11 19 6 4 8 2 3 1 2	-4 8 9 10 2 0	1 4 1 4 1 3 2 0 1 11 1 4 1 0 3 0 5 0 1 1 10 4 2 5 1 1 0 7	0 5 0 5 0 4 0 7 0 6 0 4 1 0 10 1 4 0 4 1 2 2 0 0 8 0 4 0 2	- 0 1 0 1 0 1 - 0 3 - 0 4 0 1½	
er's earth lump  er's earth pulv  er's earth levig  er's earth levig  G  ngalæ rh.zoma  ani pulv.  æ cærul  æ cærul.  tin. sheet No. 1  tin. incis  tinum zinci P.F.  t. zinci dur. P.F.  tum codeinæ et glyc.  lardwick) P.F	1 3 8 6 1 5 2 4 6 6 8 0 2 0 2 6	1 10½ 0 	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c c} 7 \\ -7\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \end{array} $	0 2 1 0 0 2½ 0 3½ 0 9 0 11 —			Glyc. ext. marrow (Armour)  4 oz.  Glyc. glyceroph. co	2 3 3 8 3 0 3 4 0 6 6 0 8 0 7 7 6 6 6 2 0 1 1 5 6 6 2 6	- - - - - - 1 9 4 0	3 4 2 0 1 8 1 10 - 3 3 4 2 2 7 6 2 2 11 1 10 0 7 2 5 1 2	0 10 0 7 0 6 0 6 1 9 0 11 1 1½ 0 9 1 7 0 9 0 6 0 2 0 9 0 4	0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 4 - 0 1 - 0 1½	
zes, 19 × 15 per sq. in. ain embroth vanide doform, 5% cric ze tissue: b. cost 1s. 10d., sell 3s. 3d. 2 oz. sell 8d.	; 8 oz.	sell <b>2</b> s.; 4	C B	Cost per 6 yds.  s. d. 1 4 1 6 1 4 2 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sell per 6 yds.  s d. 2 0 2 8 2 4 3 8 3 1	Sell    per   yd.     s. d.     0 5   0 6     0 6   0 8     0 8	Glycoheroin (Smith), unstd.  C Glycothymoline, unstd. Glycyrrh. rad. decort. Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.)cwt. Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.)cwt. Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.)cwt. Glycyrrh. ammon. oz. Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire) C 12 fl. oz. Gossypii rad. cort. pulv. Goudron de Guyot, unstd. abt. 12 oz. Gran. parad. pulv. Granati cort.	8 I 1 3 7½ 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 3 2 0 10 84 0 2 8 1 4 10½ 4 10	3 5 1 10 4 9 1 3 7 lb.	3 9 1 9 1 0 0 7 1 4 0 6 7 6 2 1 1 0 1 2 0 8	1 0 0 6 0 3½ 0 2 0 5 0 2 14 lb. 4 0 0 8 0 7 0 3 0 4 0 2½	14 0 0 9 0 2	

£	Cost	Se	lling Pr	ice (solie	d or liqui	id)	1	Cost	Sel	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	0
Gr—Hy	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.	Hy—In	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr or
Granati rad. cort	s. d. 4 0 2 3 1 0 3 6 0 5 7 9 1 11 1 9 3 6 1 3 15 0 9 6 4 0	s. d	5 3 0 3½ 3 4 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	s. d. 0 6 2 3 0 6 1 4 0 1 0 11 3 0 2 9 7 0 2 0 — 14 6	s. d. — 0 3 0 2 0 7 0 7 1 2 0 5 4 3 2 9	s. d	Hydrargyrum—(cont.) Hyd. oleas '98 Hyd. oleas 10% Hyd. oxid flav. C Hyd. oxid rubr. C Hyd. oxycanid. B oz. Hyd. perchlorid. B Hyd. perchlorid. Oz. Hyd. salicylas. Hyd. subchlorid. Hyd. subchlorid. Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. C Hyd. subchl. C Hyd. subchl. C Hyd. sulph. C Hyd. sulph. C Hyd. sulph. C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	s. d. 8 0 4 9 8 0 8 0 2 0 6 0 7 0 2 0 6 8 0 7 11 6 7 4 1 5 1 11 6 0 6 2 9	s. d.	3 6 2 1 - - 3 0 - 5 1 3 4 - 2 8 3 3 1 6	3. d. 1 0 0 7 1 0 3 0 0 10 3 0 0 10 3 0 0 10 2 2 2 10 0 9 0 10½	s. d.  0 2  0 2  0 2  0 7  0 2  0 7  0 2  0 7  0 2  0 7  0 2  0 7  0 2  0 3  0 2  0 5  0 7  0 2	
Hæmatox. lign. incis. Hæmatox. lign. pulv. Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) Hæmatoxylin Hæmatoxylin Hæmatoxylin Hamamelin. Oz. Hazeline (B.W.) Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d. Heliotropin. cryst. Oz. Hellebor. nig. rad. pulv. Helmitol Oz. Hennæ fol. Hennæ fol. Hennæ fol. Hexamina Oz. Hexamina Oz. Hexamina Oz. Hexamina Oz. Holocain hydroch. Homatropina B gr. Homatrop. hydrobrom. B gr. Hoof ointment V.C.P. I.	0 7 1 2 0 8½ 7 6 6 1 4 2 3 4 5 1 0 6½ 2 0 6 4 4 3 0 0 4 0 3 1 10	- 6 8 - 3 9 - 2 6 3 9	0 3½ 0 6½ - 3 3 3 - 1 8 - 1 2 - 0 9 1 3 - 1 0	0 1 0 2 1 2 0 10½ 0 5 1 6 0 4 0 10 3 6 0	0 3 0 2 2 4 0 8 0 1 0 4 - 1 0 0 1 2 0 8 - 5 0		Hydrastina B gr. Hydrastininæ hydrochlor.Bgr. Hydrastininæ hydrochlor.Bgr. Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) 8 fl. oz. Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) 8 fl. oz. Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) 8 fl. oz. Hydraurum (B. & C.), 1-oz., sell 4s. 6d.; 2-oz. 8s. 6d. Hydroquinine hydrochlor. ampls. gm. 1,12 Hydroquinone Hyoscyami sem Hyoscyami sem Hyoscyaminæ nydbr. B gr. Hyoscyaminæ hydbr. B gr. Hyoscyaminæ sulph. B gr. Hypnal oz. Hypoph cereb. (Squire) fl.	0 11 0 7 3 4 1 0 1 2 7 0 0 6 3 4 0 9 0 9 0 9 3 4 9 0	doz.	_ 2 6 0 9	0 8 0 3 0 9 3 5 	0 2 - 0 1½	1
Hoof ointment V.C.P. II	1 9 0 5½ 5 0 1 6 2 1 1 4 — — 6 0 — 4 0 2 10	2 8 0 8½ doz.  2 3 3 2 2 0 ea. ea. ea. ea. 6 0 4 3	0 3 1 0	0 1 — doz doz. doz. doz.			I Ichthalbin. pulv. oz. Ichthalbin tabs., gr. 5 30 Ichthyocoll Brazil. incis Iglodine 6 fl. oz. Imogen sulphis oz. Incense P.F. I Indigo coml opt oz. Indigo (carmine paste) Indigo sulph. sol  Infusa Concentrata 1—7 Infusa recenta Inf. agropyri conc Inf. anthem. conc Inf. aurantii conc Inf. buchu conc	3 6 1 4 10 0 1 0 0 11 4 3 7 6 1 9 3 6 3 6 1 0 3 1 4 3 3 2 3 2 4 7	- doz. 15 0 - 6 5 1 6	0 10 4 3 — 1 10 — 1 5 1 8 0 6 1 4 2 0 1 5 1 5 2 2 0 10 12		1 0 0 3 - 0 7 0 6 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	
Hydrargyrum Hyd. bisulphid	3 4 7 8 2 6 2 2 1 7 1 8 1 6	5 0 11 6 - - -	3 3 - - - -	0 10½ 3 9 3 3 2 4½ 2 6 2 3	0 9 0 9		Inf. calumbæ conc. Inf. caryoph. conc. Inf. cascarillæ conc. Inf. catechu conc. Inf. cheledonii conc. Inf. chiratæ conc. Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc	1 II 2 8 3 I0 3 5 3 6 3 0 3 8 5 8 5 8		1 2 1 8 1 6 1 6 1 4 1 8 2 6 2 5	0 3 0 4 0 6 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 9 0 8	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2	11111111

	Cost	Se	elling Pr	ice (Soli	id or liqu	id)	1	Cost	Sel	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquic	 1)
							Ka-Le	1.11					
In—Ju	l lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.	114 20	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.
	stated							stated					
fusa Concentrata—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	К	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
f, cuspariæ conc.	5 6		2 4	0 8	0 2	_	Kainit	0 3	0 5	0 2		_	_
f. digitalis conc C	2 4	. —	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	-	Kamala (sifted)	10 3		4 6	1 4	· —	-
f. dulcamaræ conc.	4 0	=	1 9 3 3	0 6	0 1 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	_	Kaolin pur. pulv	0 101	1 3½ 0 8	0 5 0 2½	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
f. ergotæ conc B f. gentian. (simp.) conc	7 8 1 11		0 161	0 10	0 1½ 0 1	=	Kaolin coml. pulv. opt Kasakelixir (Squire) fl.	0 4½ 3 9	0 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 5 \end{array}$	0 5	0 1	_
f. gentian. co. conc.	2 0	_	$0 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	0 1		Kasena (Squire) 12 fl. oz.	4 2	_	2 1	0 7	0 1	-
f. jaborandi conc C	3 11	_	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	$0   5\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	<u> </u>	Kerocain drm.	5 8	_	_	_	8 6	0 3
f. krameriæ conc	3 0	_	1 4 1 9	0 5	0 1 0 1	_	Kerol caps. (intest.) . 50	2 1	doz.	0 9 0 8	_	_	
f. lupuli conc	3 8	. =	1 9	0 6	0 1	$\equiv$	Kerol caps. (stom.) 50 Ketchup (mushroom) gal.	1 8½	doz. 2 6	1 2	_		
f. quassiæ conc	1 9	-	0 10	0 3	0 1	_	Ketchup (walnut) gal.	15 0	2 6	1 2	_	_	-
f. rhei conc.	4 0	_	1 9	0 6	0 1	<u> </u>	Kieselguhr (alb.)	$0.11\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	0 6	$0   1\frac{1}{2}$	_	-
f. rosæ acid. conc. f. scoparii conc.	3 10	_	1 8 1 3	0 6 0 4	0 1 0 1		Kieselguhr (grey) Kinazine tabs. (Carnrick)	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	_	
f. senegæ conc	5 0	'	2 3	0 8	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	_	unstd 100	4 5	doz.	0 10	-	_	_
f. sennæ conc	3 0	-	1 4	0 5	0 1	-							
f. serpentariæ conc	6 8	_	2 10 1 3	0 9 0 4	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$	_	L	0 1			0 6	0 1	
f. uvæ ursi conc	2 6		1 2	0 4	0 1	1	Lac bismuthi (Symes) 8 oz. Lactated pepsin (v. "P. peps.	2 4		_	ט ט	U I	
				7			co.")						
Injectiones	1 11			3 0	0 7		Lactopeptine, unstd. oz.	3 9½	_	2 3	5 9 0 7	0 10	-
j. apomorph. hypod. Coz.	1 11 .	$\equiv$		4 6	0 11		Lactopept. elix. unstd. Lactopept.tab., unstd. gr. 5 oz.	5 10 3 8½	8 9 doz.	0 10	0 7	0 1	l <del>-</del> .
ject.coc. hyp. (10%) B,F oz.	4 0		_	6 9	1 4	· _	Lactucarium oz.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- uoz.	_	3 9	0 9	-
ject. ergotæ hypod. Boz.	2 9	-	-	4 2	0 10	_	Lævulose	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	_	_
ject. morph. hypod. B, F oz.	1 2			·2 0 0 9	0 6 0 2	<del>-</del>	Lambing oils V.C.P.  Lamb's wool	2 4 7 3	3 6 10 11	_			
ject, strych, hypod. B oz.	0 0			0 3	0 2	7	Lamb s wool Lapis cariosi pulv.	0 6	0 9	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	0 1		. —
k, writing pint	$0^{-9\frac{1}{2}}$	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$		-	_	Lapis divinus (sticks) oz.	0 8	_	- 1	1 0	0 2	_
sect powder (Dalm.)	4 10 2 10	7 3 4 3	2 1 1 3	0 7 0 4	-	_	Lapis Hibern. pulv	0 4	0 6	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 1 0 1		
sect powder sec sect pdr. 1-oz. tin sell 8d.;	2 10	2 3	1 3	0 4			Lapis pumicis elect	0 9	1 1 0 9	0 3	0 1		_
2-oz. 1s. 2d.	-					1.	Lapis pumicis pulv. levig	0 8	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	_	.—
ulæ rad. pulv	2 6 2 3	3 9 3 5	1 2 1 0	0 4 0 31	<u>-</u>	_	Laricis cort	1 1	-	0 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_	_
ula rad. pulv. (crs.)	2 10			4 3	0 10	_	Laricis cort. pulv	2 6		1 1 0 6	0 11		
datol 10% oz.	1 3	-	-	$1 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	$0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$		Lauri fruct	1 7	_	0 8	$0  2\frac{\tilde{1}}{2}$	-	_
datol 25% oz.	2 6 14 0	=	6 0	3 9 1 7	0 9 0 3	+	Lavand. flor. Ang	8 6		3 8	1 0 0 4½	0 2	
dermiol (Hewlett) 4 oz.	3 6	=	6_0	1 7 1 4	0 3	_	Lavand. flor. Gall. opt Lavand. flor. Gall. sec	3 4 2 9	5 0 4 2	1 5 1 2 <sup>1</sup>	0 4½ 0 4		
dipin 10% 100 gm.	3 10	_	-	1 9	0 4	-	Lecithin (brain) oz.	7 0		- 2	10 6	2 0	0 1
dival oz.	11 0	-	-	-	3 2	-	Lecithin (ovo)	4 6		- 1	6 9	1 4	0 1
dival tabs., gr. 5 20 doform oz.	3 0 2 4	doz.	2 9	3 1	0 8								
dol oz.	6 6	<del>-</del> .	-	-	1 101	_		-				Cost	Sell
dothyrine tabs., gr. 3 20	3 10	doz.	3 6	_		_					ļ	per tube	per tube
dum resubl oz. nonum 10% oz.	2 0	_	_	3 0 5 2	0 7 1 1		-					s. d.	s. d.
ecac. rad. (Rio) pulv	12 10	- 1	5 6	1 5	_	<b>-</b> .	Lamellæ Ophthalmic	100.1					
idin (v. "Ext. iridis sicc.")	, ,	-	0.7	0.0			All in tubes, each containing marked "a," which contain 50 e		nels, exc	epting t	nose		
idis rad. flor	1 3 11 6		0 7 4 11	0 2 1 4	_	_	aAdrenalin			••		2 0	3 6
idis rad. flor. pulv	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	<u>`</u>	_	Atropin	••	••	••	В	1 8	3 0
idis rad. flor. (fingers)	12 0	-	5 2	1 5	-	-	aCocain. B.P aCocain. $(\frac{1}{50})$ et atropin. $(\frac{1}{50})$	••	••		B, F B, F	1 4	2 6 3 0
I -				,	-		Cocain. $(\frac{1}{200})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{500})$			1	B, F	2 0	3 6
borandifol. (P. Microph.)	2 6	_	1 2	0 41/2		_	aCocain. $(\frac{1}{200})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{200})$		••		B, F	3 0	5 3
conet, alb. 44 in. wide, sell	_						aCocain. $(\frac{1}{50})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{50})$	1_)	••		B, F	5 0	8 9
5s. 10d. yard. lapæ rad. (V.C.) pulv	3 10	_1	1 8	0 6			Cocain $(\frac{1}{200})$ et physostig. $(\frac{1}{10})$ Duboisin. $(\frac{1}{5000})$	000)	••	•• •	B	4 0	7 0
lapæ rad. (V.C.) pulv lapæ resina pulv oz.	3 6	1_	_	5 3	1 0	_ `	Homatropin. $(\bar{\imath}\frac{1}{00})$			••	В	4 0	7 0
lapin oz.	4 6	· -	-	7 0	1 4	-	Hyoscin. $(\frac{1}{500})(\frac{1}{200})$	••	••	••	B B	3 0	5 3 2 6
abol tablets 60	4 2	doz.	1 3	0 1			Hyoscyamin. $(\overline{5000})$ Morphinæ $(\overline{500})$	••	••	1	B, F	1 8	2 6
miperi fruct. contus.	0 6	0 9	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 1 0 1½		JE I	Physostig	•	••		B	1 8	2 6
B-1			-2	-2									

	Cost		lling P	rice (seli	l orl iquid	1)					1 0	la a	
T T. "	Cost	26	eming Fi	le (solic	or iquid	1)					Cost	Sellling	Prices
Le—Li	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	Li				per lb.	in pkts.	in cartons
I · · · pr	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d					s. d.	s. d.	s., d.
Leeming's ess. P.F	3 0	4 6	1 4		1 6	_	Lints, 230 sq. in. per oz.			1 11.	2 7	4 9	1
Leptandrin oz.	1 3	_	_	2 0	0 41		Plain .		••	1 lb. 8 oz.	2 7 2 10	2 7	
Ligroin	1 10	<b>—</b> ·	0 81	0 21/2	-	_	Plain		•••	4 oz.	3 0	1 5	1 7
Limon. cort. sicc. Ang	5 3	_	2 3	0 9	0 1½	_	Plain	• • •	••	2 oz.	3 2	0 9	0 11
Lincti							Plain Boric, 35-45%, 115-142 sq.	in nov	••	1 oz. 1 lb.	3 4 1 9 <del>1</del>	0 5 3 3	0 7
Linctus acetomorph. C	3 3	_	1 9	0 6	_	_	Boric, 45-50%	m. per	02	8 oz.		1 9	
Linctus tussi P.F.I C	2 3	4 6	1 3	$0   4\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	Boric, 45-50%	••	••	4 oz.	2 11	1 0	1 3
Lini sem cwt.	42 0	7 lb.	3 9	14lb.	7 2	_	Boric, 45-50%	••	. ••	2 oz.	2 1 2 1½ 2 3 2 5	0 7	0 9
Lini sem. Ang. sifted	0 8	1 0	0 31	— I-HID.		_	Boric, 45-50%	••	••	l oz.	2 5	0 4	0 6
Lini sem. cont cwt.	36 0	7 lb.	3 2	141b.	6 0	_				<del></del> -			
Lini sem. contus	0 5	0 8	0 21	-	-	-	,	Cost	S	elling P	rice (soli	d or liqui	id)
Lini sem. farin: (sine oleo)	0 5	0 7	0 2	_	_	_		1 1Ь.	4				
Linimenta								or as	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.
Lin. A.B.C	11 3	_	5 0	1 4	0 3	-		Juicu	1		1		
Lin. A.B.C. meth B	5 0	_	2 1 3 5	0 7 1 0	0 1 0 2	-	Times ( )	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lin. aconiti B	3 3	_	3 5	1 0 0 41	U 2	=	Liquores—(cont.) Liq. ammon. fort. 0.880 E	0 10	1 2	0 4	0 13	_	
Lin. æruginis P.L.	2 10	_	1 3	0 4	-	_	Liq. ammon. acet	0 11	1 41/2	0 5	$0  1\frac{1}{2}$	_	_
Lin. alb. (acetic)	1 9	2 8	0 9	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	-	_	Liq. ammon, acet. fort. (1 to 4)	1 3	_	0 9	0 3	_	_
Lin. alb. (ammon.)	1 4	2 0 3 2	0 7 0 10	0 2 0 3		_	Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7)	1 5	2 0	0 9 0 7	0 3 0 2	_	,-
Lin. album (B.P.C.)	2 8	3_2	1 2	0 4		= .	Liq. ammon. arom. P.F	1 6	2 6	0 81	0 2	_	
Lin. belladonnæ B	9 6	_	3 9	1 0	0 2	_	Liq. ammon. citr. fort.(1 to 3)	3 4	_	1 10	0 6	_	_
Lin. belladonn. meth. B	4 0	-	1 8	0 6	0 1	-	Lig. antim. chlor. '85	1 1	2 6	0 9	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) Lin. calcis	10 6 1 8	2 6	4 0 0 8½	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 2	_	Liq. antim. chlor. coml B	0 11	1 10	0 7 0 9	0 2 0 3		
Lin. calcis	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	=	_	Liq. arsenicalis B Liq. arsenici hydrochlor. B	1 5		0 9	0 3		
Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.						_	Liq. arsen, et hydr. iodid. B	2 2	_	1 0	0 4	_	_
Lin. camphoræ ammon.	6 0	- 1	2 6	0 9	-	- 1	Liq. atropinæ sulph. Boz.	0 10	_	-	1 6	0 4	-
Lin. camph. ammon. meth Lin. capsici B.P.C	2 7		$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{10\frac{1}{2}}$	0 4 1 0		=	Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. <i>B</i> oz. Liq. bismuthi et am. cit.	1 5	Ξ	0 10	2 2 0 3	0 5	- = '
Lin. capsici B.P.C Lin. capsici co. ("N.W.")	10 0	:	0 102	1 0			Lig. bismuthi (Schacht)	4 6	_	1 10	0 6	0 1	_
C. & D. D. '19	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	-	_	Lig. bromidi co. B.P.C	7 6		3 5	1 0	0 2	-
Lin. chloroformi C	5 0	-	3 0 4 8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_	Liq. calcii bisulphitis	0 3	0 5 1 2	0 2 0 4	0 13		.>
Lin. crotonis	12 0	=	2 0	0 61	0 1		Liq.calcii chlorid gal.	1 5	pint	0 4	— 1 <sub>2</sub>	_	_
Lin. hydrargyri '98	5 0	<u> </u>	2 5	0 8	0 11	_	Liq. calcis chlorinat	0 6	0 9	0 -3	0 1	- "	-
Lin. methyl. salicyl	6 2	- 1	2 6	0 8	0 1½	-	Lig. calcis saccharatus	0_9½	1 4	0 5	0 11	-	/ <del>-</del>
Lin. methyl. salicyl. co. Lin. opii B, ex F	6 2		2 7	1 2 0 8½	0 2 0 1½	= .	Lig. calcis sulphuratæ	0 11	1 5	0 5 2 0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \end{array} $	- 🗆	
Lin. opii meth. B, ex F	3 5	_	1 5	0 5	0 1	_	Liq. carb. deterg. (Wright) pt.	4 9	_	_	0 5	0 1	-
Lin. opii ammon. B, ex F	8 6	-	3 3	0 10	$0  1\frac{1}{2}$	-	Liq. carmini	5 8	9 4½	2 8	0 9	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Lin. potass. iodid. B.P.C Lin. potass. iodid. c. sapone	7 10 1		3 5 1 9	0 11 0 6	0 2	_	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co.	8-5		3 0	0 9	_	
Lin. saponis	5 6	_	2 2	0 7	=	=	Lig. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	7 6		3 6	1 0	0 2	-
Lin. saponis meth	1 8	2 4	0 8	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	-	_	Lig. chlori	1 3	2 0	0 8	-	-	-
Lin. sinapis B.P	11 0		4 8	1 4	0 3	- 1	Liq. cocci cact	3 0 6 8	_	1 5 3 0	0 5 0 10		
Lin. terebinth.	2 3	3 5	1 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array}$	=	_	Lig. cocci. cact. B.P.C Lig. copaib. et buchu et	6 8		3 0	0 10		
Lin. universal. C.& D. D. '19	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	_	- 1	copaibæ B.P.C	5 9	_	2 7	0 9	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-
•	14.0			4			Lig. cornu cervi	0 8	1 0	0 31	0 1		-
Lip salve	14 0		_	1 9	0 3	- 1	Liq. cresol. saponat C Liq. epispasticus C oz.	1 6	2 4½	0 8	0 2½ 2 6	0 6	
Liquores							Liq. epispasticus C oz.	2 2	_		3 4	0 8	
Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)		_	5 3	1 5	0 3	-	Liq. ethyl nitritis B.P. '14 oz	1 0	_	_	1 6	0 4	-
Liq. acid. chromic	5 3	-	2 3	0 8	$0  1\frac{1}{2}$	-	Liq. euonymi et cascaræ	7 6	- '	3 4	0 11	0 2	
Liq. adrenalin. hyd oz.	2 10	1 6	0 6	4 3	0 10	_	Lig. euonymi et iridin	5 0 7 0		2 2 3 0	0 7 0 10	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	
Liq. aluminii acet E	1 9	. 2 8	0 9	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$			Liq. euonymin. et papain Liq. euonymin. et pepsin	7 8	_	3 10	1 0	0 2	_
Lig. alumin. aceto-tart	1 9	. 2 8	0 9	$0.2\frac{1}{2}$	-	_	Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. c.						
Liq. ammon E. Liq. ammon. fort. 0.888 E	0 6	0 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	0 1			bis. co. (Oppenheimer)	8 5	Ξ	3 0 0 8½	0 9 0 2½		
Liq. ammon. fort. 0.888 E	$0 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	0 31	0 1	_ 1	1	Lig. ferri acet	1 5 !		0 02	0 22	_ '	

Cost   Selling Price (solid or liquid)				d)	Cost   Selling Price (solid or liquid			d)					
<u>.</u>	Cost			Lee (SOLIN	1 OI IIQUI	<u> </u>	T . 3/			l amile	le sone	L L	
Li	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	Li—Ma	l lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
	s. d.	2. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
iquores—(cont.)	4 9	8	2 1	0 8	<u>-</u>	_1	Liquores—(cont.) Liq. thymol. co	3 0	4 6	1 31	0 41		
ferri albuminat. B.P.C.	1 9		0 103		_	_	Lig. thymol. co oz.	3 4		— J	5 3	1 0	
ferri peptonat.	4 6	_	2 2	0 7	_	_	Liq. trinitrini oz.	0 11	_	·—	1 4	0 3	_
.ferri perchlor.fort	0 103	_	0 8	0 21/2	-	_	Liq. viburn. prunif. co	8 6	_	3 8	1 0	0 2	— ·
. ferri perchlor	0 10	_	0 6	0 2 0 2	<i>"</i> —	_	Liq. zinci chlor. pur. C	1 8 1 0	2 2	1 2 0 8	0 4	_	_
ferri pernit	1 0		0 9	0 2 0 3	_		Lig. zinci chlor. coml. E	1 0	2 2	. 0			
. ferri persulph	1 3	2 2	0 8	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	_	_	Listerine, unstd 14 oz.	3 0	_	1 4	0 4	_	_
. formaldehyd. saponat	3 8	5 6	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	_	_							
. gutta-percha B.P.C	10 6	2 9	6 9	1 10 0 3	_		Lithium	2 10			4.0	0.40	
hamamelidis helalin et culverin co.	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	_	_	Lithii acetylsalicyl oz. Lithii benzoas oz.	1 3		_	4 3 2 0	0 10	_
Oppenheimer)	10 6	_	4 0	1 0	0 2		Lithii bromidum oz.	1 6		_	2 41	0 6	_
helal. et pepsin. co.			3.30				Lithii carbonas oz.	1 4		-	2 0	0 5	_
Oppenheimer)	8 5	_	3 0.	0 9	0 2	_	Lithii citras oz.	1 3	_	1 8	2 0 0 6	0 5	÷
hydrarg. nit. acid	3 10 0 8½		3 3 0 4½	0 10½ 0 1½	U Z	_	Lithii cit. eff Lithii guaiacas oz.	4 6		_ 8	0 6 6 9	1 4	
hydrogen, perox, 10 vol.	0 9	1 1	0 4	0 12	_	_	Lithii hippuras oz.	6 4		_ }	9 6	1 10	0 8*
hydrogen. perox. 20 vol.	1 5	2 3	0 8	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	_	_	Lithii iodidum oz.	3 0	_ [	_	4 6	0 11	0 5*
. magnes. bicarb.	0 101	1 4½	0 5	$0   1\frac{1}{2}$		_	Lithii lactas oz.	3 5		-	5 2 2 3	1 0 0 5½	_
mag. bicarb. 6-oz. bot.							Lithii salicylas oz.	1 0		_	2 3	0 51	_
morph. acetat B, F	5 0	_	2 4.	0 8	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	_	Lobelia	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	_	<u> </u>
morph. bimec B, F	7 6	_	3 3	0 101	0 2	<b>—</b> .	Lobeliæ pulv	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5		_
morph. hydroch. B, F	5 0	_	2 4 2 5	0 8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_	Losophan oz.	6 0	_	-	9 0	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	_
morph. sulphat B, F.	5 6	_	3 0	0 10	$0   1\frac{1}{2}$		Lotiones						
nuclein. (Squire)				0 20	2		Lotio acid. boric. 1 in 20	0 8	1 0	0 51	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	_	_
4 fl. oz.	7 3	-	-	2 9	0 5	-	Lotio acid.carbol.rub.5 p.c. C	0 9½	1 3	0 4	0 1	-	_
opii sed. B.P.C. B, F	6 0 5 10	_	2 9 2 8	0 9	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C	2 2 17 6	3 6	0 11 7 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	0 4	_
opii sed. P.F B, F. opii sed. (Battley) B, F.	5 10	7	2 0	UB	U 12	_	Lotio crinalis B.P.C Lotio hydrarg. flav C	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	_ 4	
2 oz.	3 1	_	_	2 6	0 6	_	Lotio hydrarg. nig C	0 10	1 3	0 41	0 2	_	_
. pancreatis	7 8	_	3 6	1 0	0 2		Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 C	$0.8\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	0 4	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	_	_
pancreaticus P.F	6 2		2 8	0 9	0 2	_	Lotio plumbi c. opio C	1 0	1 6	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 9 \end{array} $	0 2	_	_
papain. et iridin B.P.C.	7 2	Ξ.	3 1	0 10	0 2	=,	Lotio resorcin. co	ا ٥	0 0	9	- 0		
pepsin. et papain.	9 6	_	4 1	1 1	0 2	_	Luminal Boz.	7 6	_	_	—·	2 0	0 9*
pepsini P.F	5 2	· —	2 3	0 8	0 1½	_	Luminal, sodium Boz.	7 6		_	-	2 0	0 9*
pepticus B.P.C.	2 10 10 0		1 3 3	0 4	0 2	= '	Luminal tabs., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ B 10 Lupulin oz.	0 5	doz.	0 10	2 2	0 5	Ξ
petrolati (B. & C.), 8-oz.,	10 0	4.1	, ,	1 0			Lupulus	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7		
ell 2s. 3d.; 16-oz. 4s.					1		Lycopodium oz.	0 8	_		1 0	0 3	_
picis carb. meth.	8 0	3 3	3 1 1 0	0 10 0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 11/2	_	Lymph. calf	6 4	ea.	0 8	_	1 10	_
plumbi subacet. fort.	0 101		0 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$			Lysidin oz. Lysol C	1 1	2 0	0 7	0 2		
plumbi subacet	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1	<b>—</b>	_					-1-		
potassæ	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 11	1	_	M	1.		0 0			4
potassii permang.	0 8	1 0	0 4	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	0 1	_	Macidis pulv. opt	4 6 4 0	6 9	2 0 1 9	0 7 0 6	=	_
p. rosæ dulc. P.F	3 9		1 5	0 5	0 1	=	Macis opt	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 5		-
i. santal. co. B.P.C.	10 6	_	4 7	1 3	l —	-	Madder	4 4	5 3	1 6	0 5	_	_
a. santal co. P.F. I.	10 0	_	4 3	1 2	0 21/2	-	Magisal tab. (Martindale) 50	2 0	d oz.	0 9			_
santal. flav. c. buchu et ubeb. (Hewlett)	12 6	_ `	5 4	1 5	0 3	_	Maltose oz. Mangan. chlor	2 0		1 3½	3 0 0 4	0 7	
1. sedans (P.D.) fl.		_	3 3	0 10	0 2	_	Mangan. chlor Mangan. glycerophosph. oz.	1 7	=	— —	2 6	0 6	
ı. sennæ dulc	2 9	_	1 4	0 5	0 1	-	Mangan. hypophosph. oz.	1 4	_	_	2 0	0 5	·—
sodæ	0 10	1 3½ 1 3½					Mangan. oxid. nig coml	0 10 0 11 <del>1</del>	1 3 1 5	0 4	0 11	_	-
1. sodii arsenat B	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 1		_	Mangan. oxid. nig. gran Mangan. perox. pur. præcip.	10 6		4 6	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	_
1. sodii bisulphit	0 41	0 6	0 2	0 1	-	_	Mangan. sulph	3 0	-	1 4	0 5	_	_
1. sodii carbolat. co. C		-	0 8	0 -2		-	Mange dressing V.C.P	1 8	2 6	0 9	-		-
sodii ethylat oz.		=	1 9	4 6 0 7	0 11 0 1		Manna elect. nov	10 0		4 3	1 2 3 0	0 2 0 7	_
1. taraxaci			1 9		0 1		Mannite oz. Maranta Bermuda ver.		8 2	2_6	0 8	0 1	
	4					-		ē.				- 2	41

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Cost	Cost Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
7.6 7.6	- Cust	- Sen	IIIS TIN	C (SOLICE	l riquid		Me-Na	Cust		I I	1 100 (50)	ia or rige	1
Ma-Me	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.	Wie—Na	or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
Magnesium	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 3			Metol oz. Mezerei cort	1 6 2 0	<u> </u>	0.101	2 3 0 3	0 5	-
Magnesia levis	3 8	2 8 5 6	1 7	0 5		_	Milk of Magnesia (Phillips)	2 0	_	0 101	US	-	_
Magnesia pond	1 1	1 8	0 6	0 2		_	4 fl. oz.	0 11	_	1 4	0 5	_	_
Magnes. carb. pond	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	—	Misturæ						
Magnesii boro-citras	8 6	_	3 9	1 0	0 2	-	Mistura alba	0 8	1 0	0 41/2	0 11/2	-	-
Magnes. citras (ver.)	11 6	3 0	5 4 0 10½	1 6 0 3	0 3	-	Mist. ammoniac. co. conc.	10 0		4 0		0.01	
Magnes. cit. gran. efferv Mag, cit. eff. opt. 4-oz. kali	2 0	3 0	0 102	0 3	_	_	Mist. amygdalæ	10 0	2 0	4 3 0 7	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	0 21/2	-
sell 1s. 2d.; 8-oz. 2s.							Mist. bismuth. c. morph. C	4 2	6 8	2 0	0 6	_	
Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec	1 10	2 9	2 10	0 3	_	_	Mist. bismuth. co. B.P.C	3 10	6 0	1 9	0 6	-	_
Magnes. glycerophosph. oz.	1 5	<b>—</b> 1		2 41/2	0 6	—	Mist. bismuth. co. c. pepsin.	4 2	-	2 0	0 7	-	_
Magnes. hydrox	3 8	_	1 -7	0 5	0 -	_	Mist. bismuth: (Seller) fl.	10 3	_	3 10	1 0	0 2	_
Magnes. hypophosphis oz. Magnes. lactas oz.	1 3	_	_	2 0 2 2	0 5 0 5		Mist. carminativa B.P.C	3 0	4 6 2 0	1 4 0 7	0 5 0 2		
Magnes. peroxid. 15% oz.	1 3	_	_	1 11	0 41	_	Mist. chlorof. co. B.P.C.	2 5	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	
Magnes. phosph	4 5	-	2 0	0 7	0 1	_	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.)						
Magnes. salicyl oz.	0 9	_		1 2	0 2	-	P.F. la	2 4	3 6	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Magnes. sulph. opt	0 4	0 6	0 3 0 4	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_	_	Mist. ferri aromat Mist. ferri co	2 4 2 2	3 9 3 3	1 2	0 4 0 3½		
Magnes. sulph. (Howards)	0 5	0 8	0 31	0 11			Mist. terri co	1 10	3 0	1 0	0 31		
Magnes. sulph. pulv.	0 7	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	· <u> </u>		Mist. pepsin. co.	2 6	4 0	1 3	$0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$	_	_
Magnes. sulph. pulv. exsicc.	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 1		_	Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett)	4 0	6 4	1 10	0 6	-	-
J	42 0	7 lb.	3 9	14 lb.	7 0	-	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett)	12 6	_	5 7	1 6	-	_
Magnes. sulph. coml Magnes. sulph. coml. cwt.	0 3	0 4½ 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 2 \end{array} $	14 lb.	4 3	_	Mist. olei ricini Mist. pepsin. et bis. (Hewlett)	2 0	3 0	0 10½ 5 4	0 3 1 5		
Magnes. sulph. coml. cwt. Magnes. sulph. pulv. color.	0 6	0 9	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$			_	Mist. sennæ co	1 3	2 1	0 7	0 2		Ξ.
Magnes. sulph. efferv	2 4	3 6	1 0	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	_		Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett)	3 6	5 6	1 7	0 5	_	_
Magnesium (powder) oz.	1 0	_	_	1 6	0 4	-	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett)	2 9	.5 6	1 7	0 5	-	-
Magnesium (ribbon) oz. Magneslait (D.F.)	1 5	foot 3 3	0 3 0 10	2 3 0 3	_	_	Mishaidar (au NBE	3 0	4 6	1 4	_		- \
Magneslait (D.F.) Maranta Natal	5 4	8 0	2 3	0 7	_	_	Mithridate (vet.) P.F Morphina pur. B, F dr.	3 1	4 0		_	5 3	0 2
Maranta St. Vincent opt	1.3	1 101	0 7	0 2	_	_	Morph. precip. B.F dr.	3 0		_	-	5 3	0 2
Maranta St. Vincent sec	0 10	1 .3	0 5	$0  1\frac{1}{2}$		_	Morph. acetat. B, F dr.	2 1	-	-	-	3 9	0 2
Marking ink P.F. I	15 0	1 101	0 6	1 9 0 2	0 4	_	Morph. bimeconas B, F dr. Morph. hydrochlor. B, F dr.	2 11 2 3	_	_		5 0 4 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2^1_2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$
Marylebone cream	1 6	2 3	0 8		_	_	Morph. sulph. B, F dr.	2 7		_	_	4 5	0 2
Mastich. elect	6 0	_	2 7	0 9	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	_	Morph. tartrás B, F dr.	2 11	_	_	-	5,0	0 2
Mastisol wound dressing	2 0						1	32 0	-	-	_	_	1 4
(Van It.) C. & D. D. '18 Maw seed	3 8 2 0	3 0	1 5 0 10½	0 4 0 3			Moschus artificial oz.	2 4	2 41	0.8	3 6 0 2½	0 8	
Mayer's reagent	4 0		1 9	0 6	_	_	Mucilago acaciæ	1 6	2 4½ 2 3	0 8	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	_	
Medinal oz.	3 0	- 1	-	-	1 2	` —	Mustard F	3 2	4 5	1 31	0 4	-	-
Medinal tab., gr. 7½ 10	1 3	doz.	2 2	_	-	-	Mustard D.S.F	3 6	4 11	1 5	0 41	-	- 1
Mel Ang Mel Calif	1 9	2 8 1 9	0 9 0 7	0 3 0 3		_	Mustard bran Mustard leaves, sell <b>2</b> d. ea.:	0 6	0 9	0 3	_	-	-
Mel Jam	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	_		7 for 1s.						
Mel W.I ,. ]	1 0	1 3	0 5	$0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	Myristicæ 64's	3 0	-	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	-	-1
Mel boracis	1 4	3 4	1 0	0 31	=	-	Myristicæ 80's	2 3	-	0 1112	0 3	-	-
Mel depuratum	1 6 2 10	3 3	0 11 1 8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	=	_	Myristicæ pulv Myrrh. elect	2 8 6 8	_	1 2 2 10	0 4 0 9	0 13	_,
Mentha pulegium	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	_	Myrrh.elect	4 3	_	1 101	0 6	0 1	
Menthol oz.	3 10	-	- 1	6 0	1 2	0 5*	Myrrh. sorts, parv	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	- )
Menthol cones (4 to oz.) oz.	3 4		1 6	-	-	-	Myrrhæ pulv. opt	7 0			0 10	-	-
Menthol cones (8 to oz.) oz.  Menthol snuff P.F oz.	3 6	ea.	0 11	1 6	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	_	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (Vet.)	3 9	5 8	1 8	-		1
Menthol snuff P.F oz. Menthol valerianas oz.	1 0	_	_	7 6	1 5	_	N						
Mercurial cream wgt. Coz.	1 0	_	_	1 6	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	_	N.C.I. vermicide, C. & D. D.		7 22				
Mesotan oz.	3 0	-	-	-	$0 \ 10^{1}_{2}$	-	'18	5 10	8 9	2 8	-	-	-
Metagen (P.D.) 50	3 9		1 6	5 3	1	-		6 10	1 0	0 4		-	-
Methyl acetanilid oz. Methyl orange oz.	3 6	_	_		1 0 0 11	_ 0 5*	Naphtha (wood) gal. Naphthalin pur	2 10	pint	2 4 1 3	0 4		-
Methyl orange sol	8 0		1	1 0		_		0 6	0 9		0 1	_	
Methyl salicylas	3 10		1 8	0 6	0 1	- 1	Naphthal. coml. glob	$0 6\frac{1}{2}$		0 3	0 1	-	-1
	2 11	- 1	- 1	4 6	0 7	-		0 5	-	-	0 10	0 2	0 8
Methylsulphonal Coz.	1 10	- 6	- 1	2 9	0 7	- 1	Narcotina Boz.	5 6	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 7	υ δ

	Cost   Selling Price (solid or liquid)					N .	Cost   Selling Price			ion (solid	l or limit	<u> </u>	
N OL	Cost	Sei	inng Pr	ice (sone	i or liquid	i)	Ol	Cost		inng r r	l (solid	l or liquid	1
Ne—Ol⁴	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	OI .	I lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
Nepenthe B, F.	12 0		4 9	1 3 0 6	0 21	_	Olea—(cont.)	2 7	4 0	1 3	0 4		
Nessler's solution Nickel chlorid	2 0	_	0 101	0 3	_	_	Ol. eucalypt. 1-oz. bot. sell	~ 1			· 4		
Nickel sulphas. coml	1 3	1 11	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	_	_	9d.; 2-oz. 1s. 0d.	2 (			0 01		
Nicotina coml Boz. Nicotine fumigant P.F. III.	2 10 14 0			4 3 1 9	0 10	_	Ol. eucalypt. amygd Ol. eucalypti citriod. – oz.	2 6 1 8	_	1 1	0 3½ 2 6	0 7	=
Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.F.	14 0	— <u>,</u>		1 9	_	_	Ol. eucalypti glob	3 5	_	1 6	0 6	_	_
Nitrobenzenum	1 7	-	0 8	0 2	_	_	Ol. fœniculi Ang oz.	4 3	_			1 3 0 4	_
Nourry's wine abt. 10 oz. Novaspin oz.	4 8	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2 1 4	_	Ol. fœniculi exot. oz. Ol. gaultheriæ oz.	1 1	=	_	1 9 3 0	0 7	_
Novocain gm.	1 4	_	_	_	_	0 3	Ol. geranii Afric oz.	4 3	_	_	6 5	1 3	_
Nucis vomicæ pulv B	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	-	Ol. geranii E.I oz.	2 0 8 0	_		3 0 14 0	0 7 2 2	
0						•	Ol. geranii Gall oz. Ol. gossypii sem gal.	7 6	1 3	0 5	0 2		_
Oculent. acid. boric oz.	0 4	_	_	0 6	0 1	-	Ol. gurgum	3 2	-	1 6	0 5	_	-
Oculent. atrop Boz. Oculent. flav oz.	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	<u> </u>	_	2 0 0 4	0 4 0 1	_	Ol. iridis concret dr. Ol. jasmin oz.	9 6	_	_	1 10 <sup>‡</sup>	14 3   0 4	
Oculent. flav. c. atropina Boz.	0 10	_		1 6	0 4	=	Ol. juniperi bacc, Ang. oz.	4 0	_	_	6 0	1 2	_
Oculent. physostigmin. B oz.	1 0	_	-	1 6	0 4	-	Ol. juniper. bacc. exot. oz.	$0 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	_	2 10	1 4 0 9	0 3 0 14	_
Oiled silk, flav. 32 in. wide, sell <b>6</b> s. yard.			-	•			Ol. juniper. lign Ol. lavand. Ang oz.	6 6 22 9			<b>-</b> 9	0 1½ 6 6	_
Oleo-resin cubeb oz.	2 10	<del>-</del>	_	4 6	0 10	_	Ol. lavand. ab flor	32 0	_	-	$\frac{3}{2}$	$0   6\frac{1}{2}$	-
Olea Oleum adipis	1 8	_	0 8	0 3	_,			28 0 23 0	_		3 6 2 8	0 6 0 5	_
Ol. allii dr.	13 0	_	_	_	19 6	0 10		13 0	_	5 6	1 5	0 3	_
Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. oz.	4 3		2 0	6 5 0 6}	1 3	_	Ol. lavand. spic. coml	7 6 4 10		3 2 2 2 1	0 10 0 7	0 2 0 1	_
Ol. amygdal. (Ang.) Ol. anethi Ang oz.	4 6	<i>f</i>	_	6 9	1 4	_	Ol. limettæ dest oz.	2 6	_	_	3 9	0 9	_
Ol. angelicæ rad oz.	13 9	_		_	4 0	-	Ol. limonis	6 9	_	2 11 2 6	0 9 0 8	0 1½ 0 1½	_
Ol. animale gal. Ol. anisi stellat	4 3	0 9	0 3 1 9	0 1 0 6	0 1	<u> </u>	Ol. limonis (Messina) Ol. linaloes oz.	5 9	_		0 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10 \end{array}$	_
Ol. anthemidis oz.	21 0	-	_	_	6 0	0 2	Ol. lini opt gal.	7 0	pint	1 5	0 2	-	-
Ol. apii graveol oz. Ol. apii petroselini oz.	6 2		_	9 3	1 9	_	Ol. lini (boiled) gal. Ol. menth. Jap. (dementh.)	7 6 12 6	pint —	1 6 5 5	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 5 \end{array} $	_	_
Ol. arachis	1 2	1 10	0 7	0 2	_	_	Ol. menth.pip.(Mitcham) oz.	10 6	-		15 9	3 0	_
Ol. aurantii amar oz. Ol. aurantii dulc oz.	1-10 1-10			3 0	0 7 0 7		01 1 1	22 6 15 9		6 8	2 5 1 9	0 5 0 31	_
Ol. bergamot oz.	2 2	_	Ξ	3 6	0 8	_	Ol. menth. vir. Ang. oz.	7 9	_		11 8	2 3	_
Ol. cadinum oz.	2 6 7	_	1 3	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$	0 1 0 2	=	Ol. menth. vir. exot. oz. Ol. morrhuæ (Newfl.) gal.	2 4 8 0	1 7	0 6	3 6 0 2	0 8	_
Ol. cajuput oz.	4 0	<u> </u>	_	6 0	1 2	_	Ol. morrhuæ (Newfl.) gal. Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.) gal.	8 6	1 8	0 6	0 2	_	
Ol. camph. ess. alb	1 9		0 101		0 1	_	Ol. morrhuæ 6-oz. bot. sell				_		
Ol. camph. ess. tusc Ol. canangæ oz.	2 0		0 8½ —	0 3 3 0	0 7	_	1s. 2d.; 12-oz. 2s. 0d. Ol. morrhuæ (vet.) gal.	6 0	pint	1 3	gal.	9 4	_
Ol. carbolic. 5 per cent	1 - 7	2 6	0 81	0 3	_	-	Ol. myricæ acris ess. oz.	2 2		-	3 3	0 8	_
Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. Ol. carui exot oz.	1 0 2 2	1 6	$0   5\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	0 7	_	Ol. myristicæ Ang oz. Ol. myristicæ exot oz.	1 4 0 10		_	2 0 1 3	0 5 0 3	_
Ol. caryophyll oz.	1 5	· <b>-</b>	-	2 5	0 6	-	Ol. myristicæ express. oz.	1.1	_	-1	1 8	0 4	
Ol. cassiæ oz. Ol. cedri lig. (micros.) oz.	0 11	$\overline{\cdot}$	_	1 5 2 3	0 4 0 6	=	Ol. neatsfoot lb. Ol. neroli oz.	1 4 60 0	2 0	0 7	0 2		0 4
Ol. cedri ligni	4 6	_	2 0	0 7	0 1	-	Ol. neroli ltal oz.	28 0	_	_	-	8 0	
OI. cetacei gal. Ol. chaulmoogræ oz.	6 8	1 2	0 5.	0 1½ 0 10	0 2		01 11 ( )	9 3 18 0	3 5	1 0	14 0	2 8	
Ol. chenopodii oz.	2 0	_	=	3 0	0 7		Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. 4-pt. bot.	10 0	0	. 0	4	`	
Ot. cinereum oz.	0 10½ 5 6	_	_	1 4 8 3	0 3	_	sell 1s. 2d.; ½-pt., 2s.;						
Ol. cinnamom. fol oz.	1 0	_	_	1 6	0 4	_	l-pt., 3s. 10d. Ol. olivæ sublim gal.	16 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	_	_
Ol. citronellae oz.	$0   4\frac{1}{2}$	1.0		0 8	$0 1\frac{1}{2}$		Ol. olivæ. fine gal.	12 3	2 1	0 7	0 2	_	_
Ol. cocois nucif. Ol. colzæ (v. "Ol. rapii")	1 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	<u>,</u>	_	Ol. origani alb oz. Ol. origani coml	1 1		2 7	1 8 0 8½	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	_
Ol. copaibæ oz.	0 7		_	1 1	0 2	_	Ol. palmarosæ oz.	2 4		_ 1	3 6	1 2	-
Ol. coriandri Ang oz. Ol. coriandri exot oz.	8 6 5 8			7 8	2 6 1 8		Ol. palmæ oz.	1 2	1 9	0 61	0 2 9 6	2 0	_
Ol. crotonis oz.	0 11	-	_	1 6	0 4	<u> </u>	Ol. persicæ Ang	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	_	_
Ol. cubebæ Ang oz. Oleum Deelinæ 4 oz.	4 7 2 0		3 0	7 0	1 4 0 2	_	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall Ol. petitgrain oz.	2 10 2 6	4 3	1 4	0 4½ 3 9	0 9	_
• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 0		0	0 3			Ol. petitgrain oz.	2 0			0 9	0 9	

Olea—(cont.)			Co	ost	Selli	ng Pric	e (solid o	or liquid)	
Olea—(cont.)	Ol-Os		11	Ь.					2
Olea—(cont.) Ol. phosphoratum Ol. picis cont. Ol. ricini cont. Ol. ric			or	as	16 oz.		1 oz.	1 dr.	or M
Ol. phosphoratum	01 ( .)		s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ol. picis rect		07.	0	81		_	1 2	0 3	_
Ol. pincis rect   1   5   2   4½   0   8   0   2½				2	2 3	0 8			_
Ol. pimentae exot			1	5	2 41/2	0 8			_
Ol. pini pumilio	Ol. pimentæ exot	oz.			-	_		_	<b> </b>
Ol. puleg. Ang.   Oz.   Ol. puleg. exot.   Ol. depini   Ol. rapini   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. romanini all. nisip. nititi nititi nititila. nital. nititili nititili nititili nititili n					-	7 0			
Ol. puleg. Ang.   Oz.   Ol. puleg. exot.   Ol. depini   Ol. rapini   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. romanini all. nisip. nititi nititi nititila. nital. nititili nititili nititili nititili n						_			-
Ol. puleg. Ang.   Oz.   Ol. puleg. exot.   Ol. depini   Ol. rapini   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. romanini all. nisip. nititi nititi nititila. nital. nititili nititili nititili nititili n						5 2			
Ol. puleg. Ang.   Oz.   Ol. puleg. exot.   Ol. depini   Ol. rapini   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. insip.   Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. ricini Ital. nisip.    Ol. romanini all. nisip. nititi nititi nititila. nital. nititili nititili nititili nititili n					_	_			
Ol. rapii					_				
Ol. rhodii					_				-
Ol. ricini Ital. insip Ol. ricini ifirst		_			1 3	$0   4\frac{1}{2}$			_
Ol. ricini Ital. insip. 4-oz. bot. sell Is. 0d.; 8-oz. 1s. 8d. Ol. ricini first 0 10 1 1 3 0 4½ — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —					_	_ 0			_
sell 1s. Od.; 8-oz. 1s. 8d. Ol. ricini first			'	4	2 2	U O	0 42	-	
Ol. ricini first									
Ol. ricini			0	11	1 6	0 6	0 2	_	
Ol. ricini aromat			1 -				_	_	-
Ol. rosæ color		gal.			pint			9 0	-
Ol. rosmarini Ang		• •		-	_			-	-
Ol. rosmarini exot				-		2 2	0 7	3 6	1 =
Ol. rutæ	01 ' '					3 2	0 101		
Ol. rutæ					_			0 3	
Ol. rutæ oz. 0z. 0 10			9	6	_	4 2	1 2		_
Ol. salviæ oz.   0   10   2   9   0   9½   0   3	Ol. rusci subst				_	4 3		-	<b>–</b>
Ol. salviæ oz.   0   10   2   9   0   9½   0   3			1		-	-			-
Ol. sambuci virid   1   10   2   9   0   9½   0   3   -   -   -   Ol. santal. flav. Ang.   oz.   3   5   -     -     5   3   1   0   -   Ol. santal. flav. E.I.   oz.   3   2   -     -     5   2   1   0   -   Ol. sassafras nat.     10   0   -     4   3   1   1   0   2   -   Ol. sassafras artif. ("v.Safrol.") Ol. sassafras artif. ("v.Safrol.") Ol. sinapis express     1   6   2   2   0   8   0   2½   -     -   Ol. sinapis express     1   3   2   0   0   7   0   2   -     -   Ol. sinapis volat.   oz.   3   4   -     -     5   9   1   2   -   Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)   oz.   1   6   -     4   8   1   3   0   3   -   Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)   oz.   1   8   -     2   6   0   6   -   Ol. succini rect.     2   4   -     1   1   0   4   -     -   Ol. terebinth.   gal.   11   6   -     4   8   1   3   0   3   -   Ol. terebinth. rect.     3   4   5   0   1   5   0   5   -   Ol. thymi alb.   oz.   1   3   -     -   2   0   0   5   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   1   3   -     -   2   0   0   5   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   1   6   -     2   7   0   9   -   Ol. verbenæ   .   oz.   1   6   -     -     2   3   0   4   -   Ol. verbenæ   .   oz.   1   6   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. verbenæ   .   oz.   1   6   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. verbenæ   .   oz.   1   6   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. verbenæ   .   oz.   7   0   -     1   1   0   -     -     -   Ol. verbenæ   .   oz.   7   0   -     1   2   0   4   0   1   -   Omnopon pdr. (Roche)   B, F   gm.   3   7   -     -     2   2   0   5   -   Opii pulv.   B, F, oz.   1   10   -     -     2   2   0   5   -   Optannin   .   oz.   7   6   -     -     2   2   0   5   -   Optannin   tabs., gr. 7½   20   0   8   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	01 1 1		_		_	_			_
Ol. sassafras artif. ("v.Safrol.") Ol. sesami	01 1 1 1 1 1 1		-		2 9	0 91			
Ol. sassafras artif. ("v.Safrol.") Ol. sesami						— J		1 0	_
Ol. sassafras artif. ("v.Safrol.") Ol. sesami						-			_
Ol. sesami		••	10	0	-	4 3	1 1	0 2	-
Ol. sinapis express   1   3   2   0   0   7   0   2   -   -   Ol. sinapis volat oz.   3   4   -     -     5   9   1   2   -   Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)   oz.   1   8   -     -     2   6   0   6   -   Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)   oz.   1   8   -     -     2   6   0   6   -   Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)   oz.   1   8   -     -     2   6   0   6   -   Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)   oz.   1   8   -     -     2   6   0   6   -   Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)   oz.   1   8   -     -     2   6   0   6   -   Ol. terebinth.   oz.   0   1   1   0   1   0   1   -   Ol. terebinth.   oz.   0   1   5   0   5   -     -   Ol. theobromat.   oz.   0   3   1   5   0   5   -     Ol. thymi alb.   oz.   1   3   -     -     2   0   0   5   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   1   6   -     -     2   3   0   4   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   1   6   -     -     2   3   0   4   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. terebinth.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     -     1   2   0   3   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   0   9   -     0   1   1   0   -   Ol. thymi rub.   oz.   oz.   oz.   oz.   oz.   oz.   oz.	01 '	rol.'')	١.	,		0 0	0 01		
Ol. terebinth			1		2 2				
Ol. terebinth	01			_	2 0			1 2	
Ol. terebinth	01 . 1' '		1	-		4 8			_
Ol. terebinth			1		<u> </u>	_	2 6		_
Ol. terebinth. rect				-	-			-	-
Ol. theobromat				6		1 9		-	_
Ol. thymi alb oz.   1   3   -   -   2   0   0   5   -   Ol. thymi coral   6   0   -   2   7   0   9   -   -   Ol. thymi rub oz.   1   6   -   -   2   3   0   4   -   Ol. "train" opt gal.   5   6   Ol. verbenæ oz.   0   9   -   -   1   2   0   3   -   Ol. "whale" opt gal.   6   6   6   Ol. ylang-ylang oz.   7   0   0   1   3   -   -   -   Ol. "whale" opt gal.   6   6   Ol. ylang-ylang oz.   7   0   -   1   2   0   4   Ol. "mopon pdr. (Roche)   0   0   0   0   Omnopon pdr. (Roche)   0   0   0   Omnopon tablets (Roche)   0   0   0   Opium Turc.   0   0   0   0   Opium Turc.   0   0   0   0   Optannin oz.   1   5   0   Optannin tabs., gr.   7½   20   0   0   Orexin. hydroch oz.   7   8   Orexin. tannas . oz.   7   6   -   -   2   2   Orthoform oz.   12   9   -   -   3   8   -   Orthoform oz.   12   9   -   -   3   8   -   Onlian   0   0   0   0   Orexin. tannas . oz.   7   6   0   0   Orthoform oz.   12   9   -   -   3   8   -   Onlian   0   0   0   Orexin. tannas . oz.   7   6   0   0   Orthoform oz.   12   9   -   -   3   8   -   Onlian   0   0   0   Onlian   0   0   0   Orexin. tannas   0   0   0   Orexin. tanna								0 1	
Ol. thymi coml 6 0									_
Olibanum					-	2 7		-	_
Olibanum	Ol. thymi rub	oz.			-	_		0 4	-
Olibanum			L .		pint	1 0	1 0	-	_
Olibanum							1 2		
Olibanum					pint	1 3			
Olibanum 2 6 — 1 2 0 4 0 1 — omnopon pdr. (Roche) B, F gm. 3 7 — — — 0 6 Omnopon tablets (Roche)  B, F 20 2 3 doz. 2 0 — — — 0 6 Opium Turc. B, F, oz. 1 10 Opii pulv B, F, oz. 2 0 — — 3 0 0 7 0 Optannin oz. 1 5 Optannin tabs., gr. 7½ 20 0 8 doz. 0 8 — — — 0 Orexin. hydroch oz. 7 8 — — 11 6 2 3 0 10* Orexin. tannas oz. 7 6 — — — 2 2 0 10* Orthoform oz. 12 9 — — 3 8 —		-			— Part		10 6	2 0	_
Omnopon pdr. (Roche) B, F gm. Omnopon tablets (Roche) B, F 20 Opium Turc. Opii pulv. B, F, oz. Optannin Optannin tabs., gr. 7½ Orexin. hydroch. Orexin. tannas Oz.									
gm. 3 7			2	6	_	1 2	0 4	0 1	_
Omnopon tablets (Roche)  B, F 20 2 3 doz. 2 0 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Omnopon pdr. (Roche)		2	7					0.6
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Omnopon tableta (Pas		3	1	_	_	_	_	ОВ
Opium Turc.       B, F, oz.       1 10       —       —       2 9 0 7 —         Opii pulv.        B, F, oz.       2 0 —       —       —       3 0 0 7 —         Optannin        oz.       1 5 —       —       —       2 2 0 5 —       —         Optannin tabs., gr.       7½ 20 0 8 doz.       0 8 —       —       —       —       —       —         Orexin. hydroch.        oz.       7 6 —       —       —       —       2 2 0 10*         Orthoform        oz.       12 9 —       —       —       —       3 8 —			2	3	doz	2 0			
Opii pulv.        B, F, oz.       2       0       —       —       —       3       0       0       7       —         Optannin         0z.       1       5       —       0       10*         Orthoform         0z.       12       9       —							2 9	0 7	_
Optannin tabs., gr. 7½       20       0       8       doz.       0       8       —       —       —       —       —       —       —       —       0       11       6       2       3       0       10*         Orexin. tannas        oz.       7       6       —       —       —       —       2       2       0       10*         Orthoform        oz.               12       9       —       —       —       -       3       8       —	0 11 1			0	_	_	3 0		_
Orexin. hydroch.        oz.       7       8       —       —       11       6       2       3       0       10*         Orexin. tannas        oz.       7       6       —       —       —       —       2       2       0       10*         Orthoform        oz.        2       9       —       —       —       3       8       —	Optannin	oz.	1	5		_			_
Orexin. tannas oz. 7 6 — — — 2 2 0 10* Orthoform oz. 12 9 — — — 3 8 —					doz.	0 8		-	0.10*
Orthoform oz. 12 9 3 8 -							11 6		
	0.41.6							3 8	
	Os sepiæ (medium)				2 6	0 81	0 3	_	_

	Cos	t	Sell	ing Pric	e (solid	or liquid	)
Os-Pe	1 lb or as state	3	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
Os sepiæ pulv. subtil. Otto rosæ, virgin dr. Otto rosæ (synthetic) dr.	8 6	8 6 0	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 1 2 —		s. d. — 15 11 7 0	s. d. 0 4 0 2
Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 cylind., 1s. a week; rent of					ft. <b>13</b> s	. <b>6</b> d.;	rent
Oxymel	1 1	2 8 0 2	2 5 3 3 2 2 —	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ - \end{array}$	0 31/2		
P Pancreatin. pulv oz. Papain oz. Papaver, cap. Ang 100	3 : 12 (	6 2 0	  ea.	- 0 3½	3 9 4 9	0 9 0 11 —	
Papine (Battle) . 8 oz. Paracodin tabs 20 Paraffin. dur. Paraffin. liq	2 0	7 0 8 8	doz. 7 1 0 2 6	1 10 0 3½ 0 8½	0 10 - 0 1 0 2½	0 2 - - -	1 1 1
Paraf. liq. 4-oz. bot. sell 1s. 1d.; 12-oz. 2s. 9d. Paraffin. liq. flav Paraffin. molle alb Paraf. molle alb. 1-lb. tins		9	1 2 2 7	0 4½ 0 9	0 1½ 0 3	_	=
sell 3s, 3d. Paraf. molle flav. Paraf. molle flav. 1-lb. tins sell 2s 0d.	1 (	0	1 6	0 5½		-	1,
Paraffin. (toilet) Paraffin. (toilet), pkd. 2-oz. bot., 1s.; 4-oz., 1s. 6d.	-	6	1 6	0 6	0 2 0 10	0 2	. — _
Paraformaldehyd oz. Parafdehydum . oz. Paramidophenol hyd. oz. Parenol (alb.) B.P.C	0 .3 1 10 2 6	3	3 9	_ _ 1 2	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$	0 1 0 7 —	_ 
Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C Parogenum B.P.C	3 10 8 6	6	5 3 — — 5 0	1 7 1 8 3 9 1 3	0 5 0 6 1 0 0 4	0 2 0 1	J
Pasta zinci co. B.P.C Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C Pasta zinc. et ichtham.B.P.C.	1 3 0 2 8	7	2 5 4 6 4 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$	=	
Pastilles fumigating	7 6	6	- 1	3 3	0 11	- 1	_

Pastilli-see next page.

	Cost	Se	lling Pri	ice (solid	or liquid	1)
<del></del>	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
Pavon tabs	s. d. 7 11 0 2½ 7 11 5 6 5 6 2 2 2 2 5 4	s. d. doz. — — — — — — doz. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	s. d. 1 6 -3 0 4 1 4 1 -1 0 -1 0 -1 5	s. d - 0 9 1 1 1 1 3 6 3 6 1 0 7 4 - 3 3 3 2	s. d. — — 0 2 0 2 0 8 0 8 0 2 1 1 — 0 8 0 7	s. d

Antireptic	in the second se		-+-									
Feel	D. DL	Cost	Selling	g Price	Price Diagram							
Description	ra—rn	per lb.	4 oz.	1 oz.		Lantern and	Iransi	parency	riates			
Satisface	Antiseptic	2 6 3 0	1 2 1 4	0 4 0 5				3.				
Magnum bonum	Catarrh  Delectable  Eucalyptus  Glycerin	3 0 2 3 2 9	1 4 1 2 1 2	0 5 0 4 0 4	"Gaslight," Ilford "Special," Imperial "Special," Imperial Gaslight and Trans- parency, Paget "Gravura," Paget "Rapid,"							
Cost   Sell   Per dar,   Per da	Magnum bonum	3 0 2 6 3 3	1 4	0 5 0 4	Paget "Slow," Wellington S.C.P., Wellington Lantern 2 6 2 9 6 0							
Size   Camera fitted   Camer	Voice	3 0						ak				
Size	<del>-</del>		per doz.	per doz.		-	For ordering	For	l			
Acid: tannic. gr. 10 Acid: tannic. gr. 10 Acid: tannic. gr. 10   1   2   3   6   6   2   3   4   6   2   3   3   6   6   4   2   3   6   6   4   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   6   6   4   2   3   6   6   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   4   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   6   6   6   6   1   6   2   4   3   2   6   6   6   6   1   6   6   6   1   6   6			s. d.	s. d.	Size	Camera fitted	films	Lingigh	l .			
Cocain gr. 10 vel gr. 15   .	Acid. tannic. gr. 10		2 3	4 6 3 6					0 11	s. d.		
Feddof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (m[5]   1.0	Cocainæ gr. 1	B, F	2 9	5 6 3 6		only)				1 9		
Dipuly	Iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M5)		2 0	4 0		Vest Pocket Kodak No. 2J Ensignette	127		(8 exp.)	-		
1   1   2   1   1   2   2   3   3   3   4   3   4   4   4   4   4	Plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 2)	D F	2 0 2 0	4 0	11×2	D. L. K. L.			i	1.6		
1   1   1   1   1   1   2   2   2   2		rice (solid				F.P.K. No. 0		15/8	0 11			
Penactinum   Coz.   0   8½   -	or as stated 16 oz. 4 oz				2½×2¼	W.P. Carbine, 0, 1, 2, 3, Maxim 1	117	2 <del>1</del> A	0 11			
Semazon, caff. cit oz.   2   10   -   -   4   3   0   10   -     2\frac{1}{2} \times 3   10     -     2   2   3   3   10     10   10   10   10   10	nenacetinum oz. 0 8½ — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 9 & 6 \\ - \end{vmatrix}$	0 3 1 10 —	<b> </b> -	2½×3½	Brownie No. 2 W. P. Carbine, 6, 7, 8, Maxim 2	120	2 <del>1</del> B	1 2	-		
Second Replace   Seco	nenazon. caff. cit oz. 2 10 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	4 3 2 4 10 0	0 10 0 6 2 0	-	2½×3½	F.P.K. No. 1	105	2 <del>1</del> €C	1 2	2 4		
Photographic anhydride   oz.   0   5½   -   -   1   1   0   0   3   -     1   1   0   3   -	nenylenediamin. hyd. oz. 1111 — — nenylhydraz. hydroch. oz. 26 — —	3 0	0 7		2½×4¼	Brownie No. 2A	116	21/2	1 5	2 9		
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES Dry Plates  Barnet, Ilford, Imperial, Paget, Wellington, in boxes of 6 or 12.  Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.    Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.   Standard selling prices.   Stan	nosphoric anhydride oz. 0 5½ — — — nosphorus, amorph. oz. 0 8½ — —	1 1	0 3		2 <del>8</del> ×4 <del>8</del>	{ Popular Carbine 27 } F.P.K. 2C }	130	27/8	2 0			
Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.	Dry Plates		of 6 or	12.	3½×4½	Ensign 3½ Carbine ½-pl. Max- im 4	118	314	2 0	4 0		
rdinary and Rapid { 12	Standard selling prices. Exceptions given	below.	1			P.C. Carbine	122	3 <u>‡</u> A	2 6			
Exceptions ford monarch perial flashlight 12 1 6 2 0 3 0 .5 0 6 6 12 6 30 0 3 \(\frac{1}{2} \times 3\) \(\frac{1}{2} \tim	rding JD 1 [12] 1 6   1 10   2 9   4 6	6 0	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 28 0		No. 3 B.E Stereo Brownie No.						
nperial flashlight 12 1 6 2 0 3 0 5 0 6 6 12 6 30 0 3 2 × 3 2 F.P.K. No. 2 101 3 4 4 0 4 0 4 4 0	Exceptions	3 2	-	_			125			(10 exp.)		
1 1 1 1 2 2 7 2 E   1 4 X 5   No. 4 Panoram 7 } 103   4   Z 6	mperial flashlight \	0 6 6	12 6	30 0		₹F.P.K. No. 2 }		3½				
fordpanchromatic 12 2 0 2 6 3 6 5 9 7 6 14 6 - For No. 1 Panoram. 3 and 6 exposures only. † For No. 4 Panoram. 2 and 4 exposures	nperial flashlight 6 - 1 1 1 8 2 7		14 6	-		(Bull's Eye No. 4)				(10 exp.)		

1/2-plate

1/1-plate

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES—Roll Films—continued.

<b>C</b> *	Camera fitted	For ordering	For ordering	EXPOSURES  6 or 12 or as stated				
Size		"Kodak" films Spool No:	Ensign 'i	6	12			
4 ×5	F.P.K. No. 4	123	4A	s. d 2 6	5 d. 5 0			
4½×3½	Cartridge Kodak No. 3	119	41/4	2 0	4 0			
$4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	(r.N. INO. 4A)	126	44A	3 6	· <del>-</del>			
5 × 4	Ensign Model D  Cartridge Kodak  No. 4	104	5	2 6	5 - 0			
7 × 5	Sanderson Roll Film, ½-plate Cartridge Kodak No. 5	115	_7	4 4	_			

" Kli-Cam" Film Packs  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ;  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ , 4s.;  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ , 4s. 8d.

#### Kodak Cut Films

Size		/	-			-	Pa Spe			per eed
							s.	d.		d.
$2\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in.	.0.0	• •	• •	• •	• •	per doz.	1	4	_	6
$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.		• •	• •	• •		per doz.	1	8	1	10
$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	• •	••	••	• •		per doz.	1	8	1	10
$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.	• •	• •	• •	• •		per doz.	2	6	_	9
5 × 4 in.	• •		• •	• •		per doz.	4	2	4	6
$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in.	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	per doz.	4	2	4	6
$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	• •	• •	• •	• •		per doz.	4	2	4	6
$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in.			• •	• •		per doz.	5	6	6	0
7 ×5 in.		٠.	• •		• •	per doz.	6	8	7	6
$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.			• •	• •		per doz.	10	4	11	6

Po	stcards	(sensiti	sed)			8 to 9	10	144
All P.O.P.			-···	••		s. d. — 1 0 1 0	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 13 6
Self-toning . Gaslight and F		••	• • •		••	1 0	_	14 0
* Gevaert.	Paget, Selt	ona and	Rajar	15s. 6d.	+	Gevaert.	14s. 6d	1.

Printing Frames	$2\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	3½×2½	41×31	5½×3½	5 ×4	6½×4¾
White wood (For plates)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 6	1 10	2 2
Size						
" (With glass)	s. d.	s d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 6	1 8	2 0

#### Printing Papers

P.O.P., self-toning, gaslight, bromide-

Small sizes, 6d. per pkt.; Large, 1s.; No 6d. pkts. above 4-plate. — Self-toning,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ , all 1s. 6d. (except Gevaert, Paget, Rajar and Seltona

Bromide and Gaslight,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ , 6 sheets, 1s. 6d.; 12, 2s. 11d.

N.B.—Kodak issue "double-weight" paper at 8d. and 1s. 3d. each; ½-plate at 1s. 10d. and 3s. 6d.

	FII	MS	PLATES				
Size	6 ехр.	12 екр.	Size	Per doz.			
V.P.K	s. d. 0 8 (8 exp.)	s. d. —	Up to 2½×3½	s. d. 1 6			
No. 1 Brownie to $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	0 6	1 0	21×41 1-plate	2 0 2 6			
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 1 0	1 6 2 0	Postcard 4×5	3 0 3 0 3 6			
Postcard	1 3	2 1	½-plate —	3 6			

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING-Developing

			Prin	ting		-	
Size.			Per doz.	Size.	1	Per d	oz
Up to $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$			2 0	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$		7	(
2½×4½	••		2 6	10×8		12	(
$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate			3 0	Postcards		3	(
$2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$ or $4 \times 5$		••	3 6	Postcard enlargements		6	(
$4\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$			4 6				

Lantern Slides: Contact 1s. 3d. ea., 12s. doz.; from prints 2s. and 21s.

#### ENLARGEMENTS-Standard Rate.

	½-Plate.	1/1-plate.	10×8	12×10	15×1
Unmounted	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 5 0
Mounted on plate, sunk mount, and spotted	2 6		4 3	5 3	7 6

Where negative is made, add 1s. 6d. extra to above prices.

Note.—Sepia toning one-third extra.

P	.—	Sell Pri	ing ce					
					-		s.	d.
Erysipelas	• •		٠			5×1 c.c.	9	0
Gonorrhæa	• •	••				5×1 c.c.	9	0
Mixed infection	••	• •		`	•••	5×1 c.c.	. 9	0
Pneumonia	••	• •		• •		5×1 c.c.	9	0
Rheumatism			••			5×1 c.c.	9	0
Typhoid		• •				10 cc.	11	8
=======================================					11° D	. ( 1:1 1		

-		Cost	Sel	lling Pri	ice (solid	or liquid	1)
	Ph—Pi	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.
	Phyllosan tablets 60 Phytin powder	s. d. 5 0 5 2 6 6 4 8 0 9 1 7 5 0 0 8 4 9 0 3 0 3	s. d. doz. — doz. — 2 6 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	s. d. 1 4 - 0 10 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{oz}. 0 8\frac{1}{2} 2 3 - 2 7	s. d. 9 3 -7 0 3d. ea. 0 3 0 7 1 9 0 9	s. d. 1 9 2 0 - 0 6 -	0
	Pilocarpin. nitr	4 10 5 4 4 5 4 10 6 0 7 0 5 6 8 9 13 0 4 4 2 8		2 2 2 2 5 2 0 2 2 7 3 2 2 4 4 0 5 8 1 10½ 1 2	0 7 0 8 0 7 0 7 0 9 0 10 0 7½ 1 1 1 6 0 6 0 4	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 1	

Pi		Cost	Sell per		Cost	S	elling P	rice (solid	d or liqui	d)
,F.L		per gross	doz,	DI: D		1.2				
rolled		s. d.	s. d	Pi-Po	1 lb. or as	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	l dr.	Gr. or M
loes, gr. 4		0 10	0 3	I .	stated		1			or ne
loes et asafet. gr. 4	• •; •• ••	1 0	0 3	I	1	,	,	s. d.	s. d.	
loes et ferri gr. 4		0 9	0 3	Pix liquida	s. d. 0 8½	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 13	s. a.	s. d.
loes et myrrh. gr. 4		0 8	0 3	Planadalin oz.	7 0			10 6	2 0	_
alomel. et coloc. B.P.C.		1 6	0 4	Planadalin tabs., gr. 5 25	3 2	doz.	2 43	_		
alomel. coloc. et hyoscy. B.P.C		1 8	0 4	Platini chlorid gm.	10 6	_	· — 1	_	-	1 4
ambogiæ co. '98 gr. 4		1 2	0 3	Platinum chlorid. sol. 2% oz.	5 4	_	-	8 0	1 3	_
odeinæ gr. ½	B	4 9	0 10	Platinum foil or wire gr.	1 9	-	_	-	-	3 2
oloc. co. gr. 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 0	0 3	Plumbum						
oloc. et hyoscy. gr. 4		1 4	0 3	Plumbi acet. pur	1 5	2 2	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	-	_
ligitalis co. B.P.C erri (Blaud) gr. 5		0 8	0 3	Plumbi acet. coml	0 11	1 41/2	0 41/2	0 11	-	-
erri (Blaud) gr. 5 erri, 100-bot., sell at 1s. 3d.	• •• •• ••	0 0	0 3	Plumbi arsen, wash P.F. A.	1 1	1 8	- 01	0 6		_
erri et arsen. B.P.C	B	0 11	0 3	Plumbi carb. pur		6 0	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 1	_
erri iodid, '85 gr. 4		1 9	0 4	Plumbi iodid oz. Plumbi oleas (normal)	2 0	8 6	2 5	0 8	_′	_
albani co. '98 gr. 4		1 8	0 4	PDI 1 : 1 /1:.1 \	0 10#	1 4	0 5	0 11		_
ydrarg. gr. 4		0 11	0 3	Dl1	1 2	1 8	0 6	0 2	_	_
yd. c. cret, et opii B.P.C.	B, ex F	1 0	0 3	D1 1 1 .	4 9	7 2	2 1	0 7	_	
yd. c. rheo B.P.C.		1 2	0 3	Podophyll. resin oz.	.2 10				1 1	_
yd. subchlor. co. gr. 4		1 2	0 3	Pot. pourri P.F. II	7 6	11 6	3 5	1 0	_	_
pecac. c. scilla gr. 4	B, ex F	1 2-	0 3	Potassium						
pii gr. ½		1 2	0 3	Potassa caustic. (sticks)	3 7	5 7	1 8	0 6	_	_
pii gr. 1	, B, F	1 6	0 4	Potassa caustic. (black ash)	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 31	-	_
hosphori gr. l		1 3	0 3	Potassa caustic. (granular)	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 21	-	_
plumbi c. opio gr. 4	B,  ex  F		0 3	Potassa caustic. lump coml.	1 4	2 0		-	-	_
odoph. co. B.P.C.		1 6	0 4	Potassa sulphurata	1 10	3 0	0 101	0 3	-	_
uin. sulph. gr. 1	• • • • •	1 6	0 4	Potassii acetas gran	2 2	3 3	1 1	0 4	-	-
uin. sulph. gr. 2		2 6	0 6	Potassii arsenas A, Boz.	$0 9\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1 3	-	—
hei co. gr. 4		0 11	0 3	Potassii benzoas nat. oz.	2 6	-	-		0 9	_
aponis co. gr. 2	B, F B, F	1 3	0 3	Potassii benz. synth. oz.	0 11				3 <sub>1</sub>	-
cammon. co. '98 gr. 4	., ., В, Р	2 0	0 4	Potassii bicarb. pulv	1 2	1 9		0 2	-	_
cillæ co. gr. 4		1 1	0 4 0 3	Potassii bichromas	1 0			0 2	-	_
			บ่าง	Potassii bromid. cryst	1 7			$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	_	_
Cost	Selling Price (sol	id or liqui	d)	Potassii carb Potassii carb. coml	1 8			0 3 0 13		
	1 1 1	1	/ .	Potassii chlor, pur, puly.	1 0	21		$0  1\frac{1}{2}$		- 1
l lb.	16 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.	Potassii chloridum pur.	1 6	1		0 2	_	_
stated	02.		or II(	Potassii chlorid. coml.	i 0		0 5		_	_
	1				3 6		_	_	_   1	10
—(cont.) s. d.	s. d.   s. d.   s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		3 10	5 11	1 81	0 6 0	1 1	_
ri iodid oz. 1 0	-   -   1 6	0 31			4 3		21	0 6	_	_
pani co. pulv 9 3	- 4 2 1 1	0 2	_		6 4			0 9 0		
lrargyri pulv 6 0	- 27 08	0 11		Potassii ferricyan				0 11   0		_
l. subchlor. co. pulv. 9 3	<b>- 4 0 1 2</b>	0 2	· — }	Potassii ferrocyan	2 10	4 3	1 3 (	0 4	-	_
cac. c. scill. p. B, ex F   7 0	<b>- 3 0 0 10</b>	0 11/2	- 1	Potassii formas oz.	0 6	-	- (	0 10   0	- 1	
psphori oz. 0 8	1 0	0 2	- 1		0 7	-	- 1			
mbi c. opio $B$ , ex $F$ oz. $0$ $6\frac{1}{2}$	-   -   0 10	0 2		Potassii guaiccols Ilphon. oz.	1 0	-	- 1			-
ninæ sulph oz. 4 3	-   -   7 2	1 3	- 1		6 6	-	- 10			-
i co. pulv 6 8	<b>- 2 10 0 9</b>	0 11		D	0 9	-	_ 1			
	0 401 4 -	0 2	- 1	Potassii iodidum   20	_		8 6 2	3 0	5 -	-
onis co. pulv. B, F 9 0	$-  3 10\frac{1}{2}   1 1$			D	1 /	0 0 0			_   .	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9	-   <del>-</del>   3 0	0 6	_	Potassii metasulph	1 6		9 0			_
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½	=	Potassii metasulph	1 5	2 6 0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	21 -	-   -	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fruct 0 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ —	=	Potassii metasulph	1 5 0 9½	2 6 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ -	-   -	_
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9   læ co. pulv 6 9   æ fxuct 0 7   æ fruct. pulv 0 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ —		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. cwt. 70	1 5 0 9½ 0 0	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ 1 4 lb. 12	0 -	-
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 vin (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - - 0 2		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. cwt. Potassii oxalas ncut. E	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 — 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ - 1 - 4 lb. 12 5 0	-   -	_
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fruct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 oin (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6 lb 2 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 -		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. Cwt. Potassii oxalas ncut. Potassii permang.	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 - 1 2 1 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 2\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 1b & 12 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{array} $	0 -	- - - -
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6 lb 2 2 alb. pulv 2 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - - 0 2		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras coml. (OPotassii nitras coml. cwt. Potassii oxalas neut. EPotassii permang. (OPotassii permang. (OPotassii persulphas (OPOtassii persulpha	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4 1 5	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 - 1 2 1 0 - 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 2\frac{1}{2} & - \\ 1 & - \\ 4 & 1b. & 12 \\ 5 & 0 & - \\ 5 & 0 & - \\ \end{array} $	0 -	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fruct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 oin (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6 lb 2 2 alb. pulv 2 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 -	11111111	Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. (70 Potassii nitras coml. cwt. 70 Potassii oxalas ncut. E Potassii permang 1 Potassii persulphas 2 Potassii persulphas 2 Potassii phosphas 2	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4 1 5 3 6	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 - 1 2 1 0 - 1 7 6 2	0 8½ 0 0 5 0 6 3 1 6 0 7 7 0 2 0	2½ - 1 - 4 lb. 12 5 0 2 - 5 0 0 4 7 0	0 -	- - - - -
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fruct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 oin (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6 lb 2 2 alb. pulv 2 8 ongum 2 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - -		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. (70 Potassii nitras coml. cwt. 70 Potassii oxalas ncut. E Potassii permang 1 Potassii persulphas 2 Potassii phosphas 5 Potassii phosphas 5 Potassii phosphas 5	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4 1 5 3 6 5 0 2 2	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 - 1 2 1 0 - 1 7 6 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ 1 4 lb. 12 5 0 2 -7 0 3	0 - 1 - 1 - 1	- - - - -
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6 lb 2 2 alb. pulv 2 8 ngum 2 4 igrum extra 1 6 nigri pulv 1 10 in oz. 6 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - -		Potassii metasulph.            Potassii nitras            Potassii nitras coml.            Potassii nitras coml.            Potassii oxalas ncut.         E           Potassii permang.            Potassii persulphas            Potassii phosphas            Potassii phosphas coml.            Potassii salicylas            Potassii salicylas            Potassii sulphas puly.	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4 1 5 3 6 5 0 2 2 0 8½ 1 7	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 1 2 1 0 1 7 6 2 3 3 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ 1 4 lb. 12 5 0 2 -7 0 3 - 1 0	0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 -	- - - - - -
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6 lb 2 2 alb. pulv 2 8 nngum 2 4 igrum extra 1 6 nigri pulv 1 10 in oz. 6 8 a oz. 5 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 1½ — 0 2 — — —		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras coml. (Composition of the potassii nitras coml. (Composition of the potassii oxalas neut. (Composition of the potassii permang. (Composition of the potassii phesphas (Composition of the potassii phosphas coml. (Composition of the potassii sulphas pulv. (Composition of the potassii sulphas pulv. (Composition of the potassii sulphas coml. (Composition of the potassii sulpha	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4 1 5 3 6 5 0 2 2 0 8½ 1 7	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 1 2 1 0 1 7 6 2 3 3 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ 1 4 lb. 12 5 0 2 5 0 7 0 3 1 0 3 0	0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 -	- - - - - -
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. 4 6 lb 2 2 alb. pulv 2 8 ngum 2 4 igrum extra 1 6 nigri pulv 1 10 in oz. 6 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - - - 2 0		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. (Composition of the composition of the compositi	1 5 0 9½ 0 0 3 4 1 5 3 6 5 0 2 2 0 8½ 1 7	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 2 1 0 1 2 1 0 7 6 2 3 3 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ - 41b. 12 - 5 0 0 - 7 0 3 - 1 0 0 2 - 9	0 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 1	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. lb 2 2 8 ligrum extra 1 6 nigri pulv 1 10 in oz. 6 8 a 5 0 n 0.5, 6 amps, 6s.;	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - - - 2 0		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. cwt. Potassii oxalas neut. E Potassii permang Potassii persulphas Potassii persulphas Potassii phosphas coml Potassii sulphas pulv Potassii sulphas coml	1 5 9½ 0 9½ 0 0 0 1 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 2 1 0 7 6 2 3 3 0 - 0 2 2 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ - 41b. 12 - 5 0 0 - 7 0 3 - 1 0 3 0 2 - 9	0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 -	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - - - 2 0		Potassii metasulph. Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. Cwt. Potassii oxalas neut. Potassii permang. Potassii persulphas Potassii phosphas Potassii phosphas Potassii sulphas pulv. Potassii sulphas coml. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocarb.	1 5 9½ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 - 1 2 1 0 7 6 2 3 3 0 - 0 2 2 0 - 2 - 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ - 1	0 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 2	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. lb 2 2 8 lb. pulv 2 8 ngum 2 4 igrum extra 1 6 nigri pulv 1 10 in oz. 6 8 a oz. 6 8 c oz. 6 0.5, 6 amps, 6s.;	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - - - 2 0		Potassii metasulph. Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. Potassii oxalas neut. Potassii permang. Potassii persulphas Potassii phesphas Potassii phosphas coml. Potassii sulphas coml. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocyan.	1 5 9½ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 - 1 2 1 0 7 6 2 3 3 0 - 0 2 2 0 - 2 - 4 7 6 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ 1 1 -41b 12 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. lb 2 2 8 lb. pulv 2 8 ngum 2 4 igrum extra 1 6 nigri pulv 1 10 im oz. 6 8 a oz. 6 8 c oz. 6 0.5, 6 amps, 6s.;	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - - - 2 0 1 5		Potassii metasulph. Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. Potassii oxalas neut. Potassii permang. Potassii persulphas Potassii phosphas coml. Potassii sulphas pulv. Potassii sulphas coml. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocyan. Potassii tartras Potassii tartras	1 5 9½ 0 0 0 3 4 1 5 3 6 5 0 0 2 2 8½ 1 7 5 6 4 1 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 1 2 1 0 0 1 7 6 2 3 3 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ 1 1 -41b 12 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 2	
mmonii co. pulv. oz. 1 9 læ co. pulv 6 9 æ fxuct 0 7 æ fruct. pulv 0 9 in (Oppenheimer) ½lb. lb 2 2 8 lb. pulv 2 8 ngum 2 4 igrum extra 1 6 nigri pulv 1 10 in oz. 6 8 a oz. 6 8 c oz. 6 0.5, 6 amps, 6s.;	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6 0 -1½ - 0 2 - - - 2 0 1 5		Potassii metasulph Potassii nitras Potassii nitras coml. Potassii nitras coml. cwt. Potassii oxalas ncut. E Potassii persulphas Potassii persulphas Potassii phosphas coml. Potassii salicylas Potassii salicylas Potassii sulphas coml. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocarb. Potassii sulphocyan. Potassii tartras	1 5 9½ 0 0 0 3 4 1 5 3 6 5 0 0 2 2 8½ 1 7 5 6 4 1 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 6 0 1 3 0 7 lb. 6 - 1 2 1 0 7 6 2 3 3 0 - 0 2 2 0 - 2 - 4 7 6 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2½ 1 1 -41b 12 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 2	

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				-D	1	Cost	l c	alling D	tion (cali	olid or liquid)		
D 0		Setting Trice (solid of riquid)		2 0			1	1	d or ngu	(a)				
Pr—Qu	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	Qu—Sa	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	a	
Proflavin 5 gm. Protargol oz. Protein reactions, sell 15s. 6d. per set, 6 tests	s. d. 5 0 5 0	s. d. —	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 7 6 1 6	s. d. 0 2 —	Quinina—(cont.) Quinin. hydrochlor. oz. Quinin. hydrochlor-bi oz. Quinin. hypophos oz.	3 8 4 6 7 3	s. d. — —	s. d.	s. d.	1 1 1 5 2 2	20000	
Pulveres Pulv. acetanilid. co. Pulv. aloes c. canella Pulv. aloes c. canella (super) Pulv. amygdal. co. Pulv. antimonialis Pulv. aromatic co. B.P.C. Pulv. catechu co.	8 2 4 0 7 0 4 3 3 10 12 6 4 3		3 6 1 9 3 0 1 10 - 5 4 1 10	1 0 0 6 0 10 0 6 0 6 1 5 0 6	0 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 1		Quinin. lactas oz. Quinin. phosphas oz. Quinin. salicylas oz. Quinin. sulph oz. Quinin. sulph, acid. oz. Quinin. tannas oz. Quinin. valerian oz. Quinin. urea hyd oz.	6 7 6 0 5 3 2 9 3 8 3 6 7 9 6 6		HIIIIIII	1111111	2 0 1 9 1 6 0 11 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 6	0000000	
Pulv. cinnam. co	4 10 10 6 1 7 3 2 3 10 1 8 — 5 6	2 8 -	2 1 4 7 0 8½ 1 0 - 0 9 1 0 2 5	0 7 1 3 0 3 0 4½ 4 3 0 3 -	0 1 0 2½ - 0 1 1 2 0 1 - 0 1½		Quinol (v. hydroquinone)  R Ramul (B. & C.), 12-oz., sell 3s. 6d. Rapii sem	1 3 2 3 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 10½ 3 4½ 0 9	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \end{array}$			01	
Pulv. jalapæ co	4 2 8 0 6 0 1 5 3 0 3 5	- - - 4 6 -	1 10 3 5 2 9 - 1 4 1 7	0 6 1 0 0 9 2 3 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 5	0 1 0 2 0 1½ 0 5 0 1 0 1	111111	Resin. flav. pulv	0 11 1 10 1 0 2 8 4 0 22 0 19 3	1 4½	0 5 - - 1 9 9 5 8 3	0 1½ 2 9 1 6 4 0 0 6 2 6 2 3	0 5 0 4 0 9 0 5 0 4		
1s. 10d. Pulv. sal. carol. fact. eff. Pulv. scammon. co Pulv. seidlitz Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C Pulv. thymol. co. (B. & C.), 4-oz., sell 4s.; 8-oz.7s. 6d. Pulv. tragacanth co.	2 6 8 6 1 2 3 4	3 9 — ea. —	1 1 3 9 3d. 1 5	0 4 1 0  0 5	0 1 0 2 -		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect. Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec. Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv Rheumatin oz. Ringworm oint. (vet.) V.C.P. Rosmarini folia	11 0 13 9 13 0 11 6 16 0 1 8 1 1 2 11	- - - 2 6 1 7½ 4 6	4 9 5 10 5 6 4 11 0 9 0 6 1 3½	1 5 1 6 1 5 1 4 - 0 1½ 0 4	0 3 0 3 0 3 0 2½ 4 6 —	0	
Purgen (Kirby), unstd. 100 Pyrethri rad. pulv	3 0 4 3 1 2 3 3 3 0	doz. — — —	0 6 1 10 — —	0 6 2 0 5 7 4 6	0 6 1 2 0 10½	= = =	Roup pills P.F., sell 8d. per d Rosæ Gall. pet		15 0	4 3	1 2 - 0 1½	3 8 3 5	0 0	
Quassiæ lig. rass	0 9 1 6 0 2½ 7 8 0 9½ 0 10½ 1 2	1 2 - - 1 3 - 1 9	0 4 0 8 - 3 3 0 5 0 5 0 7	0 1½ 0 2½ 	0 1 - - - - -	0 5	Saccharum lactis pulv. Saccharum ustum Ang. Saccharum ustum exot. Sachet powder opt. (var.)P.F. Sachet powder sec. P.F. Safrol Sales	1 8 1 3 1 1 - 4 9	2 6 1 10½ 1 7 —	0 10 0 7 0 6	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 3 & \\ 0 & 2 & \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & \\ 1 & 4 & \\ 1 & 0 & \\ \end{array} $	- - 0 1	111111	
Quillaiæ cort. pulv	1 4 6 6 4 9 6 0 6 6		0 7½ - - -	0 2	2 0 1 5 1 10 2 0	Gr.x. 0 5 0 4 0 5 0 5	Sal. acetos. pulv. P.F. E Sal. antisepticus(Huxley) 8 oz. Sal. Carlsbad, artif. N.F Sal. Cheltenham, artif Sal. hepatica 3 oz. Sal. Harrogate, artif	4 6 2 5 1 2 1 6 1 7 3 0	1 10 2 3 - 4 6	1 10 0 6 0 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	0 1 - 0 2	Late Late	
Quinin. acetylsal oz. Quinin. arsenas B oz. Quinin. benzoas oz. Quinin. citras oz. Quinin. ethylcarb oz. Quinin. glycerophos. oz.	6 9 6 9 5 9 5 3 8 0 7 9			,	2 0 2 0 1 8 1 6 2 4 2 3	0 5 0 5 0 4 0 4 0 6 0 6	Sal. Kissingen, artif. Sal. limonis P.F.I E Sal. limon. (non-toxic) P.F. II. Sal. prunella glob	1 0 5 0 4 8 1 4 1 10 1 6	1 6 - 2 0 2 10	0 6 2 2 2 0 0 7½ 0 10	0 2 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 2 0 3 0 2½		A Shaladala	
Quinin. hydriodid oz. Quinin. hydriodid. ac. oz. Quinin. hydrobrom oz. cz.inin. hydrobrom. ac. oz.	6 9 7 3 5 4 5 9	=				0 5 0 5 0 4 0 4	Salicinum oz. Saline effervesc. P.F. III Saline eff. 6-oz. kali sell 18. 9d.	2 0	3 0		3 0	0_7		

•	Cost	S	elling Pa	rice (soli	d or ligu	id)	l Se—So	A. & H.	B.W.	P.D.	Evans
Sa—Si	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	l dr.	Gr.	Serums and Antitoxins (selling prices) Anthrax (yet.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DL. on on OZ.	s. d. 0 4 4 6	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 1 1 4	s. d.	Blackleg (vet.)	- 7 6	3 6	16 0	- 3 0
oquinine oz.	16 0 3 0 3 2	4 6 4 9	1 3½ 1 6	0 4 0 5	4 6	0 1	Diphtheria 1,000 units Diphtheria 2,000 units Diphtheria 3,000 units	2 0 3 6 —	1 9 3 6 5 0	3 6 5 0	2 0 3 6
daraca g. dracon. pulv. opt. guis draconis pulv. sec. guinariæ radix	13 6 5 6 3 0	8 3	5 9 2 4 1 6	1 6 0 7½ 0 5	0 2 0 1½	_	Diphtheria 4,000 units Diphtheria 8,000 units Diphtheria, concentr 2,000 units	7 0 14 0	6 6 - 5 0	- - 7 0	6 6 4 6
toninum oz.  tyl ½ oz.  tyl capsules 30	64 9 5 0 5 0	doz.	3 0		19 0 3 0	0 5 —	Diphtheria, concentr 4,000 units Diphtheria, concentr 6,000 units Diphtheria, concentr 8,000 units	_ _ 11 6	9 6	10 6 15 9 20 6	7 0 — —
apones o alb. pulvis o animalis	1 7	2 6 1 10	0 8½ 0 7	0 3 0 2	_		Distemper (canine) 6×5 c.c. Distemper (canine) 10 c.c. Dysentery 20 or 25 c.c.	7 6	- 8 6	17 0 - 8 6	4 0 7 0
o animal. pulv, o arsenicalis(taxid.)P.F.I. o Cast. mottled	1 8 3 0 1 0	2 6 4 6 1 6	0 8½ 1 4 0 6	0 3 0 4½ 0 2	+	1 1 1	Gonococcus 3×2 c.c. Gonococcus 25 c.c. Hæmorrhagic-septicæm. (bovine, ovine,	=	8 6	20 0	Ξ
o "coconut oil" o durus onis dur. pulv	2 0 1 5 2 6	3 0 2 2 3 9	0 10½ 0 7½ 1 1	0 3 0 2 0 4	=		or porcine) 100 c.c. Influenza (equine) 30 c.c. Meningococcus 10 c.c.	_ _ _		20 0 9 0 —	4 0
o Hebra rect o kalinus o mollis virid	14 6 2 6 1 10	3 9 2 10	6 2 1 1 0 10½	1 8 0 4 0 3	0 3	1 - 1	Meningococcus	5 0  10 0 1 6	8 6 - 1 6	_	_
o mollis coml. opt o Napol	3 0	1 8 4 6	0 6 1 3½	0 41		— —	Normal (eq.)	3 0 4 6	3 0	_	=
sæ rad. Jam sæ red. Jam. incis.	1 6 4 3 5 0 2 6	6 5 7 6 3 9	1 10 2 2 1 1	2 6 0 6 0 7 0 4	0 5 0 1 0 1		Plague, prophylactic 20 c.c. Pneumonia, polyvalent 10 c.c. Pneumonia, polyvalent 20 c.c.	7 6	=	_	7 6 4 0 7 0
mmon. resin. pulv. oz. mmon. virgin pulv. oz. lippe's salt.	0 8 13 9	- 8 3	- - 2 5	1 0	0 3 3 11 0 2	- 0 1½	Staphylococcus, polyvalent 10 c.c. Streptococcus, polyvalent 10 c.c. Streptococcus, polyvalent 25 c.c.	3 6	3 6 3 6 8 6	3 6 4 7	6 P
polamin (v. hyoscin.) retogen tablets (Carn-ick's), unstd 100	4 5	doz.	0 10		_	_	Streptococcus, erysipelas 25 c.c. Streptococcus, puerperal fever 10 c.c. Streptococcus, puerperal fever 25 c.c.	1: 1: 1	8 6 3 6 8 6	=	=
obrol tablets 100 obrol tablets, tins of 10, ell 2s. 5d.	12 2	doz.	2 4	- 	-	-	Streptococcus, rheumatic fever	-	8 6	_	_
tzogene charges 3-pt. sell s. 6d. doz. tzogene charges 5-pt. sell							Streptococcus (equine) oz. Tetanus 1,500 units Tetanus (vet.) 500 units	4 0 - 3 0	4 0	9 6 4 7 3 0	
mæ fol. Alex. pulv	3 0 2 6	3 9	1 4 1 2	0 5 0 4	_	_	Tetanus (vet.) 1,500 units Tetanus (vet.) 3,000 units Tetanus (vet.) 5,000 units Typhoid	- -	8 6	8 0 13 0	=
nnæ fol. Tinnev. nnæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. nnæ fructus Alex. nnæ fruct. Tinnev.	2 3 2 6 3 10	3 5 3 9 5 9 1 9	1 0 1 2 1 8	0 3 0 4 0 6	=		White scour (bovine) 10 c.c. White scour (bovine) 10 c.c. White scour (bovine) 30 c.c.		_	9 0	4 0 7 -0
pentariæ rhizoma	9 6		0 6 4 2	0 2 1 2	0 2	_		Selling Pr	ice (solid	or liquid)	
vum benzoatum	3 4 3 0	_	1 5 1 3 <sup>1</sup>	0 4½ 0 4	_	_	1 lb. or as stated	.4 oz.	1 oz.	l dr.	Gr. or M
vum phosphoratum oz. ampoo pdr. (borax soap) ampoo pdr. (coconut soap)	0 11 2 4 1 9	_ _ 2 8	1 0 0 10	1 6 0 4 0 3	0 3½ —	= /	Sodium Soda caustica (sticks) 2 3 3 9	s. d. 1 2	s. d.	s. d.	. s. d.
ellac alb. ellac aurant. ellac aurant. sec.	5 9 5 8 5 3	8 8 8 6 7 11	2 5 2 5 2 3	0 7½ 0 7½ 0 7			Soda caust. (gran. or flake)       0       9½       1       3       1       10         Sodii acet. pur. cryst.       1       6       2       6       2       6	1 0 61	0 3	=	=
ica pur. præcip. oz.	1 8 0 4 0 61	2 6 - 0 10	0 8½ 	0 3 0 9 0 1	Ξ		Sodii acetylsal oz. 2 2 — Sodii arsen. anhyd. A, B oz. 0 8 — Sodii benzoas nat oz. 3 0 —	- -	3 3 1 0 4 6	0 8 0 3 0 10	=
apis alb. sem	0 91	1 21	0 4	$0  1\frac{1}{2}$	-	_	Sodii benz. artif 2 6 - 0 9	1 3 0 3	0 4 0 11	=	_

	Cost	Se	lling Pr	ice (soli	d or liqui	d)		Cost	Sel	ling Pric	ce
· So	1 lb.	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.	So-St	per 1,000	(in	container 50	rs) 25
	stated s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	5. 0
Sodium—(cont.) Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv	0 5	0 71/2	0 21/2	0 1	_	_	Solvellæ Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15	7 6	1 10	1 2	0
Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd	- 0 4	0 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$	$0   1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0   1$	_	=	Alum. et zinci s'carb. aa. gr. 30	20 0 8 0	4 2 2 2	2 4 1 3	1
Sodii bichrom	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	=	_	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 B	21 0	4 5	2 4	01
Sodii bisulphas pur	1 9 4 3	2 8 6 5	0 9 1 10 <sup>1</sup>	0 2½ 0 6	0 1	<u> </u>	Hyd. et pot. iodid. gr. 8.75 "Mouth-wash, eff."	40 0 14 0	7 11 3 2	4 2 1 10	2
Sodii bromidum	1 9	2 8	$0 \ 9\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 3 0	_	_	Nasal., alk. N.H.I.	6 6 5 3	1 7 1 7	0 11 1 0	0 .
Sodii caco lylas B oz. Sodii carbolas oz.	0 5	_	,=	0 9	0 7 0 2	=	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18	8 6	2 2	1 4	0 1
Sodii carbonas cryst. Sodii carbonas exsic.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 \end{array}$	0 7 1 0	0 2 0 4	0 1 0 1	_		Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 Nasal-pharyngeal. co. No. 2 B, F	8 0 25 0	1 9 5 0	1 1 2 9	0
Sodii carb. coml	0 3	0 5 0 9	0 2 0 3	0 1	Ξ	_	Sodii chlorid. gr. 60	8 0	2 0	1 3	0 1
Sodii chloridum recryst. Sodii citras	0 6	5 9	1 8	0 1 0 6	0 1	_	Cost	Selling Pri	ice (solid	or liquid)	
Sodii citro-tart. eff. Sodii potas. tart. pulv.	2 10	4 3 2 0	1 3 0 7	0 4 0 2	_	_	— 11b.			- 1	
Sodii formas oz.	0 3	_	_	0 5	0 1	_	or as stated 16 oz	. 4 oz	l oz.	1 dr.	G <sub>I</sub>
Sodii glycerophos. 50% oz. Sodii guaiacas oz.	0 6 2 2	_	_	1 2 3 3	0.3	_	s. d. s. o	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	5.
Sodii gynocardas oz. Sodii hippuras oz.	5 0 7 6	=	=	7 6 11 3	1 6 2 2	_	Sozoiodol, sodium oz. 12 6 — Sozoiodol, zinc. oz. 4 6 —		_	3 7 1 4	1
Sodii hypophosphis oz.	0 8		-	1 0	0 2	_	Sparteinæ sulphas B dr. 1 0 -	5 2	1 4	1 6	0
Sodii hyposulphis opt Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 9 0 6	0 3	0 1	_	_	Spigelia 12 0 —	5 Z	1 4	0 21	
Sodii iodidum oz. Sodii lactas (syrupy) oz.	1 11 0 6			3 0 1 3	0 7 0 3	_	Spiritus Spiritus ætheris 6 4 —	2 5	0 9	0 2	
Sodii metasulphis	2 0	3 0	0 101	0 3	_	_	Sp. æther. comp 8 4 -	3 2	0,11	0 3	
Sodii nitras pur Sodii nitras coml	1 2 0 5	0 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 2 0 1	_	_	Sp. æther. nitrosi 5 8 8 Sp. æther. nit. substit. P.F. 2 0 3	0 -	0 7	0 1	1
Sodii nitris pur. cryst	3 0	_	1 4	0 4½ 2 8	0 1 0 6	~ <del></del>	Sp. ammon. arom 4 5 6 Sp. am. ar. 2-oz. std. bot. sell	4 1 10	0 6	0 1	-
Sodii perboras	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	_	1s, 6d.; 4-oz. 2s. 9d.			-	1
Sodii permanganas	7 6	=	3 2 1 8	0 10 0 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$		Sp. amm. fetid 8 4 — Sp. anisi 21 6 —	8 3	$0 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$ $2 \ 2$	0 2 0 4	
Sodii persulphas	5 0	1 9	2 2 0 6	0 7	0 1	-	Sp. armoraciæ co 6 0 — Sp. cajuputi 9 0 —	2 5 3 6	0 8	0 2 0 2	
Sodii phosph. "feathery"	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 2	=	<del>-</del>	Sp. camphoræ 6 7 —	2 7	0 8	0 11/2	1
Sodii phosph. pulv Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic	1 3 2 3	2 3	0 8 1 3	0 3 0 4		_	Sp. chloroformi 6 0 — Sp. cinnamomi 30 6 —	2 4	0 7½ 3 0	0 2	
Sodii phosph. acidus	2 10 3 0	4 6	1 4 1 3½	0 4½ 0 4	-	_	Sp. juniperi 9 3 -	3 7 2 3	1 0 0 7	0 2 0 2	-
Sodii salicylas cryst	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	_	Sp. lavand. Ang 51 0 -	-	5 0	0 10	=
Sodii salicylas nat oz. Sodii silicas solut	2 11 0 4	0 7	0 3	4 6	0 10	_ =	Sp. lavand. exot	10 6 14 2	2 9 3 9	0 6 0 7	
Sodii sulphas "pea"	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array} $	0 8 0 9	0 3 0 3	0 1 0 1	-	-	Sp. menthæ pip. exot 23 3 — Sp. myristicæ 23 0 —	9 0 9 6	2 4	0 5 0 5	
Sodii sulph. pulv	0 6	0 10	$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	_	_	Sp. nucis juglandis 10 3 -	4 0	1 1	0 2	-
	0 7	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 4½	0 1½ 7 lb.	2 1	_	Sp. rectificat. c. rebate pint 20 0 24 0 Sp. rectificat. c. rebate pint 13 0 15 10			0 4 0 3	
Sodii sulph. coml. pulv. cwt. 2	6 0	0 41	- 1	7 lb.	2 6	-	Sp. rosmarini exot 23 0 —	9 0	2 4	0 5	-
	2 6			0 4 0 3		=	Sp. saponatus 6 8 10 0 Sp. saponis kalini meth 2 8 3 9	1 0	0 9 0 4	=	
	0 6			0 1 0 5	0 1	_	Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal. 6 8 1 0 Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal. 3 11 pint		0 1½ gal.	6 0	7
Sodii tartras (neutral)	4 6	-	2 0	0 7	0 1	- 1					
	7 6	_	_  1		0 2 1 3	=	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt. 5 3 7 10 Stannum gran. pur 6 0 9 0	2 7		$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} $	7
Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7)	9 6	12 9	3 9	_		_	Stannoxyl tablets 80 3 6 doz.	0 10	_	_	2
	8 0		1 1	-	-	-	Stramonii folia Ang 2 0 3 0		0 4	-	
Solvellæ-see next column							Stramon. fol. pulv 2 9 4 3 Strontii bromid. cryst. oz. 0 4 —	1 4		0 1	
Soy (Chin.)	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 21	_		Strontii bromid. exsicc. oz. 0 7 - Strontii iodidum oz. 2 8 -	=	1 0 4 0	0 2½ 0 9	
Sozoiodol, hydrarg. oz. 11	0 9	-	-1	- 2	2 2	0 9*	Strontii lactas oz. 1 8 -	-		0 6	-

		<del></del>								
V		Cost	Se	lling Pr	ice (solid	or liquid	1)		Cost	Sell
	St—Sy	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr or M	Su—Sy	per gro.	per doz,
y i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	mitras coml. pulv salicylas oz	s. d. 2 0 2 4 0 8 9 3 9 0 8 4 8 3 8 0 1 6 2 0 6 0 9 9 6	doz.		3 6 	2 7 2 7 2 7 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 1 9 0 2	s. d	Suppositoria  Acid. boric. gr. 3  Acid. carbolic. B.P.  Acid. gallic. gr. 3  Acid. gallic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1)  Acid. tannic. B.P.  Acid. tannic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1)  B, F  Bellad. ext. ad gr. 2  Bellad ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½)  Bellad. ext. (gr. 4) et opii (gr. 4)  Bism. oxychlor. gr. 5  Cocainæ gr. 4  Gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1)  B, F  Glycerini:	s. d. 6 0 6 6 7 0 7 9 7 6 8 6 7 0 12 6 7 3 9 0 10 6 7 0	s. d.  1 2 1 3 1 4 1 6 1 4 1 8 1 4 2 6 1 4 2 0 1 1 4
e e o i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	llii	5 0 3 2 2 9 3 4 3 7 3 0 3 0 5 8 10 9 3 0 3 0 1 10 0 9 1 5 5 2 2 0 4 32 0	4 3 - 1 2 2 0 - 1 1½ - 0 6 0 9 7 lb. 0 6 7 lb.	2 2 1 4 1 3 1 6 1 6 1 3 1 9 0 5 0 7 1 3½ 1 3½	0 4½ 2 9 0 1 0 2	0 1		Adult boxed Child boxed Infant boxed Infant boxed Infant boxed Hamamelin. ad gr. 3 Hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 Iodoformi B.P. Iodoformi gr. 5 Iodof. (gr. 5) et eucalypti ol. (Mj) Sp. 1 Iodogal (B. & C.) Sp. 1 Morphinæ gr. ½ Sp. 1 Morphinæ gr. 1 Opii pulv. gr. 1 Opii pulv. gr. 2 Opii (gr. 2) et bollad. (gr. ½) Sp. F Perudal (B. & C.) Sp. P Perudal (B. & C.) Sp. P Perudal (B. & C.) Sp. Sp. F Perudal (B. & C.) Sp.	9 0 7 0 6 0 7 6 9 0 10 0 11 0 8 0 9 0 12 0 8 0 9 9 9 9 12 0 16 0	1 10 1 5 1 3 1 6 1 6 1 9 2 0 4 6 1 5 1 8 2 0 1 8 1 10 1 10 4 6 1 8 2 4 3 0
	wash P.F oz,	0 6 2 8	1 0	=	4 0	0 9	_	Cost Selling Price (solid of	r liquid)	
	tablets 1 gm 10 ositoria—see next	3 8 1 2	doz.	2 1	5 6	1 1		1 lb. or as stated 16 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr or M
c. c. c. llii ltil ini po cro cui	glycerophos.(Huxley) hydriodici hydriod. (Gardner)fl. i hææ bomorph. B.P.C. Comaticus rant. flor. comoformi (Martind.) tyl-chloral hyd. c. lactophos. c. lactophos. c. lactophos. c. ferro	2 .8	1.9	0 · 6 2 9 1 · 6 3 1 1 4 1 0 1 3 2 2 9 1 2 2 2 2 1 5 3 1 8 1 4 4 2 6	0 4 0 7 0 7 0 4	0 1 0 2 - 0 1 - 0 1 - 0 1		Syrupi—(cont.)         Syr. eucal. gum.       49       28       99         Syr. ferri bromid.       36       20       7         Syr. ferri bromid.       47       26       99         Syr. ferri brom. c. quin. et strych.       111       12       49         Syr. ferri hypophosph.       111       12       49         Syr. ferri iodidi       24       15       05         Syr. ferri lactophosph.       26       15       04         Syr. ferri phosph. c. mang.       32       110       06         Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin.       28       17       06         Syr. ferri phosph. co.       13       26       9       3         Syr. ferri phosph. co.       13       26       9       3         Syr. ferri phosph. co.       13       26       9       3         Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych.       24       15       42         Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych.       24       15       42         Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych.       24       24       24       3	s. d.  0 1½ 0 1 0 1½	s. d.
chi coe coe	loral	3 0 4 0 6 9 2 6		1 7 2 4 2 6 1 5 2 4	0 5 0 8 0 8 0 4	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1		Syr. fici         2       2       4       5       1       3       0       4½         Syr. format. co.        C       3       0       -       1       9       0       6         Syr. glucosi         1       3       -       0       9       0       2½         Syr. glycerophosph.        4       0       8       0       2       4       0       8         Syr. glycerophos.co.B.P.C.       2       7       5       0       1       5       0       5         Syr. glycerophos.co.B.P.C.       2       7       5       0       1       5       0       5	- - 0 1½ -	

	Cost	Selli	ng Price	e (solid o	r liquid)	
Sy—Ta	l lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	l dr.	Gr. or M
Syrupi—(cont.) Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub		s. d. 6 8 5 6	s. d. 2 0 1 8	s. d. 0 7 0 6	s. d.	i. d
Syr. hemidesmi Syr. hydrobrom. co.(Hewlett) Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C Syr. hypophos. co. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.: 4-oz. 1s. 6d.	1 11 6 0 1 9	3 4	1 2 3 6 1 1	0 4 1 0 0 4	0_2	=
Syr. hypo. co. Fellows Zvij. C Syr. iodo-tannic. Syr. ipecac	3 10 4 0 2 6 2 1 1 11	- - 4 1 3 10½	3 3 2 2 1 5 1 2 1 1	0 10 0 7 0 4 0 4 0 4	0 1½ 0 1 —	
Syr. mori	2 10 1 10 2 1 4 0	5 7 — — —	1 7 1 1 1 2 2 6	0 5 0 4 0 4 0 9	1111	
4-oz. 1s. 9d.  Syr. pruni cerasi Syr. pruni virg. Syr. quin. hypophos. Syr. quin. iodid. Syr. quin. phosph. Syr. rhamni Syr. rhamni frang. Syr. rhei Syr. rheados Syr. ribis rig. Syr. ribis rub. Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd.fl. Syr. rosæ Syr. rubi fructicos Syr. rubi idæi Syr. rubi idæi Syr. rutæ Syr. sennæ Alex. Syr. sennæ Tinn. Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex. Syr. tamarindi Syr. tolutanus	3 2 1 3 4 3 4 3 4 1 10 1 5 1 7 3 4 0 0 6 7 6 2 0 9 2 3 1 1 1 7 3 2 1 1 1 7 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 7 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 2	1 10 10 8½ 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 11 1 0 1 10 2 2 6 1 5 1 8½ 1 8 1 3 2 0 1 4 0 8½ 1 0 8½	0 6 6 0 3 7 0 7 0 7 0 0 3 6 0 3 1 2 0 6 6 0 7 0 4 1 2 0 6 0 5 7 0 4 1 2 0 6 0 7 0 4 1 2 0 6 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0		
Syr. tussilaginis Syr. violæ Syr. zingiberis	2 8 1 6 1 6	[ ]	1 5 0 10½ 0 10	0 4½ 0 3 0 3	=	=

Syringes, glass, m. and f., sell \(\frac{1}{4}\)-oz., 6d.; \(\frac{1}{2}\)-oz., 8d.; 1-oz., 1s; 2-oz., 1s. 6d.; 3-oz., 3s.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.

Syringes, glycerin, 2 drnn., 2s. 6d.; \(\frac{1}{2}\)-oz., 4s. 6d.

ner					rs)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,000	100		50	25
T -	. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Tabellæ	2				0 01
Ac. arsen. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ . $\sim$	3		8	1 1	0 81 0 81
Acetanilid. gr. 3			2	0 91	
Acetanilid. co			4 0	0 11 1 3	0 91 0 10
Acetanilid. (3) caffein. (1) ammon. carb. (1)	6	2	0	1 3	0 10
Acetanilid. (3) caffein (½) sod. bic. (1) 8		2	0	1 3	0 10

Та				Co	st	Seli (in c	ing Pric	°)
				per l	,000	100	50	25
F-1 11 ( .)				s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	2.
Tabellæ—(cont.) Aloin co ⊶	~	_	В	6	6	1 81	1 11	0
Aloin. gr. 1		**	***	6	0	1 9	1 2	0
Aloin. gr. ½	•	•	•••	6	0	1 9	1 2	0
Amidopyrin. gr. 5 Ammon. brom. gr. 5	9-8		8-6	28	0	5 7 1 2	3 0 0 94	1 0
Aspirin gr. 5	8-G	~	~	4	2	1 6	0 111	0
Aspirin, gr. 7½	•••	-	0-0	7	6	2 3	1 4	0
Aspirin, gr. 10	(21)	***	••	9	6	2 7 2 3	1 7	01
Aspirin (2½) et phenac. Aspirin (2½) et phenac.		caffeir	. (i)	12	0	2 10	1 8	1
Aspirin (3) et p. ipec. c		••	В	6	0	1 9	1 1	0
Aspirin (4) et caffein (1	E	••	••	11	0	2 7	1 7	0 1
Aspirin (4) et quin. sul Aspirin (5), phenacetin(		•••	(21)	12	6	2 10 2 10	1 8	1
Barbitonum gr. 5	••	ccac. cc	B (22)	20	0	4 1	2 4	1
Barbiton. sodium gr. 5	••	*10	В	35	0	6 9	3 8	2
Beta-naphthol gr. 3	••	••	••	7	6	1 10½ 1 10¼	1 2 1 2	0
Beta-naphthol co. Benzo naphthol	• •	•••	••	26	0	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & 3 \end{array}$	2 10	1
Bismuthi carb. gr. 5	••	••	••	15	6	3 5	1 11	1
Bism. carb. $(2\frac{1}{2})$ et sod.			::	11	0	2 7	1 61/2	0
Bism. carb. (2) carb. 1 Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic				13	6	3 0 2 31	1 9 1 4	1 0 1
Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic				,	Ü	4. J2	1 42	
p. rhei (1)				12	6	2 10	1 8	1
Bismuth (2), pepsin (1)	, char	coal (2)	)	13	6	3 0	1 9	1
Bism. salicyl. gr. 5 Bism. subnit. gr. 5	••	••	••	13	6	2 11	1 9 1 11	1
Bismuthated magnes.	••	••		10	6		1 2	
Blaud pil. gr. 5	••	••	••	4	3	1 4	$0.11\frac{1}{2}$	0
Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arse Blaud pil. (5) ac.			B	5	3	1 7	1 1	0
strychninæ $(\frac{1}{100})$	arsen	ios. (	า <del>ชื่อ</del> ) <i>B</i>	6	3	1 84	1 11/2	0
Blaud pil. (5) aloin. (20)	)	••		6	0	1 9	1 2	-
Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sa				5	3	1 7 1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>7</sub>	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0
Blaud pil. mang. diox. ( Calcii lact. gr. 5	ı) ac.a	rsen (	₹) B	3	8	1 02	0 11	0
Calc. sulphid. ad gr. 1		••		3	2	1 2	$0 \ 9\frac{1}{2}$	0
Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr		••		3	3	1 2	$0   9\frac{1}{2}$	0
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 2	••	••	••	3	9	1 3 1 8½	0 10 1 1½	0
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 3 Casc. sag. ext. gr. 5	••	••		9	6	2 4	1 5	0 1
Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 3	••	••	••	9	0	2 3	1 5	01
Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	. • •	••	••	10	6	2 6 3 5	1 6 1 10	0 1
Cinnam. et quin Cretæ arom. P., gr. 5	••	• •	••	6	0	1 9	1 1	0
Cretæ arom. c.op., gr. 5	•••			9	6	2 4	1 5	0-1
Diamorph. hyd. gr. 12	••	••	B, F	14	6	3 3 2 6	1 10 1 6	1
Diamorph. hyd. gr. 24 Didymin	••	••	B, F	10 28	6	2 6 5 7	1 6 3 0	0 1
Doveri pulv. gr. 5		B,	ex F	9	0	2 4	1 5	0 1
Ergotæ ext. gr. 1	• •	••	В	21	0	4 4	2 41/2	1
Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 Ergotæ ext. gr. 3	••	••	B B	31 50	6	6 11 9 4	3 8 5 0	2 2
Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 1	15	7	••	6	0		$1 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	1
Formald. et cinnam. gr.		U+D	0.0	6	6	-	1 2	-
Formamint gr. 15 Fucus ext., gr. 4	••	0.0	••-	6	0	2 3	1 1 1 1 4	01
Fucus ext., gr. 5	07E 849	010	010	10	3	2 8	1 8	0 1
Galbani pil. co. gr. 4	••	010	9-6	10	6	2 8	1 9	1
Glycrrh. pulv. co. gr. 3		819		6	0		(40) <b>10</b>	,1
Guaiacol. carb. gr. 5 Hæmoglobin. co	618	0-0	810 810	15	6	3 4 2 0	1 10	0
Hexaminæ	010	•	-	9	6	$2 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	0 1
Hyd. iod. vir., gr. 1/8	•	200		2	0	0 9	0 7	0

Ta	Cost	Selling Pri (in containe	ce rs)	Ta—Te	Cost	Sel (In	ling Pr Contain	ice. ers.)
	per 1,000	100 50	25		per 1,000	100	50	25
læ—(cont.) scin, hydrobr. gr. 100	22 6 15 0 2 2 3 0 3 6 5 3 2 6 3 6 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2	s. d. s. d.  4 7 2 6 3 4 1 10 0 9½ 0 7 0 11 0 7 1 1 0 7½ 1 7 1 1 1 1 0 8 1 4 0 11 0 9 0 7 0 9 0 7 0 9 0 7 1 1 0 9 1 1 0 9 1 1 0 9	s. d. 1 5 1 2 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7	Tabellæ—(cont.)  Syr. Eastoni 3j	s. d. 11 3 13 6 13 6 11 0 	1 11 2 4	\$\frac{d}{1} & 6\$ 1 & 9 1 & 9 1 & 7 7 & 6 3 & 11 2 & 5 2 & 5 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} 0 & 11 1 & 1 1 & 2 1 & 5 1 & 9	s. d.   1 0   1 1½   1 1½   1 0   4 0   2 1   1 5   0 7   0 7½   0 8   0 9   0 11   1 1½
I. subchlor. gr. 3 I. subchlor. gr. 5 iii cit. eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 iii cit. eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 (40—12) hylsulphonal gr. 5	4 3 6 4 21 0 — 28 6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} 1 & 4 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 9 & 1 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & 1 & - \\ - & 1 & 10 \\ 5 & 7 & 3 & 0 \end{array} $	0 9 - 1 3 1 9		,		Cost	Sell
roglycerin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ rian. gr. 5 athyroid gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ sin gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (coated) tonic nacetin. gr. 5 nacetin., quin., caffeine nac. (4) et caff. cit. (1) nazoni. gr. 5 nazon. (4) et caff. cit. (1) eal itar. gr. $\frac{2}{1}$	5 3 36 0 	1 7 1 1 7 0 3 8 10 0 — 3 3 1 10 2 8 1 7 2 0 1 3 3 7 2 0 2 5 1 6 2 11 1 8 3 4 1 10	0 9 2 0 3 3 1 2 1 0 0 11 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 9 2 9	Tabellæ, Hypodermic  Acetomorph, hydroch, gr. 1½  Apomorph, hydroch, gr. 1½  Atropinæ sulph, gr. 1½  Coffein sodio-salic, gr. ½  Cocinæ hydroch, gr. 1½  Cocain, hydroch, gr. ½		B, F 4 B, F 4 B, F 5	4 0 5 0 3 6 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0	s. d. 0 8 0 10 0 7 0 6 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 10 0 8
intar. (anterior) gr. 2  intar. (posterior) as. bicarb. gr. 5 as. brom. gr. 5 as. chlor. gr. 5 as. chlor. et boracis gr. 5 chlor. et. bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ ) C in ammon. Ill 30 in ammon. 3j.	- 3 3 3 8 1 4 2 10 5 0 7 6 12 0	9 0 — 1 2 0 10 1 3 0 11 0 9 0 7 1 2 0 9 1 7 1 0 1 11 1 2 2 9 1 7	2 9 9 6 0 7 0 7 0 6 0 7 0 8 0 9 1 0	Digitalin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ Homatropin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Hyoscyamin, hydro. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) et atropin. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{200}$ )  Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{180}$ )	•••	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	3 6 4 0 4 6 4 9	0 7 0 7 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 8 0 9
in. bisul. gr. 1 in. bisul. gr. 2 in. bisul. gr. 5 in. bisulph., gr. 3 in. hydroch., gr. 2 in. hydroch., gr. 3 in. hydroch., gr. 3 in. hydroch., gr. 4 in. hydroch., gr. 5 ei (3) et sod. bic. (2)	9 9 17 0 38 0 24 6 19 6 28 0 37 6 46 0 8 6	2 3 1 4 3 7 2 0 7 3 3 10 4 10 2 8 4 1 2 3 5 7 3 0 7 2 3 10 8 4 4 6 2 0 1 3	0 10 1 2 2 1 1 6 1 3 1 8 2 0 2 5 0 10	Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{150}$ ) Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ). Morph. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) et atrop. sulph. ( $\frac{1}{620}$ ) Morph. tart. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .  Morph. tart. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .  Physostigmin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	••	B, F B, F B, F B B B B B B B B B B B B B	4 0 4 6 4 0 4 6 6 0 7 0	0 9 0 10 0 10 0 8 0 9 0 8 0 9 1 0 1 2
ei (3) zingib. (½) sod. bic. (1½) ei pil. co. gr. 4. ei pulv. co. gr. 5 charin. 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100) ol. gr. 5 thonin. gr. 1 thonin. co. B.P.C. thonin. (½) et hyd. subchl. (½) da-mint gr. 5	7 6 6 6 8 6 5 9 155 0 157 6 80 0 1 2	1 9 1 2 1 9 1 2 1 9 1 2 8 2 3 5 1 8 1 1 	0 10 0 9 0 9 1 8½ 0 8 7 1 7 2 4 0 0 6	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. ½  Sparteinæ sulph. gr. ½  Strychninæ hydroch. gr. ½  Strychninæ hydroch. gr. ½  Strychninæ sulph. gr. ½  Strychninæ sulph. gr. ½  Strychninæ sulph. gr. ½  Test Papers in Books	   	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6	0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7
dii bicarb. gr. 5 dii cit. gr. 2 dii cit. gr. 5 lphonal gr. 5 lph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1) prarenal gr. 5 r. Eastonii M 30	3 2 3 2 5 3 21 0 4 3 26 3 7 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 7 0 7 0 9 1 4 0 7½ 1 9	Congo red Litmus red, blue or neutral Methyl orange Phenolphthalein Starch Starch and iodide Turmeric			1 6 1 3 1 6 2 3 1 3 1 3 2 3	0 3 0 3 0 3 0 5 0 3 0 3 0 5

<u> </u>							1	1				
	Cost	Sel	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	0		Cost	S	elling P	rice (soli	id or liquid)
Ta—Ti	1 lb. or as stated.	16 02.	402.	1 oz.	l dr.	Gr.	Ti	l lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr. (
Theobromina oz. Theobromin sod. sal. oz. Theobromin sod. sal. oz. Theocin sod. acet. oz. Theocin sod. acet. oz. Thiocol syrup .6 fl. oz. Thiocol tablets .25 Thioform . oz. Thiologol sowder oz. Thymol oz. Thymol oz. Thymol oz. Thymol carbonas dr. Thymol iodid oz. Thymol iodid oz. Thymol iodid oz. Thymol iodid oz. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol carbonas odr. Thymol iodid oz. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol carbonas odr. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol carbonas odr. Thymol sowder oz. Thymol carbonas odr.	5 6 8 6 4 4	- 4 9 - 6 3 7 6 8 9	1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	6 9 0 6 1 0 0 8 0 11 0 0 9 0 5 0 4 1 7 0 0 9 0 7 0 0 8 1 7 0 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 6* 0 9*	Tr. cubebæ	\$\\\ 63050667263406800882760662004996600964364666963246669632466609603466406660960346640660960346640660960346640660960346640660960346640660960346640660960346640660960034664066096003466406609600960096000960	3 8	2 8 2 8 8 3 6 6 7 1 3 3 2 2 7 4 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 7 4 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 7 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 9 1 5 0 9 0 10 0 11 0 8½ 0 9 0 11 2 0 11 0 2 8 0 8 1 1 2 0 11 5 0 11 0 1 5 0 11 0 1 5 0 11	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

[4]	-	Cost	Sell	ing Pric	ce (solid	or liquid		<b>*</b>	Cost	Sel	ling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	)
	Ti	l lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.	Ti—Tr	1 lb: or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M
T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.T.	turæ—(cont.) bisci drastis coscyami coscyami coscyami di exth. di fortis di fortis di fortis di decolorata li decolorata fort. B.P.C. ecac ceac, et opii di decolorata fort. B.P.C. ecac dapæ apæ	7 8 5 0 24 0 4 5 7 8 7 8 7 9 0 6 6 6 20 9 15 3 5 6 0 6 6 8 7 0 9 4 4 7 15 3 5 0	s. d	8 0 3 10 2 2 3 1 7 9 9 3 9 3 1 1 2 1 10 3 3 0 2 4 4 2 2 5 2 3 3 3 4 7 2 7 8 6 6 2 2 3 5 2 2 4 3 3 2 8 6 6 1 10 2 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 2 5 6 4 3 2 9 2 2 4 3 3 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 3 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 2 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 2 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 2 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 2 9 2 2 4 4 3 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 9 3 9 9 3 9	2 2 1 0 0 7 0 10 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	s. d.  0 4 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 3 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 2 0	s. d.	Toilet vinegar (v. "Acetum odoratum") Toilet vinegar (indust.) 2-oz. bot. sell 1s. 3d.; 4-oz. 2s. Toncæ fab. para frosted	5. d. 7 8 14 0 7 0 5 8 8 4 4 6 7 7 8 8 4 7 7 14 3 5 8 11 0 2 8 3 4 5 5 3 2 6 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	s. d.	3 2 5 10 2 8½ 2 4 4 3 3 3 1 10 3 1 1 3 1 2 6 2 9 6 9 2 5 4 7 1 2 6 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 6 6 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 6 6 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 6 6 3 6 3 1 1 1 1 6 6 8 8 8 1 0 0 10½ 2 0 0 8 8 5 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 10 1 7 0 9 0 8 0 11 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½	
in in in	rethri	6 2 6 8 3 10 4 10 22 3 4 7	- - - - - 6 3	2 5 2 7 1 7 2 0 8 7 1 10	0 8 0 8 0 6 0 7 2 3 0 6	0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 4 0 1		Tripoli, photographic Tripoli, polishing  Trochis	1 8 0 71	2 6 0 11	0 8 0 3½	0 2 0 1	Selling	Price
p.	in. ammon., 2-oz. std. sell 1s. 6d.; 4-oz.											per lb	4 oz.	l ez,
rh rh se se se se se	6d.  iiii. ainmon. c. cinnam.  iei co	4 6	5 3 10 3 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2 4 1 6 2 11 2 7 1 8 2 10 1 10 1 . 8 3 . 2 2 . 0 2 . 1	0 9 0 5 0 10 0 9 0 6 0 9 0 7 0 6 0 10 0 7	0 1½ 0 1 0 2 0 1½ 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	_	Troch. absorb. Troch. ac. benzoic. Troch. ac. benzoic. T.H. Troch. ac. benzoic. co. T.H Troch. ac. carbolic. Troch. ac. carbol. T.H. Troch. ac. tannic. Troch. ac. tannic. Troch. ac. tannic. T.H. Troch. althææ T.H. Troch. amm. chlor. T.H. Troch. anisi	  	••	B.F.	3 3 4 3	1 6 1 9 2 0 2 9 1 6 1 9 1 6 1 9 2 1 2 1	0 5 0 6 0 7 0 9 0 5 0 6 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 9 0 4

	Cost	Sellin	g Price					( ):1		
Tr					Cost	Sel	ing Pric	e (solid	or liquid)	
	per lb.	4 oz.	1 oz.	UUn	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr.
Trochischi—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.							
Troch. antacid. (Roberts)	. 3 6	1 6	0 5	U	s d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	5. d
Troch. aromat. (cachou)	. 4 0	1 9	0 6	Ulmi fulvæ cort	3 5	1	1 5	$0 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	_	-
	3 9	1 9	0 6	Ulmi fulvæ cort. pulv	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	_	-
er ili . i	3 6	1 9	0 6	Ultramarine	3 0	4 6	1 3	0 4	_	
Troch. bism. et sodæ	. 3 9	1 9	0 6	Unguenta			*			
Troch. bis., sodæ et zingib	. 4 0	1 9	0 6	Unguentum acid borici	1 6	2 6	0 9	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	_	
Troch. boracis T.H	. 4 3	1 9	0 6	Ung. ac. boric. flav	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	-	-
T. 1 "D II "	. 3 0	0 10	0 3	Ung. acid. carbolic. Ung. ac. carbol. co.	2 0	3 0 5 3	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$ 1 6	0 3 0 5	_	
Part. 1 461 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 4 6	1 9	0 6	Ung. ac. carbol. co	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	_	
Troch. capsici	3 3	1 5	0 5	Ung. aconitinæ B oz.	7 0	_	_	10 6	2 0	
	4 0	1 9	0 6	Ung. adrenin oz.	3 0	3 3	0 11	4 6 0 3	0 101	
Troch. catechu	4 3	1 9	0 6	Ung. althææ Ung. anilin. vir. (1 1,000)	2 2 3 10	3 3	1 8	0 6		
Troch. chlorodyni opt.	. 4 6	1 9	0 7	Ung. anilin. coccin 5%	5 6		2 4	0 8	0 11	
	3 9	1 9	0 6	Ung. anilin. coccin 8%	8 4	_	3 7	1 0	0 2	-
Troch. cubebæ T.H	5 6	2 6 1 6	0 9 0 5	Ung. antim. tart B	5 3	7 10	2 3	0 8	-	
"D' .' 1 "	. 2 6	1 2	0 4	Ung. aq. rosæ B oz.	7 2 2 2 0		3 1	0 10 3 0	0 7	
real 1 1 1/ h	4 3	2 0	0 7	Ung. belladonnæ B oz.	0 8	_	-	1 0	0 3	
Troch. eucalypti T.H	5 3	2 0	0 7	Ung. bismuth. oleat. B.P.C.	4 9	7 2	2 0	0,7	0 1	-
PP 1 6 1 2	5 6	2 0 2 0	0 7 0 7	Ung. boracis	2 10	4 3	1 3 4 6	0 4 1 2	-	
T. I. C. et	. 4 6	1 10	0 6	Ung. cadmii iodidi	10 6	3 9	1 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 2 0 1	
mi i f i i i i i i	4 6	2 0	0 7	Ung. calaminæ Ung. camph. B.P.C	2 9	4 2	$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	_	
Troch. fructi, capsici et tannin	4 6	2 0	0 7	Ung. cantharidin C	5 8	_	2 5	0 8	_	
return 1	3 6	1 6 2 5	0 5 0 9	Ung. cantharidis C	6 0	-	2 8 1 2	0 9 0 4	0 11	
	. 6 0	2 5	0 9	Ung. capsici Ung. cetacei	2 7 2 6	3 10	1 2 1 2	0 41 0 41	0 1	
m 1 1	. 4 3	1 9	0 6	Ung. cetacei	3 10	_ ,	1 8	0 6		_
Troch. ipecac	3 6	1 6	0 5	Ung. chrysarobini	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 41	0 1	-
	4 6	1 10 2 1	0 6	Ung. cocainæ B. Foz.	2 4	-	2 1	3 6 0 7	0 8 0 1½	
Troch. kino T.H	4 0	1 9	0 6	Ung. conii	4 9	=	2 1 1 10	0 6	0 1½	
Troch. kramer et coc		2 1	0.7	Ung. creosoti Ung. cupri oleat.	2 9	4 1	1 3	0 4	_	
Troch. lavand	3 9	1 9	0 6	Ung. elemi	5 3		2 3	0 7	0 1	_
"Licorice and menthol pellets"	. 4 9	2 1 0 7	0 7 0 2	Ung. eucalypti	2 4	3 6	1 0 7	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$	_	
"Lime juice and sulphur tablets" Troch. lini, glycrrh. et chlorod. opt.	3 0	1 5	0 5	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4	1 4	Ξ	1 0	0 4		
70 1 11 1 1 1 1 1	2 0	1 0	0 3	Ung. gallæ c. opio B, ex F	3 10		1 8	0 6	0 1	
Troch. magnesiæ	3 6	1 6	0 5	Ung. glycererini et ichthyol						. ,
Troch. menth. pip. opt	. 3 3	1 5 2 0	0 5 0 7	"jelly" Ung. glycer. et zinc "jelly"	4 0	6 0 5 2	1 9 1 6	0 6 0 5		
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 6		0 5	Ung. glycerini plumbi	9 )	J 4	1 0	0 3		
Troch. morph	3 9		0 6	subacet.'98	2 9	_	1 3	0 4	-	-
	2 4 0	1 9	0 6	Ung. hæmamol (D. F.)	5 9		2 2	0 7	0 1	-
re 1 .1 ( retr	3 9	1 9	0 6 2 8	Ung. hamamelid Ung. hydrarg	3 4 3 10	5 0 5 3	1 5 1 8	0 5	_	
and the second s	3 0	1 5	0 5	Ung. hydrarg C	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	_
Troch. pot. chlor	2 8	1 3	0 4	Ung. hyd. ammon. dil. C	2 4	3 6	1. 0	0 4		-
Troch. pot. chlor. T.H.	3 6	1 6 1 9	0 5	Ung. hyd. co.	4 0	6 0 5 8	1 9 1 9	0 6	=	
Tr 1	4 3		0 6	Ung. hyd. iodid. rub. C Ung. hyd. nitratis	4 0	5 6	1 5	0 6 0 5	_	_
T 1	4 9	2 1	0 7	Ung. hyd. nit. dil	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	_	
Troch.rosæ	3 9	1 9	0 6	Ung. hyd. oleat	4 0	6 0	1 9	0.6	-	
PT 1 . ' 1	30 0	-	3 5 7 6	Ung. hyd. oxid. flav. C	1 7 2 4	2 4½ 3 6	0 8 1 0	0 3 0 4		
Troch. santonin. gr. l	. 4 0	2 1	7 6 0 7	Ung. hyd. oxid. rub. C Ung. hyd. subchlor	2 4 3 10	7 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	
FET 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 0	1 6	0 5	Ung. ichthamol	3 0	_	1 4	0 41	- 1	-
Troch.sulphuris	2 9	0 101	-	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C.	4 0	-	1 9	0 6	0 1	
	. 2 9	1 3 0 10½	0 4	Ung. iodi Ung. iodi denigrescens	3 10 3 5		1 8 1 7	0 6 0 5	0 1	
ret 1 - 1	. 1 7		0 5	Ung. iodi denigrescens Ung. iodoformi	6 2	_	2 8		0 11	
Troch. tussi	. 3 0	1 6	0 5	Ung. lanæ co	2 5	3 4	1 1	0 4	0 1	-
Troch. zingiberis	. 3 0	1 6	0 5	Ung. mentholis 5%	6 0	'	2 7	0 9 1	0 11	-

	Cost	S	Selling I	Price (sol	lid or liqu	ıid)		A.& H.	B. W.	P. D.	D. & F.	Evans
UnUv	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	V Vaccines, Bacterial and Tubercu- lins (selling prices)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
enta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne bacilli, 250 mill. staphylococci) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	_	3 0	2 6
ercuriale ("Trooper")	2 8	4 2	1 3	0 4	-	-	Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne,	2 6	2 6			0.0
etallorum B.P.C ethyl salicyl. fort	3 6 3 8	5 3 —	1 7 1 7	0 5 0 5	0 1	_	etc.) l c.c. Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne bacilli,	2 0	1 0			2 6
ethyl salicyl. dil:	3 0 8 9	_	1 4 3 9	0 4½ 1 0	0 2	_	1,000 mill. staphylococci) 1 c.c. Catarrh, mixed 1 c.c.	3 6		3 0	3 0	2 6 2/6,3/-
ethyl salicyl. co. fort. ethyl salicyl. co. dil.	3 8	-	1 8	0 6	0 1	_	Cholera (various strengths) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6
eoresin capsici co. oz.	0 10	_		1 3 2 6	0 3	_	Colon bacillus (various strengths)	_	2 6	_	2 6	2/6, 3/-
ıraf. alb	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	_	_	Coryza, mixed (various strengths)	-	2 6	3 0		2/6, 3/-
rraf. flav cis carb. co	1 6	2 3 2 9	0 8	0 2½ 0 3		_	Diphtheria bacillus 1 c.c. Gonococcus (various strengths)	-	_	3 0	_	2/6
cis liq.	2 1 5 3	3 1	0 11 2 0	0 3	0 1	_	1 c.c.	2 6	<b>—</b> .	3 0 6 0	3 0	31-,51-
ni sedat. (D.F.) umbi acet	2 6	3 9	1 1	0,4	<u> </u>	=	Hay fever reaction outfit Influenza (various strengths) 1 c.c.	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 C
umbi carb	3 0	_	1 3½ 2 4	0 5	0 1½	_	Influenza-pneumonia l c.c.		1 0	3 0	3 0	
umbi oleat	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1	_	Mallein (vet.) 3 c.c.	1 6	_	_	_	_
umbi subacet stas. sulphurat	2 4 2 0	3 6 3 0	1 0 0 11	0 4	-	_	Meningococcusl c.c.	2 6	_	3 0	3 6	3 0
ptas. iodid	6 0	2 9	2 7 0 10	0 9	0 11/2	-	Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender)	2 6				
sinæ co. B.P.C.	1 10 2 8		1 2	0 4	-	=	Pneumococcus (various strengths)	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	3/-,3/6
sorcini B.P.C	5 0 5 4		2 2 2 5	0 7 0 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	=	Pollen toxin diagnostic Rheumatic	_		1 8 3 0	2 6	3 0
esorcini et bismuthi							Sepsis, mixed	_	_	3 0	_	_
.P.C sæ alb. B.P.C	6 8	_	10 2 7	0 9 0 8½	0 1½ —	_	Septus bacillus (Hofmann) 1 c.c. Staphylococcus (various strengths)	2 6	1 6	3 0	2 6	1 6
sci co.	7 0 3 10	_	3 0 1 8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6 \end{array}$	0 1		Streptococcus, polyvalent 1 c.c.	2 6 2 6	2 0 2 6	3 0	2 6	2 0 3 0
mbuci flor	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	٠	Streptococcus, rheumatic l c.c. Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion,	2 0	2 0	_	_	3 0
mbuci virid scarlet red " 5% v.	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	- 48	B.E.) Tuberculin (Calmette's)	_	_	_	1 3	1 0
anilin cocc.	-	_	_	_	-	_	Tuberculin (Moro's test tube)	-	_	_	2 6	1 0
scarlet red" 8% v. anilin cocc.	_	_	_	_	_	_ (	Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) case Tuberculin (ophthalm.) l c.c.	_	3 0	2 3	1 6	1 0
mplex aphisagriæ C	4 0	6 0	1 9 1 5	0 6 0 5	0 1 0 1	=	Tuberculin (vet.) (various strengths) Tuberculin dilutions	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 6 1 3	_ 1 0
lphuris	1 6	2 4	$0 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	$0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$		_	Tuberculin discs (ophthalm.) tube	_		12 0	_	_
Ilphuris co	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	_	_	Tuberculin ointment tube Typhoid (various strengths)	2 6		4 6 3 0	2 6	2 6
C Ilphuris hypochlor.	2 2 7 6	-	1 0 3 2	0. 3½ 0 11	_ 0 2	-	Typhoid and paratyphoid	2 6	2 6	3 0 3 0	2 6	2 6
alphuris iodidi	4 9	_	2 1	0 7	0 1	_	Typhoid, paratyphoid, and cholera Whooping-cough, prophylactic	_	_	3 0	3 0	2 6
rebinth	3 6 8 2	5 3	1 6 4 1	0 5	0 2	_	Whooping-cough, treatment	<b>–</b> I	- 1	3 0	2 6	3 0
lymol. co. B.P.C hymolis comp. dilut.	7 9	_	3 4	0 11		_	Cost	Sel	lling Pri	ce (solid	or liquid	)
C	4 3	_	1 101	0 6	_	_	1 lb.			.		Gr.
eratrinæ C oz	0 11	_ 2 6	0 9	$\begin{array}{c ccc} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 4	_	or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	or M
nci c. ac. boric.	2 4	3 6	0 11	0 4		_	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
inci oleatis inci stearat. B.P.C.	3 7	5 6	1 8 1 7	0 6 0 5	0 1		Valerianæ rhizoma Ang 6 8	_	2 10	0 9	0 2	_
sity cream C. & D.					a		Valerian. rhiz. Belg 1 6 Valerobromine le grande –	_	0 9	0 3 1 6	0 3	_
9	1 8	2 6	0 9	_	_	_	Validol oz. 12 1	_	1 4	18 0	3 6	_
paste (v. "Pasta zinci lat.")					·		Valyl perles 25's   1 10   Vanillæ fab oz.   2 0	doz.	_	3 6	0 7	_
acetas oz.	2 0	_		3 0 1 6	0 7 0 4	_	Vanillin oz. 3 10		_	5 9	1 3	_
oz.	$0  ext{ } 4\frac{1}{2}$	_	_	0 8	0 2	=	Vapores		0.0	0 0		
ne Boz.	8 6 3 4	Ξ	=	5 0	2 5 1 0	=	Vapor ac. acetic. P.F 1 6 Vap. ac. benzoic. P.F 6 4	=	0 8 2 9	0 3 0 9	=	_
pin oz.	2 6	_	0 6	-	0 10	_	Vap. ac. carbolici P.F 1 6	_	0 8	0 3 0 5	_	_
ISI 101. No	1 - 1		0 6	0 2	1 -	<u> </u>	Vap. ac. carbolic. co. B.P.C. 3 4	(	1 9,	0 0 1		

			11' *	. , , ;	1 1			0.1	1 ~	II' P		1 4: 13
	Cost	Se	lling Pr	ice (soli	or liqui	(a)	T70	Cost	S	iling. Pi	rice (soli	d or liquid
Va-Vi	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M	Vi—Zi	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
Vapores—(cont.) Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.) Vap. amyl. nitrit. P.F. Vap. benzoinæ B.P.C.	s d. 2 0 17 0 6 4	s. d.	s. d. 1 0 2 9	[s. d.] 0 4 2 0 0 9	*. d.	s. d.	Violet powder P.F. I. Violet powder P.F. IV.  W Waterglass, pkd., sell 1 lb.	s. d. 1 4 2 6	s. d. 2 0 4 0	s. d. 0 8 1 3	s. d. —	s. d.   -
Vap. camphoræ P.F. Vap. chloroformi P.F. Vap. creosoti P.F. Vap. creosolis co. B.P.C. Vap. cubebæ B.P.C. Vap. eucalypti B.P.C.	13 7 5 1 8 0 3 7 8 6 1 2	11111	6 2 2 2 3 5 1 7 3 9 0 6	1 7 0 7 0 11 0 6 1 0 0 2			10d.; 2 lb., 1s. 3d.; 4 lb., 2s. 1d.  Waterproof sheeting, 36-in., s 5s. 9d. yd. (cost 3s. 3d.) ext	tra-doul	ble, 54-ii	ı., 9s. 3		
Vap. eucal. co. B.P.C.  Vap. eucal. et menthol. co. B.P.C.  Vap. iodi ether. B.P.C.  Vap.ol. pini B.P.C.	7 1 12 6 9 8 1 6	1 1 1 1	3 2 5 4 0 8	0 10 1 6 1 5 0 3	0 3	_ 	White oils V.C.P	2 7 2 6 0 11	4 0 4 3 —	0 6	0 2	_
Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C Vap. St. Martin P.F Vap. terebeni P.F Vap. thymol. P.F	6 6 9 7 5 0 23 8	• <u>-</u>	2 10 4 2 2 2 10 2	0 9 1 2 0 7 2 9		=	Y Yadil 6 oz. Yeast (dried) oz.	2 0 2 6 0 6½		0 10½ 	0 3 0 8 0 10	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
Vaselin, alb. 5lb. tin lb. Vaselin. alb. pkd., sell 9d., 1s. 2d. and 2s., llb. tins 3s. 6d. ½lb. tins 2s. 3d. Vaselin. flav. 5lb. tin lb.	1 6	_	0 8	0 4		_	Yohimbin. hydrochlor, B gr.  Z Zinci acetas	3 0	- -	1 4	0 5	0 1
Vaselin, flav. pkd., sell 6d., 10½d. and 1s. 6d. Vaselin. (vet.) Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv Veratrina B dr. Vermilion(v."Hyd.bisulph.")		1 10½ — — —	0 10½ 2 8	0 9	- 0 2 3 6	-  -   0 1	Zinci benzoas ver oz. Zinci bromidum . oz. Zinci carbonas Zinci chloridum (fused) C Zinci chloridum (sticks) C Zinci chlorid. coml. C Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B oz.	2 0 2 0 2 8 2 8 4 0 1 5 2 6	- 4 0 - 2 0	1 3 1 2 1 9 0 7	3 0 3 0 0 4 0 4 0 6 0 2 3 9	0 7 0 7 0 1 0 1 0 1 -
Veronal	1 7	doz.	1 2 5 10	3 9 3 9 —	0 9 0 9		Zinci iodid oz. Zinci lactas oz. Zinci oleas precip Zinci oleostearas Zinci oxidum Zinci oxidum Zinci oxid. (Hubbuck)	2 8 1 7 4 9 1 0 2 2	1 9 3 3	2 1 2 1 0 6 0 11	4 0 2 6 0 7 0 7 0 2 0 3 2 8	0 9 0 6 0 1 0 1 - - 0 6
Vinum aloes Vin. antimoniale Vin. aurant Vin. cinchonæ Vin. cocæ Vin. colchici Vin. colchici sem Vin. ferri Vin. ferri Vin. ferri citratis Vin. ipecacuanhæ CC	8 6 4 0 7 6 3 8 4 0 3 0 2 9 3 2		1 9 3 3 1 9 1 10 1 2 1 2 1 5	0 6 0 5 0 6 0 11 0 6 0 6 0 5 0 4		1 1 1 1	Zinci permang. oz. Zinci peroxidum 20% oz. Zinci phosphas Zinci phosphid. oz. Zinci sulphas coml. Zinci sulphas coml. Zinci sulphaber coml. Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. Zinci valerianas pulv. oz. Zincum gran. pur Zincum granulatum coml.	1 9 1 3 5 0 0 11 0 8 0 5 0 7 3 0 2 1 3 9 1 3	1 0 0 8 — — — — — — — — — — — 2 0	2 2 0 4 0 3 - 1 5 - 1 8 0 7	2 8 2 0 0 7 1 5 0 1½ 0 1 0 10½ 0 5 3 2 0 6 0 2	0 5 0 1 0 3 —
Vin. opii B, F Vin. pepsini Vin. quininæ Vin. quin. ½-gal. bot. sell 3s. 0d. Vin. rhei	5 4	8 0 1 10½	2 4		0 1		Zingiberis rhizoma African Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs. Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt.	1 0 1 2 1 1 5 0 5 0	1 6 1 9 1 6 7 6 7 6	0 5 0 6 0 5 1 8 1 8	0 2 0 2 - 0 6 0 6	

A new edition of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Price List Formulary will be printed in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1923.

Graesser-Monsanto \* Graesser-Monsanto \* Graesser-Monsanto \* Graesser-Monsanto

# Carbolic Acid Crystals Cresylic Acid, all grades

ORTHO-CRESOL, 29/31° C.

META-CRESOL, 60%, 75/80%, 98/100%

PARA-CRESOL, 32/34° C.

Phthalic Anhydride

Anthranilic Acid

Saccharin Monsanto (British Made)

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## Salicylic Acid

Sodium Salicylate

Aspirin

Salol

Phenacetin

Vanillin

Acetanilide

Coumarin

Phenolphthalein

Chloral Hydrate

Glycerophosphates

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